

6th Grade Social Studies

Online Learning

You will notice that each item has a number on how it should be completed. Please keep in mind that there will be more than one item labeled with the number in a given group. This is to ensure you complete the lesson in order.

We will be learning about the Cold War over these next two weeks. When you open up the file you will see the items are numbered and in each group one of the files is labeled “START”. There will be a slide show PDF and possibly a Doodle Notes PDF in each group. Print out the doodle notes so your child can work as they learn. The “Doodle Notes” are used as a study tool. They are completed by having the students fill in the correct information. They can do this by writing information from slides and drawing/coloring the information as long as it is accurate. There will be supplemental reading passages and questions throughout the lessons.

Lesson 1 has an activity to complete at the beginning with your child and it will look a little different than the other lessons.

For example click on the file labeled:

1. Doodle Notes.Communisim Simulation.pdf
*Print out before activity (Instructions for in activity also included in this.)

-Next-
2. 1. START Communism Simulation PDF.pdf
(This is a PDF of the activity and PowerPoint slide. Your child will use this after the activity is over and during the lesson)

WHOO HOO!! You have now completed the first lesson and you will complete the rest of the lessons using this as a guide. Throughout the lessons you will notice that there are links you can click on that will allow your child to watch videos or read more information. Not all of the links will work for you and some of them you do not have accounts for and that’s totally fine. You may improvise by searching for other videos or activities if you would like to do so.

Answer Sheets

Please do your very best to answer questions without the use of the answer sheets in order to check your own understanding.

Name: **Answer key**

True or
false?

Ticket out the Door Causes of the Cold War

1.	T	The Allies helped western Europe recover from the war.
2.	T	The Allies left western Europe after they had helped the countries.
3.	T	The Soviet Union took control of Eastern Europe after WWII.
4.	F	The U.S. and Soviet Union trusted each other after the war.
5.	T	The Cold War never involved fighting with weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
6.	F	People who lived in Communist countries are free.

Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Berlin, Germany	
Answer key			
Fill in the Blank			
1.	eastern	The Soviet Union controlled the ____ side of Berlin.	
2.	west	The Soviet Union blocked all supplies from getting to ____ Berlin.	
3.	airplane	The Allies brought supplies in by ____.	
4.	Berlin Airlift	Bringing supplies to West Berlin was known as the ____.	
Word Bank		West	Airplane
		Berlin Airlift	eastern

Name:	Answer key	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Korean War
	Number the following events in the correct order	
4	Korean War ends. More than 33,000 Americans die.	
1	Following World War II, Korea had been divided into North Korea and South Korea.	
3	President Truman decided to send United States forces to protect South Korea.	
2	North Korean forces invaded South Korea.	

Name: Answer key		
True or false?		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Vietnam War
1.	T	Vietnam is in Southeast Asia.
2.	F	North Vietnam was not controlled by Communists.
3.	F	The United States did not care if Communism was spread throughout Asia.
4.	T	Many Americans protested against the Vietnam War.
5.	T	Vietnam is a communist country today.

The Collapse of the Soviet Union



ANSWERS

1. General Secretary of the Soviet Union elected in 1985
2. solve the problem of the Soviet economy by reforming and modernizing the soviet political situation
3. Glasnost allowed more free speech and transparency in government, including holding government officials responsible for their actions. Perestroika meant "restructuring" the Soviet economy with an eye towards increased efficiency, including the allowance of some private ownership.
4. they wanted to be independent
5. it was an attempt take control of the country back from him, because they didn't want the countries under Soviet control to become independent.
6. the military did not support the coup

The Cold War & Espionage



ANSWERS

1. E
2. C
3. A
4. A, B, C, D
5. D

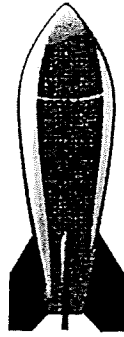
Cuban Missile Crisis



ANSWERS

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis refers to a period in 1962 when the Soviet Union began installing nuclear missiles in Cuba
2. tried to overthrow Castro's government in Cuba; they also installed several nuclear missile sites within strike range of the Soviet capital of Moscow
3. The Soviets felt they needed the capability to retaliate in the event of a U.S. attack.
4. The Cuban government wanted protection against another possible U.S. invasion.
5. The U.S. learned about these missiles when an American U-2 spy plane flying over Cuba took photographs of the missile site. President Kennedy and his advisors considered everything from diplomacy to a military attack on Cuba. Though the Joint Chiefs of Staff felt the U.S. should invade, Kennedy was reluctant to start what he believed would become World War III, and decided to set up a naval blockade instead. This blockade would prevent any offensive weapons from entering Cuba. Kennedy also announced to the world that the U.S. would consider any attack originating in Cuba as a Soviet act of war.
6. Though publicly, the Soviets were refusing to back down, they were secretly negotiating with the U.S. The Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles provided the U.S. never invaded Cuba again. The U.S. was also required to remove their missiles from Italy and Turkey

The Arms Race



ANSWERS

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. A

The Bay of Pigs



ANSWERS

1. The U.S. effort to overthrow Fidel Castro's government in Cuba in 1961. It was named after the bay that was the location of the U.S. invasion.
2. to prevent the spread of communism from reaching the Americas
3. Fidel Castro
4. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was tasked by the U.S. government to overthrow Castro's government, they recruited many of these exiles and trained them in guerilla (unconventional) warfare
5. Though the invasion was planned in secret, Castro learned of the plan and was prepared for it. It did not go well. The Cuban air force was damaged, but they still managed to get planes up to fight back against the invaders. U.S. ground troops and ammunition could not be moved off the ships and into place fast enough, and the ships were sunk by Cuban planes. Paratroopers landed in the wrong place or got stuck in swamps. The invaders were soon surrounded, captured, and imprisoned.
6. it was an embarrassment to the U.S.
7. Its end effect was only to strengthen Castro's government in Cuba and to push him into closer alliance with the Soviets

The Berlin Wall



ANSWERS

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B

The Red Scare



ANSWERS

1. fear that communism would come to the United States
2. two
3. there are no social classes and individuals do not own property; the government has ownership and control over whatever is required to make and transport products
4. because of the color of the Soviet flag
5. Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, and Eastern Germany
6. Senator Joseph McCarthy. He used intimidation and gossip to get information about who might be working for the Soviets. He often accused people on very little evidence, ruining many lives and careers.
7. The FBI used wiretaps and spies to provide information to McCarthy and others like him.
8. They investigated suspected communists. This group accused some Hollywood executives, screenwriters, and directors of being pro-communist. There was supposedly a Blacklist of anyone associated with the American Communist Party. People whose names were on this list were not hired for work during the Red Scare.

The Cold War ↳ Civil Rights.



ANSWERS

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C

The Space Race



ANSWERS

1. competition over space technology between the U.S. and the Soviet Union
2. Following World War II, both countries were aware of the military advantages of rocket technology and both countries applied resources to it
3. Germany
4. Soviet Union, Sputnik I
5. the first satellite the U.S. launched into space
6. Soviet Union, Yuri Gagarin
7. Alan Shephard
8. Yuri Gagarin
9. he was embarrassed the U.S. was lagging behind the Soviets
10. Apollo 11

The Cold War

Answers

ANSWERS

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. B

Communism Simulation

Instructions

Goal

Students will understand the concepts of communism and capitalism by participating in a simulation of both economies.

Materials Needed

- __ 2 bags of M&M's
- __ paper that can be cut into strips and made into chain links
- __ Tape or staplers to be used to connect the paper chains links
- __ Scissors (enough for half the class)

Prep Work

1. Find a large open space.
2. Determine how many students you would like to partner up.
3. Organize supplies so that each team has access to 5-10 sheets of paper, a pair of scissors, tape or a stapler.
4. A sample chain so that students have a visual of what they are making.
5. I use a white board to record links made.

Round 1

1. Students will have 1 minute and 30 seconds to make as many chain links as they can using any strategy they like.
2. When time is up have students count their links and share their number.
3. Give each person on the team one treat for every link they made.

Round 2

1. Students will have 1 minute and 30 seconds to make as many chain links as they can using any strategy they like.
2. When time is up have students count their links and share their number.
3. Give each person on the team one treat for every link they made.

Round 3

1. Students will have 1 minute and 30 seconds to make as many chain links as they can using any strategy they like.
2. When time is up have students count their links and share their number.
3. Give each person on the team one treat for the shortest chain made.

Round 4

1. Tell students they will be paid a set number of treats no matter how many links they make this round.
2. Students will have 1 minute and 30 seconds to make as many chain links as they can using any strategy they like.
3. When time is up have students count their links and share their number.
4. Give each person on the team 5 treats, no matter how many they made.

This was my score board.

You could do county names for team names.

Team	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
red	13	14	11	20
orange	3	15	18	13
yellow	1	8	8	6
purple				
green	7	11	13	16
blue	5	8	11	9

necklace color	1	2	3	4
red	cut	staple	holder	boss
blue	boss	cut	staple	holder
green	holder	boss	cut	staple
purple	staple	holder	boss	cut

I had each team member wear a colored necklace.

Each student had a different job per round. I had 4 students per group. You could do less.

