

Cold War Map Activity



1: Berlin Airlift

The Berlin blockade was an international crisis that arose from an attempt by the Soviet Union, in 1948–49, to force the Western Allied powers (the United States, the United Kingdom, and France) to abandon their post-World War II jurisdictions in West Berlin.

In March 1948 the Allied powers decided to unite their occupation zones of Germany into a single unit. Coincident with the introduction of a new deutsche mark in West Berlin (as throughout West Germany), which the Soviets regarded as a violation of agreements with the Allies, the Soviet occupation forces in eastern Germany began a blockade of all rail, road, and water communications between Berlin and the West. On June 24 the Soviets announced that the four-power administration of Berlin had ceased and that the Allies no longer had any rights there. On June 26 the United States and Britain began to supply the city with food and other vital supplies by air. They also organized a similar “airlift” in the opposite direction of West Berlin’s greatly reduced industrial exports. Tension remained high, but war did not break out.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Berlin-blockade>

DRAW: plane going from West Germany to Berlin (draw it above Germany and draw an arrow pointing to Germany)

LABEL it: Berlin Airlift



2: NATO vs Warsaw Pact

In 1949, the prospect of further Communist expansion prompted the United States and 11 other Western nations to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Soviet Union and its affiliated Communist nations in Eastern Europe founded a rival alliance, the Warsaw Pact, in 1955. The alignment of nearly every European nation into one of the two opposing camps formalized the political division of the European continent that had taken place since World War II (1939-45). This alignment provided the framework for the military standoff that continued throughout the Cold War (1945-91).

<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/formation-of-nato-and-warsaw-pact>

COLOR: use BLUE to color in the NATO nations

Use RED to color the Warsaw Pact nations

LABEL: NATO and Warsaw Pact in the key



3: Hungarian Revolution

The Hungarian Revolution was an uprising in Hungary in 1956 following a speech by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in which he attacked the period of Joseph Stalin's rule. Encouraged by the new freedom of debate and criticism, a rising tide of unrest and discontent in Hungary broke out into active fighting in October 1956. Rebels won the first phase of the revolution, and a multiparty system was established. On November 1, 1956, Hungary declared neutrality and appealed to the United Nations for support, but Western powers were reluctant to risk a global confrontation. On November 4 the Soviet Union invaded Hungary to stop the revolution. Nevertheless, Stalinist-type domination and exploitation did not return, and Hungary thereafter experienced a slow evolution toward some internal autonomy.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Hungarian-Revolution-1956>

TEXTBOX: (near Hungary) explain the Hungarian Revolution

DRAW: battle symbol 🚩 on Hungary



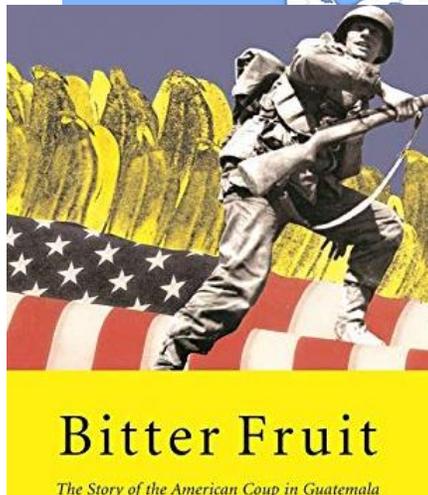
4: Proxy War: Guatemala

In 1954 the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) orchestrated the overthrow of Guatemala's democratically elected president, Jacóbo Arbenz. After World War II American leaders were committed to preventing the Soviet Union from spreading communism across the globe. This concern generated much of U.S. policy toward Guatemala during the 1950s. Historians debate whether the intervention in Guatemala was an overzealous attempt to stop the flow of communism or a calculated action to protect American business interests (specifically the United Fruit Company) in the region.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/guatemalan-coup-orchestrated-cia>

TEXTBOX: (near Guatemala) explain the conflict

WRITE: PROXY on Guatemala



5: Overthrow of Mossadegh Government

The Iranian military, with the support and financial assistance of the United States government, overthrew the government of Premier Mohammad Mosaddeq and reinstated the Shah of Iran. Iran remained a solid Cold War ally of the United States until a revolution ended the Shah's rule in 1979.

Mosaddeq came to prominence in Iran in 1951 when he was appointed premier. A fierce nationalist, Mosaddeq immediately began attacks on British oil companies operating in his country, calling for expropriation and nationalization of the oil fields. His actions brought him into conflict with the pro-Western elites of Iran and Shah Pahlevi. U.S. officials watched events in Iran with growing suspicion. British intelligence sources, working with the American CIA, believed Mossadeq had communist leanings and would move Iran into the Soviet orbit if allowed to stay in power.

Working with Shah, the CIA and British intelligence began to engineer a plot to overthrow Mossadeq. Working with pro-Shah forces and, most importantly, the Iranian military, the CIA cajoled, threatened, and bribed its way into influence and helped to organize another coup attempt against Mossadeq. On August 19, 1953, the military, backed by street protests organized and financed by the CIA, overthrew Mossadeq in 4 days. The Shah quickly returned to take power and, as thanks for the American help, signed over 40 percent of Iran's oil fields to U.S. companies.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/cia-assisted-coup-overthrows-government-of-iran>

TEXTBOX: (near Iran) explain the conflict

WRITE: PROXY on Iran



6: Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall was a barrier that surrounded West Berlin and prevented access to it from East Berlin and adjacent areas of East Germany during the period from 1961 to 1989. Between 1949 and 1961, about 2.5 million East Germans had fled from East to West Germany. Their loss threatened to destroy the economic viability of East Germany. In response, East Germany built a barrier to close off East Germans' access to West Berlin and hence West Germany. The Berlin Wall, was first erected on the night of August 12–13, 1961. The original wall, built of barbed wire and cinder blocks, was subsequently replaced by a series of concrete walls (up to 15 feet high) that were topped with barbed wire and guarded with watchtowers, gun emplacements, and mines. By the 1980s that system of walls, electrified fences, and fortifications extended 28 miles through Berlin, dividing the two parts of the city.