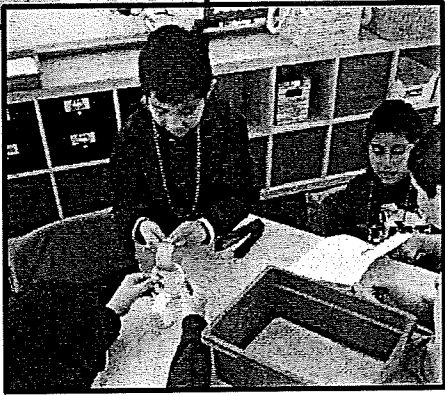
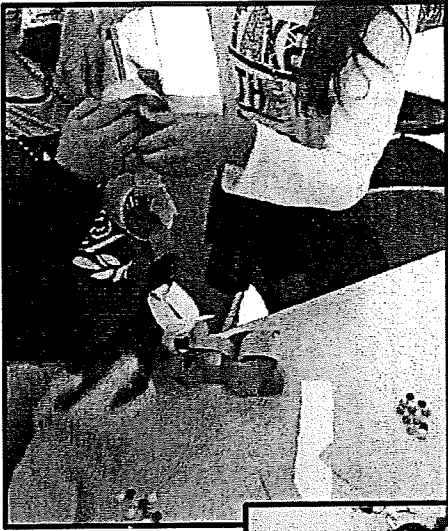


I "paid" them skittles. One for every link they made per person in the group.



Example Pictures





COLD WAR

What is Communism?

Round	Links your team made	How much did you earn?
1		
2		
3		
4		

What happened on the 1 st and 2 nd rounds?	
How did you feel about the results of the 1 st and 2 nd rounds?	
What happened in the 3 rd round?	
How did you feel about the results of the 3 rd round?	
How did what happened in the 3 rd round change your work in the 4 th round?	
What happened on the 4 th round?	
How did you feel about the results of the 4 th round?	

Capitalism

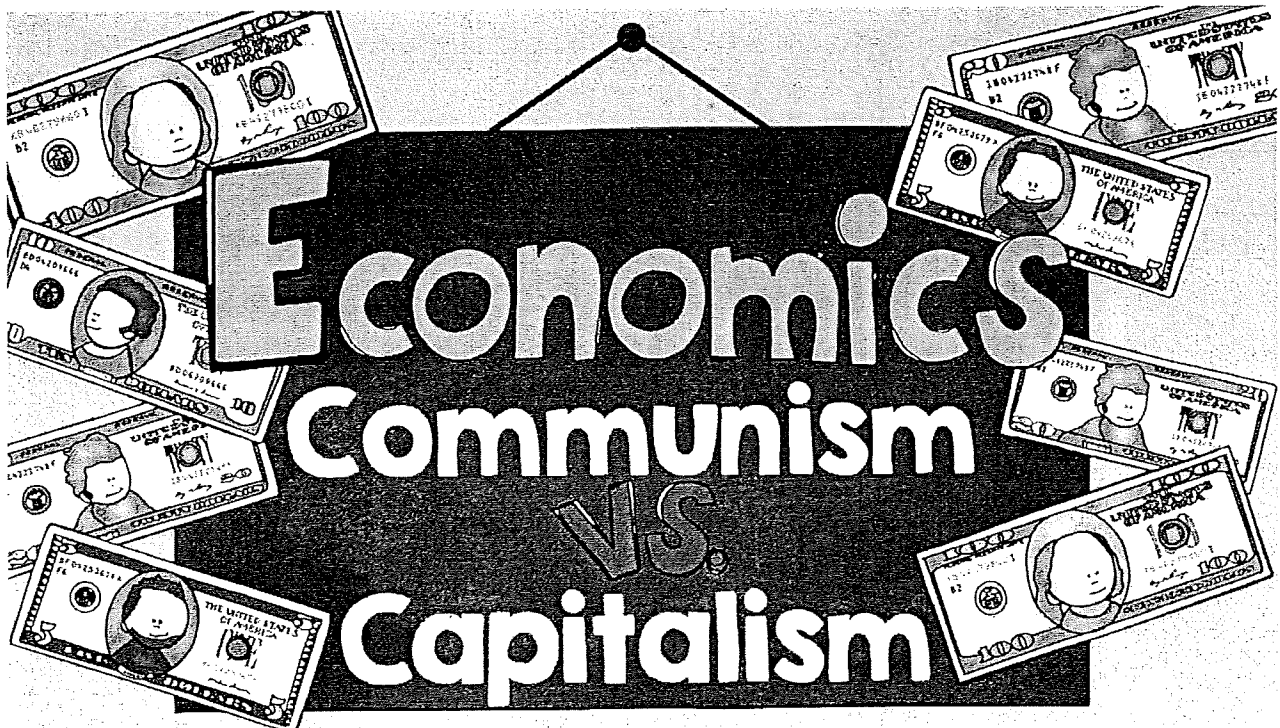
Communism

The idea behind Communism

the

COLD WAR

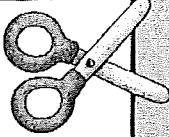
What is
Communism?



Instructions for this simulation

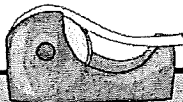
Supplies

1. pair of scissors



2. construction paper

3. stapler or tape



split into groups



Group Jobs

Each student had a different job per round. I had 4 students per group. You could do less.

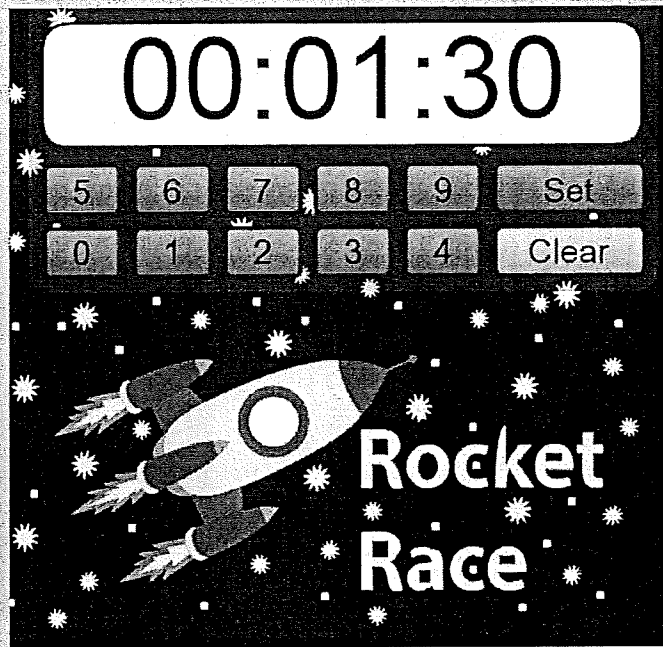
I had each team member wear a colored necklace.



	1	2	3	4
Red	cut	staple	holder	boss
Blue	boss	cut	stapler	holder
green	holder	boss	cut	stapler
purple	stapler	holder	boss	cut

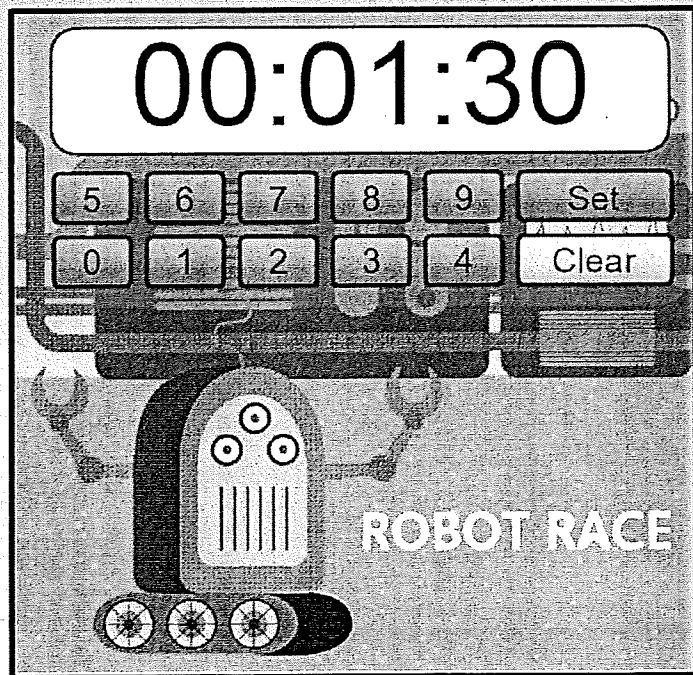
Round 1

Each person in the team gets a treat for every link **in their** chain!



Round 2

Each person in the team gets a treat for every link **in their** chain!



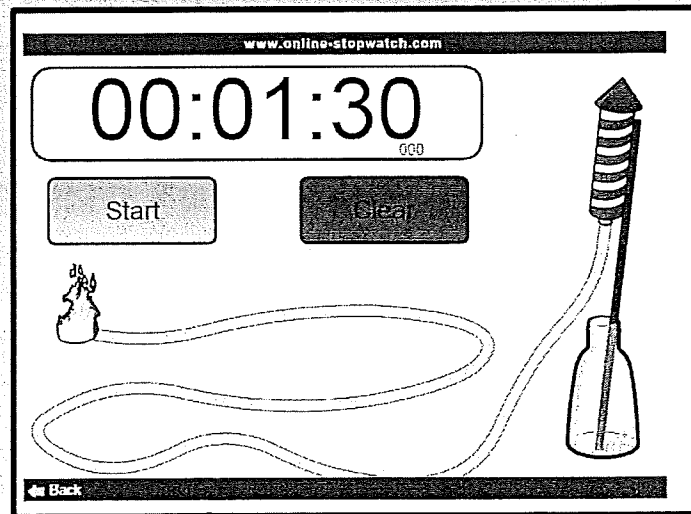
Round 3

Each person in the team gets a treat for every link in **the smallest** chain.



Round 4

Each person in the team will get a set number of treats no matter how many links you make.



Discussion Questions

What happened
on the 1st and
2nd rounds?

How did you feel
about the
results?

What happened in
the 3rd round?

How did you feel
about the results?

Were you surprised
at the outcome?

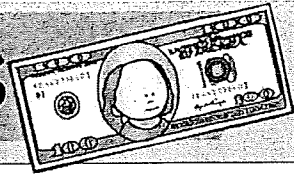
Discussion Questions

What happened
on the 4th
round?

How did you feel
about the
results?

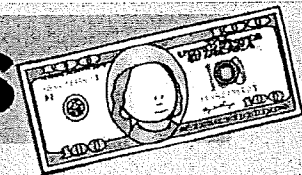
How did what
happened in the 3rd
round change your
work in the 4th
round?

Economic Systems



Capitalism	Communism

Economic Systems



Capitalism	Communism
Everyone competes for wealth. People earn and keep what they work for.	Wealth is spread out evenly. People earn and keep the same amount, no matter what work they do.
Which rounds represented capitalism?	Which rounds represented communism?
Who ends up having the most power in a capitalist system?	How does the work level change in a communist system?
Who decides how much wealth each person has?	Who decides how much wealth each person has?

The idea behind communism...

Communism spreads wealth around so there are no crazy rich people and there are no poor people.

How great would it be to see homeless people taken off the streets and able to afford their own needs?

This is the idea that made communism so popular.

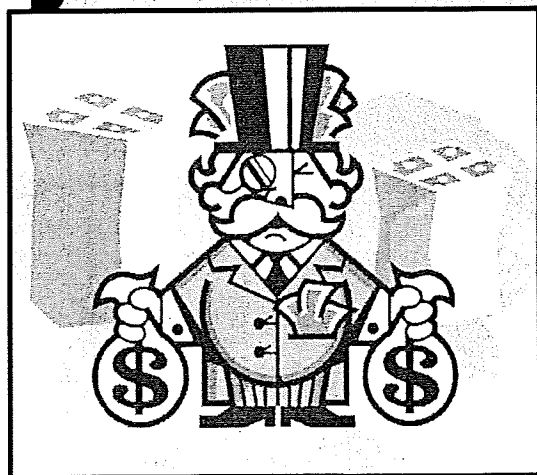


The idea behind communism...

Unfortunately, that is not usually what ends up happening.

Remember who had all the power in the 3rd and 4th round? The teacher!

The teacher represents the government.

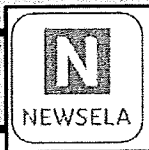
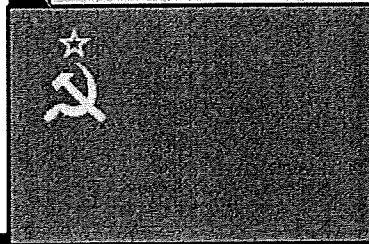


The idea behind communism...

In a communist society, the government ends up with all the power since they are the ones "spreading the wealth" around.

History has proven that people who become powerful don't like to give up that power!

A person with too much power usually ends up becoming a problem.



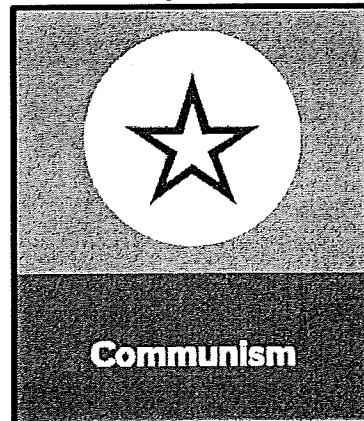
McCarthyism: Witch Hunting and Blacklisting in 1950s America

Lesson Plan by [Wendell B. Brown](#)

Version 1.5
Created 11/16/17



(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)





The Cold War Communism

Communism is a type of government and philosophy. Its goal is to form a society where everything is shared equally. All people are treated equally and there is little private ownership. In a communist government, the government owns and controls most everything including property, means of production, education, transportation, and agriculture.



Hammer and Sickle with Red Star
Source: Wikimedia Commons

History of Communism

Karl Marx is considered the Father of Communism. Marx was a German philosopher and economist who wrote about his ideas in a book called the Communist Manifesto in 1848. His communist theories have also become known as Marxism.

Marx described ten important aspects of a communist government:

- No private property
- A single central bank

Name: _____


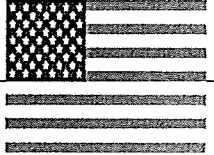
What caused the

COLD WAR

WHAT IS A COLD WAR?

HELPING TO REBUILD

HOLD UP!

Soviet Union		United States	
communist		democracy	

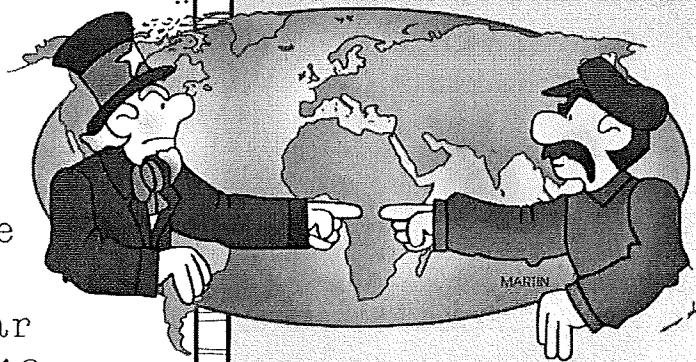
SS5H5a

Explain the origin and meaning of the term Iron Curtain.

What caused the COLD WAR?

What is a Cold War?

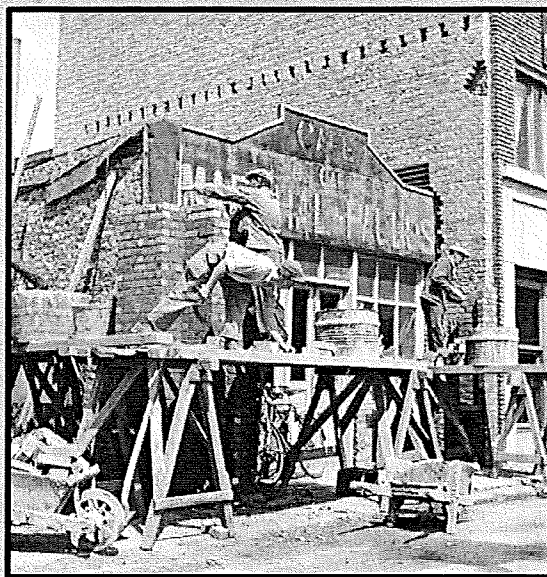
During the 1900's, countries around the world fought an unusual war. This war lasted for more than 40 years! It was called the Cold War because it was fought with words instead of weapons.





Helping to Rebuild



The Allies helped them form new governments and gave them money to rebuild their cities. Then the Allies left Europe.

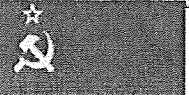



Hold Up!?

Things were different in eastern Europe. Soviet troops moved into eastern Europe and never left!

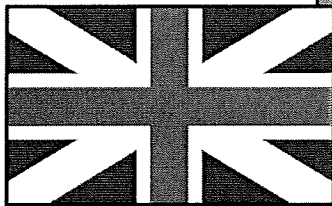
They stayed in countries like Poland, Romania and the eastern half of Germany. They set up their political system known as Communism.

Soviet Union			United States
communist		democracy	
[Redacted]		[Redacted]	
[Redacted]		[Redacted]	
[Redacted]		[Redacted]	

Soviet Union			United States
communist		democracy	
Government owns all business and land.	People own business and land.		
Individuals have little personal freedom.	Promote personal freedom and free enterprise. <small>Free enterprise is a system where people are free to start their own business and own their own property.</small>		
Citizens did not have freedom or rights.	Valued human rights. Citizens have freedoms and rights.		

Red Flags

Stalin's actions alarmed the United States & Great Britain.



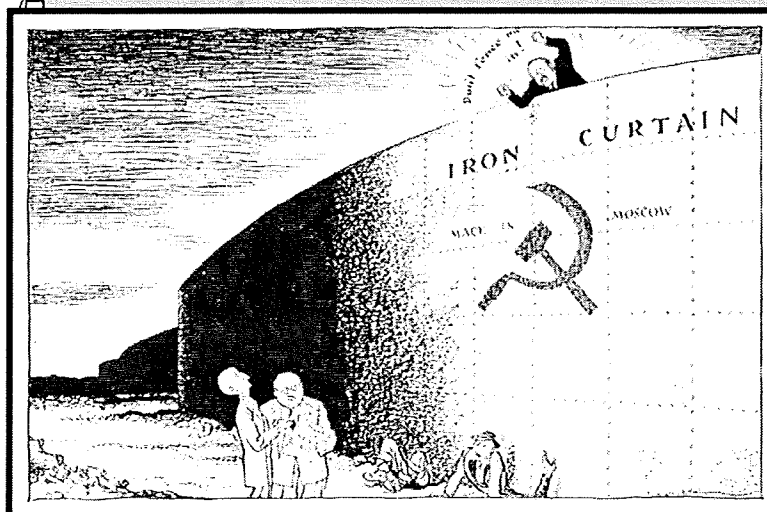
Winston Churchill in 1946.

AN
IRON CURTAIN HAS
FALLEN ACROSS EUROPE.

Iron Curtain

The term Iron Curtain described the closing off of the Soviet Union.

It was as if a curtain of iron shut out the west.



Name:	
True or false?	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Causes of the Cold War
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3.	The Soviet Union took control of Eastern Europe after WWII.
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5.	The Cold War never involved fighting with weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
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Name _____

The Cold War

The Cold War began shortly after the end of World War II and continued until the Soviet Union was disbanded in 1991. It was a period of very intense international relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, with both countries competing for political, economic, and military influence. The Soviet Union and the U.S. had both been part of the Allied Powers during the war, but there was not much trust between the Soviet Union and the other Allied Powers, who were concerned both about their leader, Joseph Stalin, and the potential spread of communism.

It was called the "cold war" because there was no actual military conflict between the two countries. But though the U.S. and the Soviet Union never fought one another directly, other countries did fight one another, with the support of these superpowers. These were known as proxy (substitute) wars, and examples included the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Yom Kippur War, and the Soviet Afghanistan War.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union also "fought" each other by trying to have the most power and the best technology. The Arms Race was a period of time in which each side tried to develop and stockpile superior weapons in hope that the existence of these weapons would discourage the other side from launching an attack.



Technological superiority was sought through the Space Race, in which U.S. and Soviet scientists competed to be the first to accomplish important space missions. The Space Race culminated on July 20, 1969, when the U.S. landed the first humans on the Moon with Apollo 11.

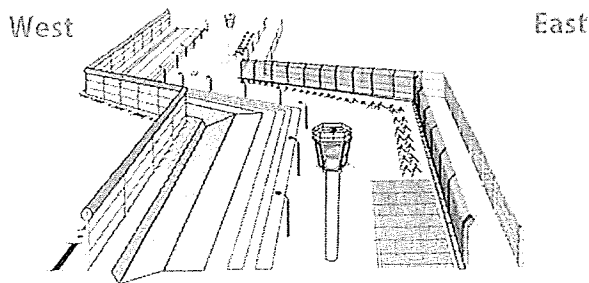
The Soviet Union began to collapse in the late 1980s, and in 1991, the country broke up into 15 independent states. This dissolution of Soviet power ended the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Name _____

The Berlin Wall

Berlin is the capital of Germany. After World War II, it was controlled by all four major powers: the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France. Germany was divided into two separate countries. East German, controlled by the Soviet Union, became communist. West Germany, allied with Britain, France, and the United States, remained democratic.

Over time, many people in East Germany moved to West Germany, because they did not want to live under the communist system. From 1949 to 1959, over two million people fled East Germany. 230,000 people defected in 1960. It was not difficult for these people to leave, as Berlin was under the control of the four major powers.



The Soviets and the East German leaders solved the problem by building the Berlin Wall in 1961 to separate East and West Berlin. The first "wall" was only a barbed wire fence. But that first fence would come to be replaced with a concrete wall that was 12 feet

high and 4 feet wide. There were also guard towers along the wall. The wall became a concrete representation of the figurative "Iron Curtain" that divided western democratic countries from the communist countries of Eastern Europe during the Cold War. The Berlin Wall stood for 28 years. During that time, about 5000 people escaped over or through the wall, and around 200 were killed trying.

By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was starting to fall apart. They were losing their influence on East Germany. In 1987, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech in Berlin, calling upon the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, to "Tear down this Wall!" and in 1989, the wall was dismantled. Germany officially became a single country again on October 3, 1990.

Name:	
Number the following events in the correct order	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Korean War
Korean War ends. More than 33,000 Americans die.	
Following World War II, Korea had been divided into North Korea and South Korea.	
President Truman decided to send United States forces to protect South Korea.	
North Korean forces invaded South Korea.	

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Berlin

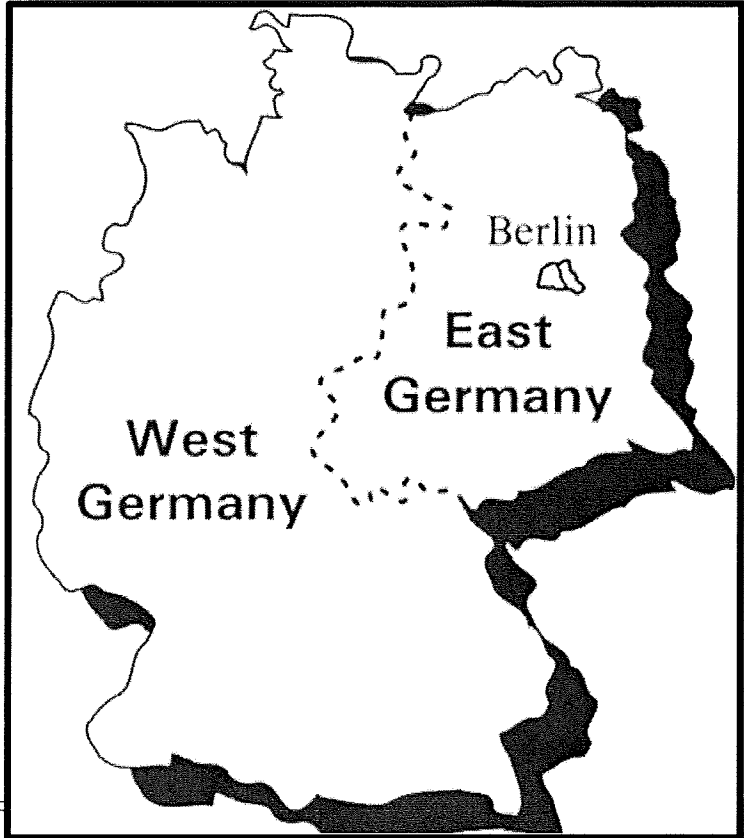
Germany

Name: _____

Doodle Notes

COLD WAR

NATO



Germany Divided

the COLD WAR Berlin Germany

SS5H6b

Explain how the US sought to stop the spread of communism through the Berlin Airlift.

Let's Review...

The Iron Curtain described the closing off of the Soviet Union.

It was as if a curtain of iron shut out the west.



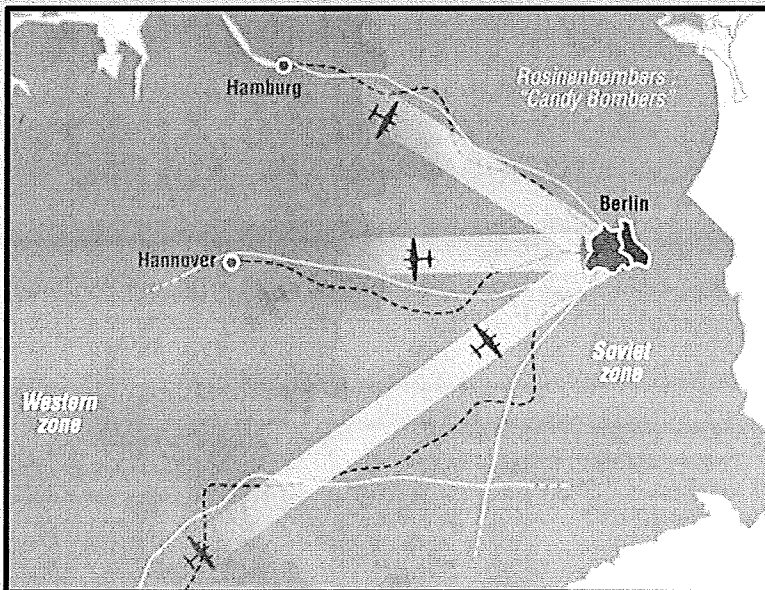


Germany Divided

When Germany was divided after WWII, the city of Berlin was divided too. The Soviet Union controlled the eastern half of the city, and the Allies controlled the western half.

To the rescue!

Their plan didn't work!
U.S. and Allied
airplanes delivered
supplies to West Berlin
everyday for 321 days!
This operation was
known as the Berlin
Airlift.



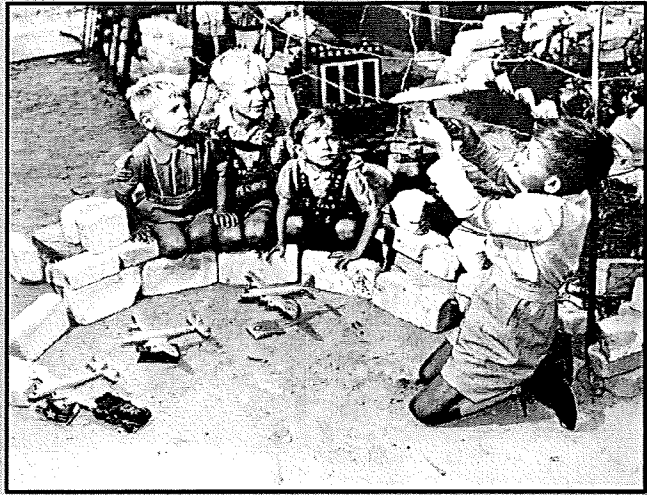
Berlin Airlift

Airplanes
flew in
with food
and fuel.

Amazing Airlift!

The airlift lasted
11 months.

What do you think
would have happened
if America and Great
Britain didn't organize
the airlift?



The Airlift Worked! Now what?

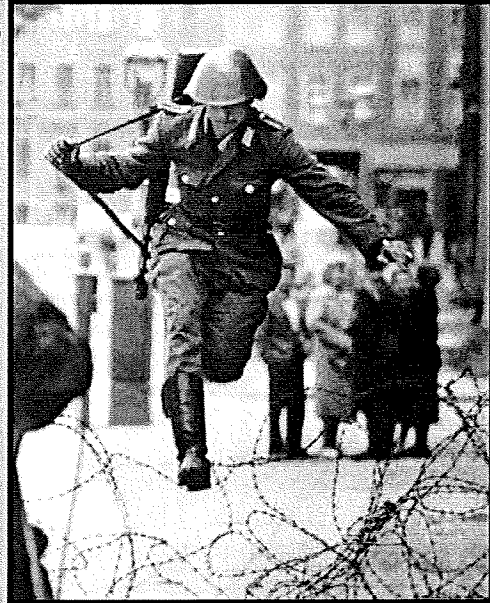
The Soviets kept East Berlin
closed off from West Berlin.

Two young girls speak with
their grandparents in East
Germany over a barbed wire
fence, a barricade which later
became the
Berlin Wall.



Fleeing to the West

Conrad Schumann, a 19-year-old East German soldier, jumps over a barbed wire fence and defects into West Germany.



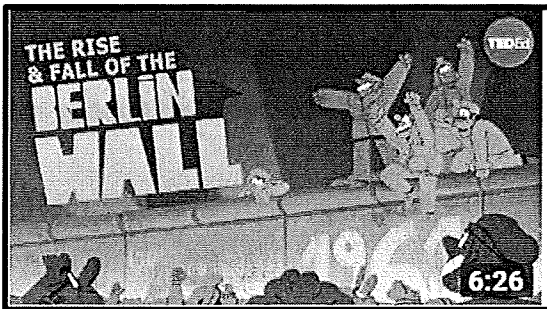
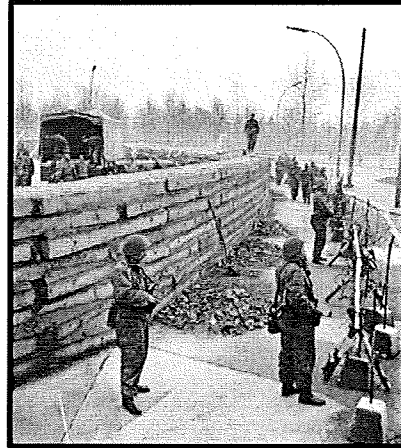
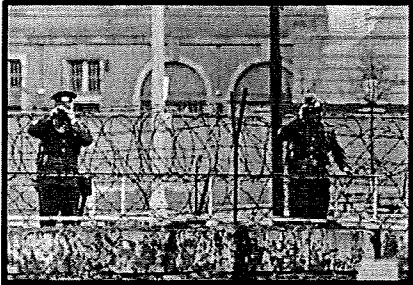
Desperate for Freedom

About 3 million people fled to West Berlin looking for political freedom and better lives.



Guarding the Wall

Guarded by Soviet troops, it became a symbol of the split between western and eastern Europe.



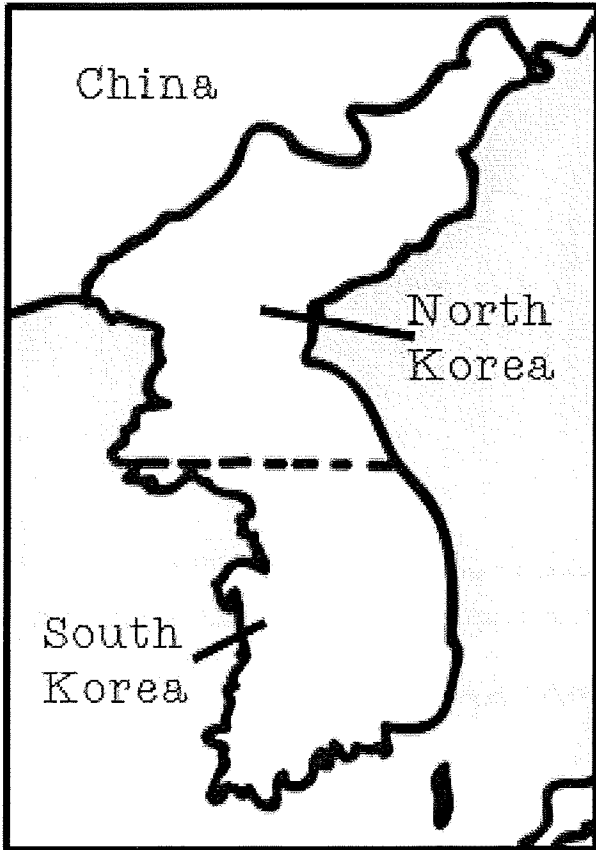
Name:		<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Berlin, Germany	
Fill in the Blank			
1.		The Soviet Union controlled the ____ side of Berlin.	
2.		The Soviet Union blocked all supplies from getting to ____ Berlin.	
3.		The Allies brought supplies in by ____.	
4.		Bringing supplies to West Berlin was known as the _____.	
Word Bank		West	Airplane
		Berlin Airlift	east

Name: _____

Doodle Notes

COLD WAR

the Korean War



Split in Two

North Korea Tries to Take over

The U.S. Lends a Hand

the
COLD WAR
 the
Korean
 War

SS5H5b
 Explain how the US sought to stop the spread of communism through the Korean War.

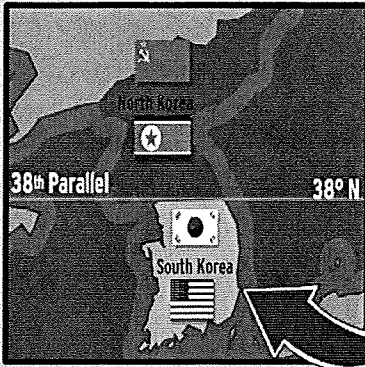
The Cold War turns violent.

As you know a Cold War started at the end of WWII.

Though the superpowers did not fight each other directly, it was not a time of peace.

In 1950 the Cold War turned violent in Korea.





I do not want another country to fall under Soviet control.



U.S. lends a hand

The United Nations told North Korea to withdraw its troops, but the invasion continued.

President Truman decided to send United States forces to protect South Korea.

A Costly Victory

The war lasted from 1950-1953. The United States helped South Korea stop communist forces from taking over.

This victory came with a high price. More than 33,000 American soldiers died in the Korean War.



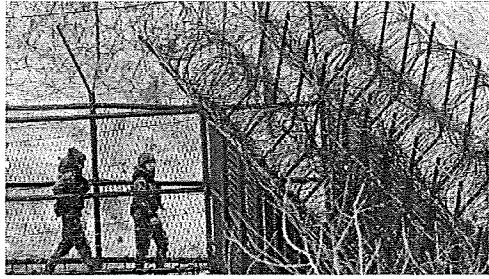


World History

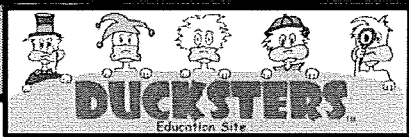
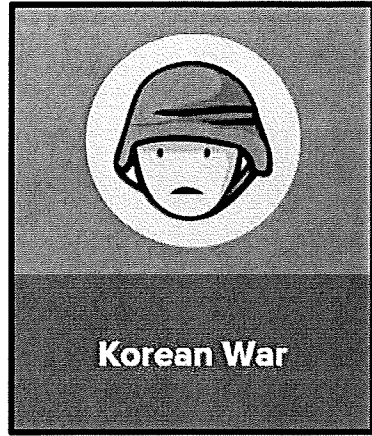
The Korean War and why there are two Koreas

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff
04/11/2019

Lexile Level: 5
Word Count: 680

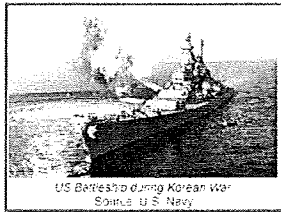


(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)



The Cold War Korean War

The Korean War was fought between South Korea and communist North Korea. It was the first major conflict of the Cold War as the Soviet Union supported North Korea and the United States supported South Korea. The war ended with little resolution. The countries are still divided today and North Korea is still ruled by a communist regime.

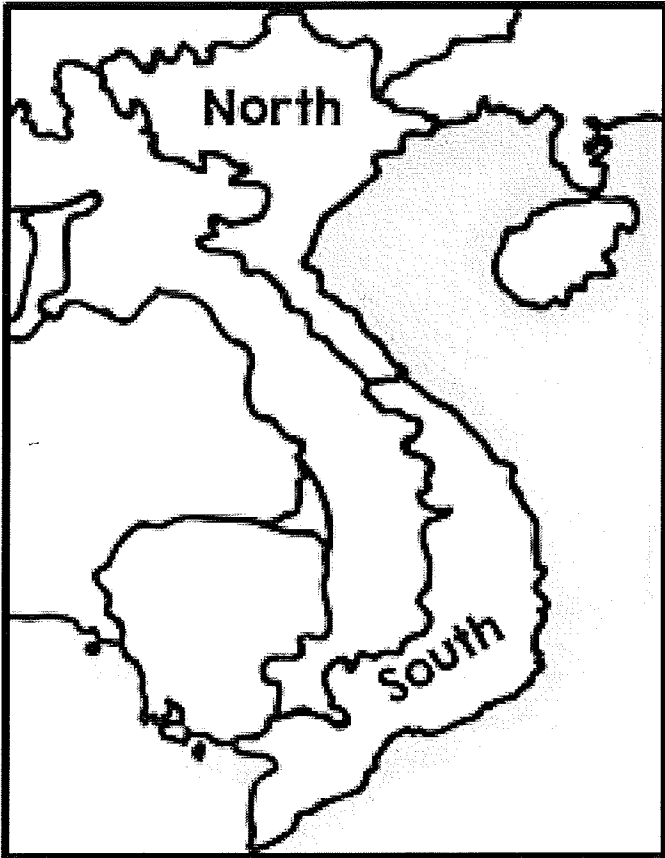


US Battleship during Korean War
Source: U.S. Navy

Name: _____

COLD WAR the Vietnam War

Doodle Notes



Communism *in the* North

U.S. sends support

Stop the Dominos!

the
COLD WAR
the
Vietnam
War

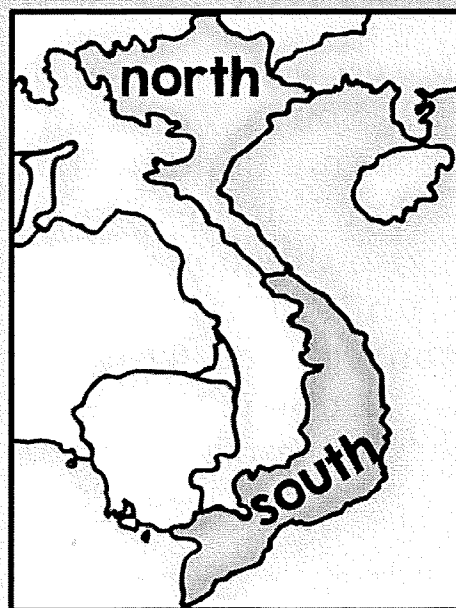
SS5H5d

Discuss the importance of the Vietnam War.

The Country of Vietnam

In the early 1960's, the United States became involved in the Vietnam War. Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia. It was divided into two nations- North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

Vietnam





U.S. sends support

The United States decided to help South Vietnam stop the spread of Communism. The U.S. Army wasn't prepared to fight in the jungles of Vietnam. This was not an easy war for the United States to fight.

Guerilla Warfare

The North Vietnamese Army was unlike other enemies American soldiers fought in past wars. The North Vietnamese soldiers often used Guerilla warfare tactics. This included random, surprise attacks that came from any direction at any time.





U.S. History
The Vietnam War: Tragic Conflict in Asia Affected an American Generation

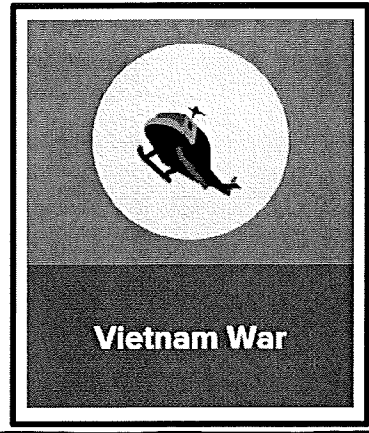
By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff
05/02/2017 Text Level 5
Word Count 764



Howling U.S. Army helicopters pull troops from a battlefield in South Vietnam as ground troops in an attack on a Viet Cong camp in 1967.



(You need a Brain Pop Account to watch this)



Vietnam War

Name:	
True or false?	<i>Ticket out the Door</i> Vietnam War
1.	Vietnam is in Southeast Asia.
2.	North Vietnam was not controlled by Communists.
3.	The United States did not care if Communism was spread throughout Asia.
4.	Many Americans protested against the Vietnam War.
5.	Vietnam is a communist country today.

Name: _____

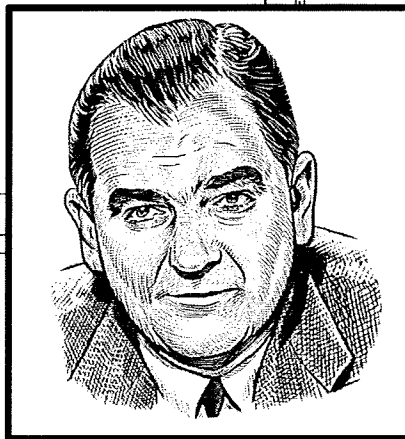
Doodle Notes

COLD WAR

Joseph
McCarthy and
Nikita
Khrushchev

Communist Spies

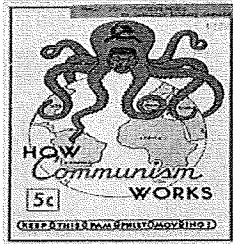
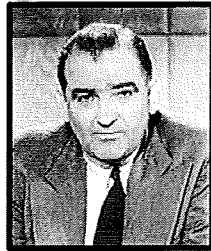
Blacklisted



Joseph
McCarthy

McCarthyism

the COLD WAR



Joseph
McCarthy

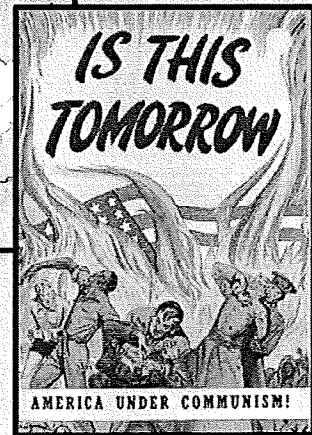
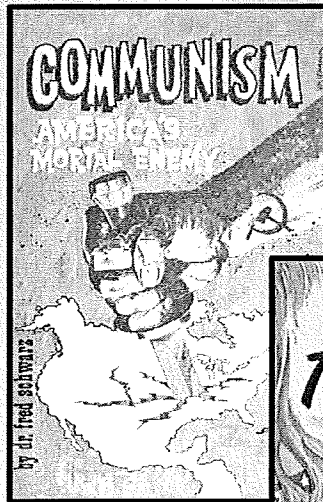
Nikita
Khrushchev

SS5H5c

Identify
Joseph
McCarthy and
Nikita
Khrushchev

Communist Spies

Americans began to fear that Communist spies might be in the United States. The U.S. government even created a committee to investigate people accused of Communist activity. This was called **the red scare**.



Joseph McCarthy

Many Americans believed McCarthy was protecting the security of the country. He became a very powerful man. People were afraid to speak out against him.



McCarthyism

People used the term "McCarthyism" to describe how McCarthy made charges against people without real evidence. His accusations ruined the reputations and lives of many people. In 1954 the Senate made a formal statement condemning McCarthy and his actions.

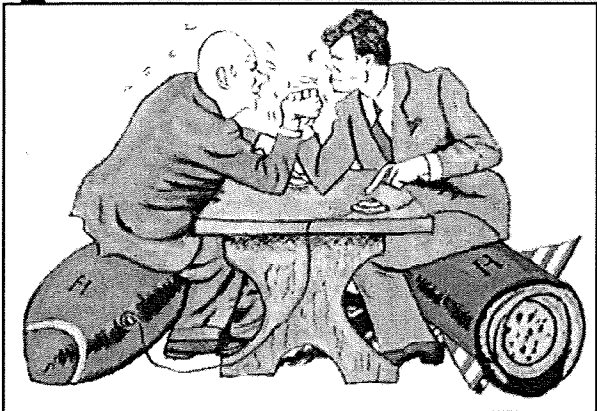
Arms Race

His comment alarmed many people in the America. It led to more suspicion between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

It also led to an "arms race," where the U.S. and the Soviet Union built lots of weapons and stored them in case of a war.

Nikita Khrushchev

President Kennedy



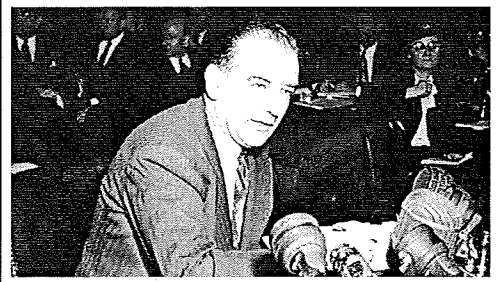
The 1950s Part One: McCarthy and the Red Scare

1950s - McCarthy and the Red Scare



Famous Speeches: Joseph McCarthy's "Enemies from Within"

1950 - Joseph McCarthy's "Enemies from Within" Speech



Name _____

The Red Scare

One of the defining aspects of the Cold War was known as the "Red Scare," or fear of communism. In a communistic society, there are no social classes and individuals do not own property. The government has ownership and control over whatever is required to make and transport products. This is in contrast to the American economic system, called capitalism, which emphasizes private property and privately owned businesses. Communists were sometimes called "Reds" because of the color of the Soviet flag.

Communism was a prominent ideology following World War II, spreading from the Soviet Union and China to Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, and Eastern Germany, though none of these countries were able to successfully implement it. The "Red Scare" was the fear that communism would come to the United States.

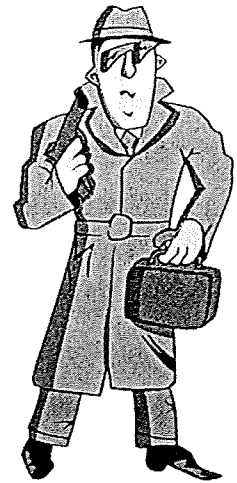


There were actually two periods of Red Scare, one following World War I, and the other coinciding with the Cold War. This second Red Scare lasted from about 1947 to 1957, and it greatly influenced the U.S. government of the time. An anti-communist crusade was led by Senator Joseph McCarthy, who used intimidation and gossip to get information about who might be working for the Soviets. He often accused people on very little evidence, ruining many lives and careers. Another key U.S. player was FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI used wiretaps and spies to provide information to McCarthy and others like him. There was also the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who investigated suspected communists. This group accused some Hollywood executives, screenwriters, and directors of being pro-communist. There was supposedly a Blacklist of anyone associated with the American Communist Party. People whose names were on this list were not hired for work during the Red Scare. While all of these activities are generally remembered in a negative light, they did uncover some actual Soviet spies who had infiltrated the U.S. government.

Name _____

The Cold War and Espionage

In popular culture, the Cold War is perhaps best known for espionage, or spying. Both the U.S and the Soviet Union employed many spies and agents to collect intelligence about the enemy's military and technical capabilities. Sources of intelligence included paid informers, double-agents, stolen documents, intercepted communications, and 'bugs' (listening devices). Agents also conducted sabotage operations, kidnappings and assassinations.



Every Cold War power had at least one government agency dedicated to collecting intelligence, and in the U.S. this was the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In fact, the CIA was largely shaped by the Cold War. The CIA conducted surveillance of suspected foreign spies. They sent their own spies overseas. They also helped to support, fund, and equip anti-communist leaders in foreign countries. The CIA played a role in several coups and attempted coups during the Cold War. It was the CIA who trained Cuban exiles for the (unsuccessful) Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. The CIA plotted the assassination of foreign leaders. They also carried out many covert experiments on the effects of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons on humans. Though they often did carry out domestic operations during the Cold War, the FBI, led by J. Edgar Hoover (1935 to 1972), was charged with investigating and prosecuting suspected spies.

FBI investigations in the late 1940s uncovered a chain of Soviet spies and paid informers operating in the United States. One well known case was that of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were accused in 1950 of passing information to a Russian agent. Neither confessed or cooperated with the FBI, both were found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out by electric chair in 1953. They were the only Americans executed for espionage during the Cold War.

Doodle Notes

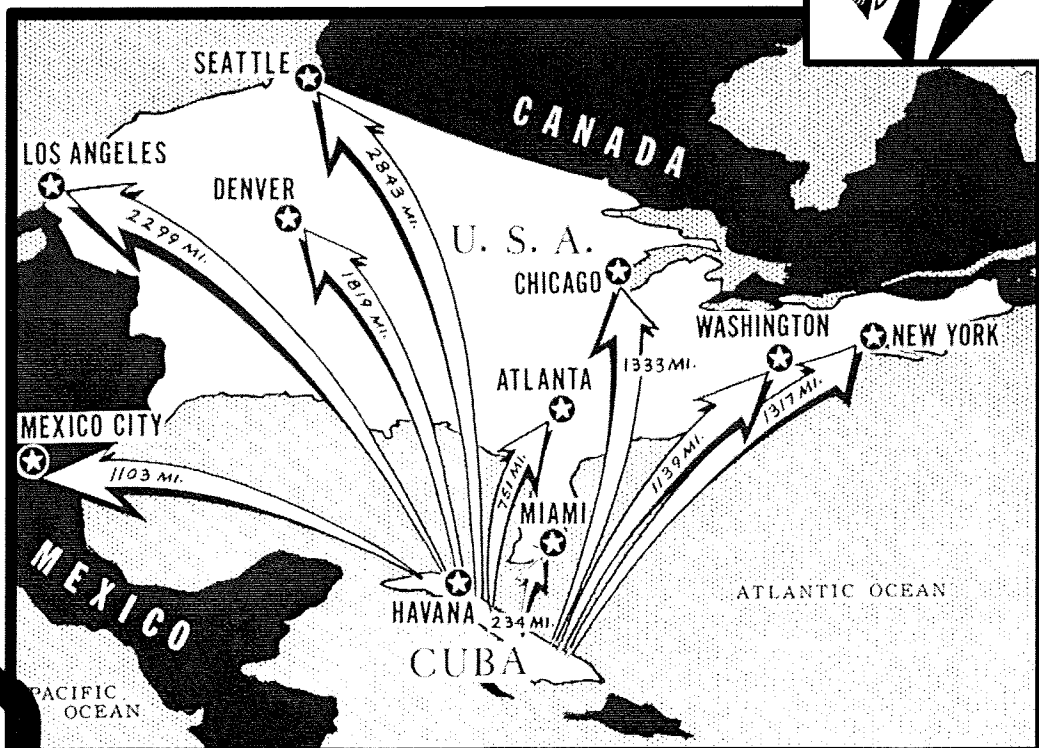
Name: _____

Cuban Missile Crisis

COLD WAR

The Cold War Heats up!

President Kennedy



the COLD WAR

Cuban Missile Crisis

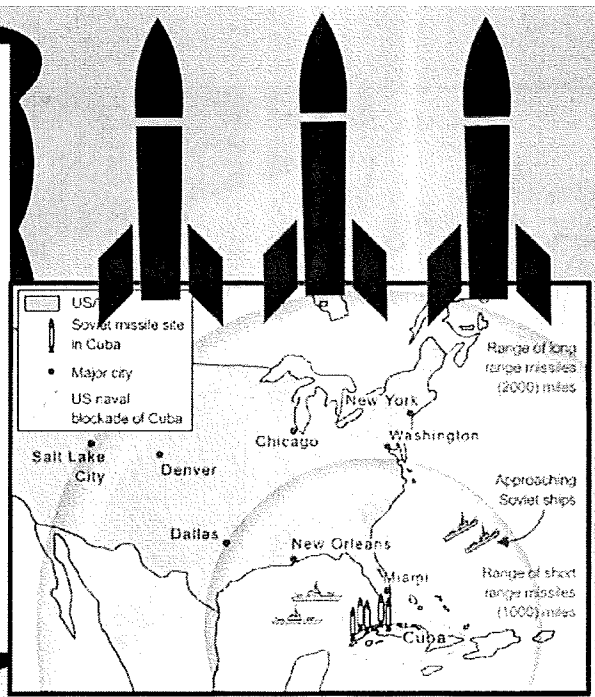
SS5H5d

Discuss the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis



The Cold War Heats up!

In the early 1960's, the Cold War began to heat up! In 1962 the U.S. learned that the Soviet Union had built missile launching pads in Cuba. That was only 90 miles from Florida! The Cuban Missile Crisis had begun!



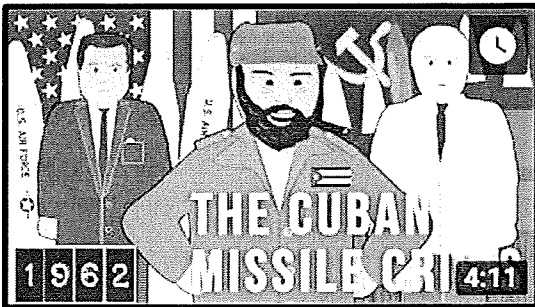
A sigh heard round the world!

After 13 days, the Soviet Union said they would remove the Soviet missiles in Cuba if the U.S. would agree not to invade Cuba.

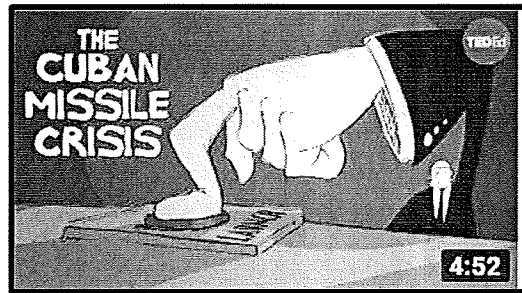
The U.S. government agreed, and people all over the world breathed a sigh of relief!



 YouTube



 YouTube



Name _____

The Bay of Pigs

The Bay of Pigs was the name given to the U.S. effort to overthrow Fidel Castro's government in Cuba in 1961. It was named after the bay that was the location of the U.S. invasion. This event took place during the Cold War, and was intended to prevent the spread of communism from reaching the Americas.

Castro had helped to overthrow the government of Cuba in 1959. He was a staunch communist and a Soviet ally. At that time, many people fled from Cuba, not wanting to live under Castro's rule. These people were called exiles. When the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was tasked by the U.S. government to overthrow Castro's government, they recruited many of these exiles and trained them in guerilla (unconventional) warfare. Their original mission was to reenter Cuba in secret, gather additional supporters, and overthrow Castro. But instead the U.S. decided to help the exiles invade Cuba, in hopes that those on the island would join them in revolting against Castro's regime.

The plan was for planes to first destroy the Cuban air force, and then for 1500 foot soldiers to invade the island. Though the invasion was planned in secret, Castro learned of the plan and was prepared for it. It did not go well. The Cuban air force was damaged, but they still managed to get planes up to fight back against the invaders. U.S. ground troops and ammunition could not be moved off the ships and into place fast enough, and the ships were sunk by Cuban planes. Paratroopers landed in the wrong place or got stuck in swamps. The invaders were soon surrounded, captured, and imprisoned.

The Bay of Pigs was an embarrassment to the U.S. government and to the CIA. Its end effect was only to strengthen Castro's government in Cuba and to push him into closer alliance with the Soviets.



Name _____

The Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis refers to a period in 1962 when the Soviet Union began installing nuclear missiles in Cuba. This is considered the closest that the U.S. and the Soviets ever came to actual military aggression during the Cold War.



The Soviet action occurred after the United States' failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion, which had pushed Castro and the Soviets into a closer alliance. The United States had also installed several nuclear missile sites within strike range of the Soviet capital of Moscow. The Soviets felt they needed the capability to retaliate in the event of a U.S. attack, and the Cuban government wanted protection against another possible U.S. invasion. Their solution was to put nuclear missiles in Cuba, within striking range of the U.S.

The U.S. learned about these missiles when an American U-2 spy plane flying over Cuba took photographs of the missile site. In trying to determine how to respond, President Kennedy and his advisors considered everything from diplomacy to a military attack on Cuba. Though the Joint Chiefs of Staff felt the U.S. should invade, Kennedy was reluctant to start what he believed would become World War III, and decided to set up a naval blockade instead. This blockade would prevent any offensive weapons from entering Cuba. Kennedy also announced to the world that the U.S. would consider any attack originating in Cuba as a Soviet act of war.

Over the next few days, things grew increasingly tense. But though publicly, the Soviets were refusing to back down, they were secretly negotiating with the U.S. The Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles provided the U.S. never invaded Cuba again. The U.S. was also required to remove their missiles from Italy and Turkey. The negotiation during the Cuban Missile Crisis and the avoidance of war is considered Kennedy's finest act as President.

Name _____

8

The Cold War and Civil Rights

The Cold War, an ideological conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, had a profound and unexpected impact on the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.



World War II ended in 1945, and by 1950, the U.S. was haunted by the specter of communism. China became communist, the Soviet Union was influencing Eastern Europe, and Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed that there were communist agents working undercover in the American government. The American economy was healthy and strong, but only for certain people. African American veterans returning to the South from war found segregation had gotten worse since they had been gone. Jobs were taken from them and given to white veterans. The 50s, which is generally seen as an era of conformity, was also characterized by political protest.

During the 50s and the 60s, the U.S. worked hard to establish itself as a leader of the free world. But while the U.S. was helping to found the United Nations and establishing the Peace Corps on one hand, news reels coming out of the U.S. showed police quelling civil rights protests with violence, murders being committed by white supremacists, and black children being prevented from entering schools. The Soviet Union began a propaganda campaign characterizing Capitalism as an abusive economic system, and positioning Communism as the answer to alleviating oppression. Developing and postcolonial nations saw the Americans as hypocrites. Segregation was undermining American credibility in the Cold War.

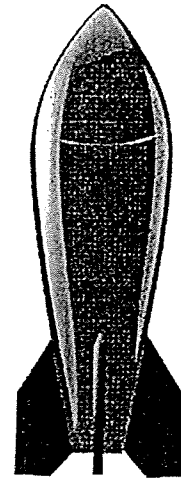
For the sake of foreign affairs, Kennedy began to actively support civil rights. When he was assassinated, Johnson solidified the government's position on the issue by signing the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Name _____

The Arms Race

The Arms Race refers to an aspect of the Cold War in which both the U.S. and the Soviets were stockpiling nuclear weapons, which are powerful enough to destroy an entire city and tens of thousands of people. The United States first began developing nuclear weapons during World War II, in what was called the Manhattan Project. The U.S. ended World War II by dropping nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Today, the U.S. is still the only country to have ever actually used a nuclear weapon.

The Arms Race began in 1949 when the Soviet Union conducted a successful test of its first atomic bomb. This surprised the world, since no one had thought that the Soviet Union had such advanced nuclear technology. In 1952 the U.S. tested the first hydrogen bomb, which was even more powerful. The Soviets detonated their first hydrogen bomb in 1953. During the 1950s, both countries worked to develop bombs which could be launched from thousands of miles away and still reach their target. These kinds of bombs were known as Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).



These capabilities inspired great fear in both countries, who refrained from attacking each other because of what was termed Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) — because of technology that could detect when an attack had been launched, the other side would have time to launch a counterattack before they were destroyed, meaning that both countries would inevitably lose. This is why, during the Cold War, there was never actually any military aggression between the U.S. and the Soviets.

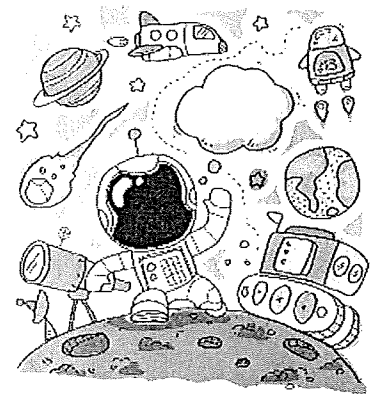
The Arms Race was very expensive for both countries, and it was one of the major factors in bringing about the end of the Cold War. By that time, about 27% of the Soviet Union's gross national product was being spent on the military, which weakened their economy.

Name _____

The Space Race

One of the areas in which the U.S. and the Soviet Union competed during the Cold War was in space technology, a competition that became known as the "Space Race." Following World War II, both countries were aware of the military advantages of rocket technology and both countries applied resources to it. They each also recruited German rocket scientists to help with their programs. The Space Race started in 1955 when the U.S. announced its intention to launch a satellite into orbit. The Soviet Union took this as a challenge and vowed to get a satellite into space first. Two years later, they did: on October 4, 1957, the Russians launched Sputnik I. The Americans followed four months later with Explorer I.

The Soviets also beat the U.S. in putting a man into space. On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. He orbited the Earth in a spacecraft called Vostok I. Three weeks later, astronaut Alan Shepherd became the first American in space aboard Freedom 7, though he did not orbit the Earth. That honor belonged to John Glenn, nearly a year later, on Friendship 7.



Embarrassed to be lagging behind the Soviets, President Kennedy told Congress in 1961 that he wanted the U.S. to be the first country to put a man on the moon. The Apollo Moon program began, in conjunction with the Gemini program, which developed technology for the Apollo spacecraft. After much trial and error, Apollo 11 was launched on July 16, 1969, with astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins aboard. Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin landed a lunar module called the Eagle on the surface of the moon. By 1975, U.S. Soviet relations were improving. With the first U.S.-Soviet joint space mission, the Apollo-Soyez project, the Space Race ended.

Name _____

The Collapse of the Soviet Union



At the tail end of the Cold War, in 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Soviet Union. The Soviet economy was suffering, and Gorbachev had plans to solve the problem by reforming and modernizing the soviet political situation.

Gorbachev's plan consisted of two main platforms. Glasnost allowed more free speech and transparency in government, including holding government officials responsible for their actions. One result of Glasnost was that the Soviet people used their new freedom of speech to protest their living conditions. The Soviet media was also suddenly free to report on issues.

Perestroika meant "restructuring" the Soviet economy with an eye towards increased efficiency, including the allowance of some private ownership. A primary feature of communism, however, was government ownership and control over the economy, so there was a period of growing pains before the economic situation improved.

Other countries under Soviet control used their new freedom to express wishes for independence. The Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia were the first to demand their freedom. More states, including Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Georgia, followed suit, causing much pressure in the central government of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was about to collapse, and not all Soviets wanted this to happen. In 1991, some "hardliners" kidnapped Gorbachev and announced that he was too ill to lead the country and that they would be taking over. The hardliners send in the military to quell protests by Soviet citizens, but the soldiers refused to shoot or imprison their own people. Without military support, the hardliner coup failed and the Soviet Union collapsed, breaking up into 15 independent countries.