East Germany's hardline communist leadership was forced from power in October 1989 during the wave of democratization that swept through eastern Europe. On November 9, 1989 the East German government opened the country's borders with West Germany (including West Berlin), and openings were made in the Berlin Wall through which East Germans could travel freely to the West. The wall henceforth ceased to function as a political barrier between East and West Germany.



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Berlin-Wall>

WRITE: "Berlin Wall" on Germany

(Make sure you put both the year erected and the year it fell on the timeline)



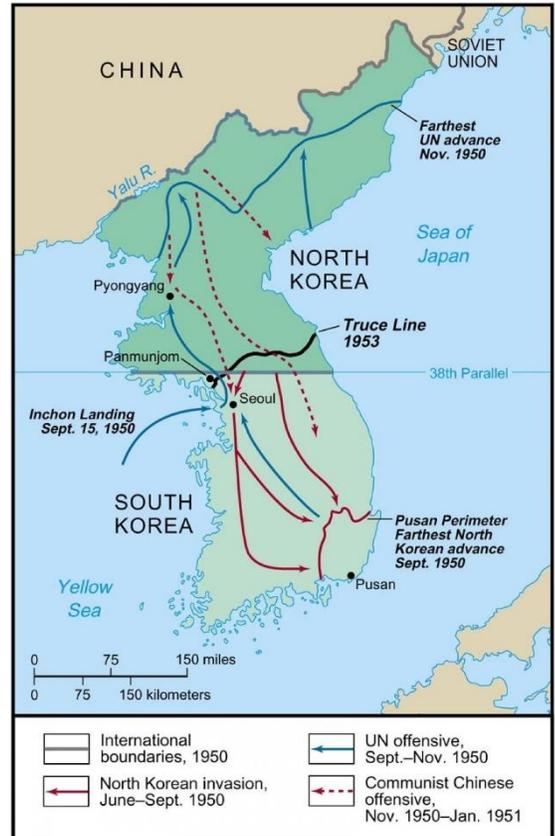
7: Proxy War: Korean War

The Korean War was a conflict between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in which at least 2.5 million persons lost their lives. The war reached international proportions in June 1950 when North Korea, supplied and advised by the Soviet Union, invaded the South. The United Nations, with the United States as the principal participant, joined the war on the side of the South Koreans, and the People's Republic of China came to North Korea's aid. After more than a million combat casualties had been suffered on both sides, the fighting ended in July 1953 with Korea still divided into two hostile states. Negotiations in 1954 produced no further agreement, and the front line has been accepted ever since as the de facto boundary between North and South Korea.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>

DRAW: RED line between North and South Korea

WRITE: PROXY on Korea



THE KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953

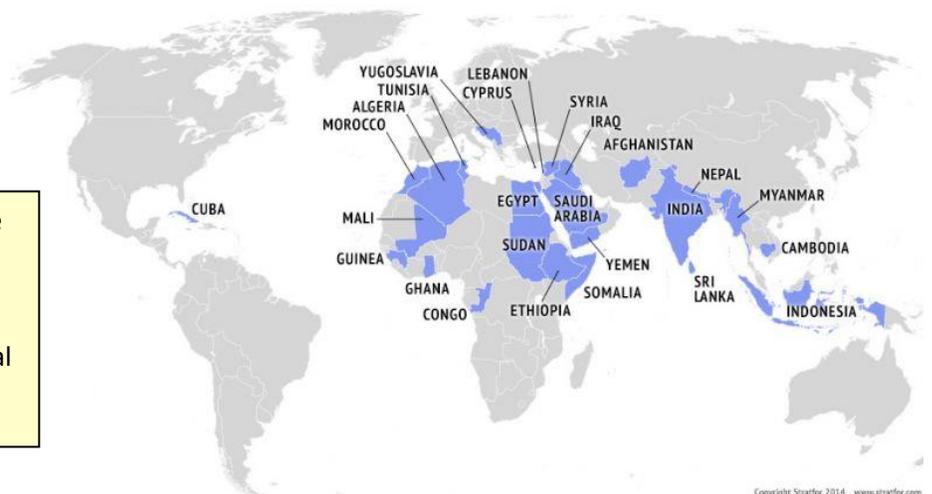
8: Non-Alignment Movement (Bandung Conference)

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), international organization dedicated to representing the interests and aspirations of developing countries. In the early 21st century the Non-Aligned Movement counted 120 member states.

The Non-Aligned Movement emerged in the context of the wave of decolonization that followed World War II. At the 1955 Bandung Conference (the Asian-African Conference), the attendees, many of whose countries had recently gained their independence, called for “abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defense to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.” In the context of the Cold War, they argued, countries of the developing world should abstain from allying with either of the two superpowers (the United States and the U.S.S.R.) and should instead join together in support of national self-determination against all forms of colonialism and imperialism. The Non-Aligned Movement was founded and held its first conference (the Belgrade Conference) in 1961 under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sukarno of Indonesia.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Non-Aligned-Movement>

ORIGINAL 1961 NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CONFERENCE ATTENDEES



TEXTBOX: explain the Bandung Conference and the Non-Alignment Movement (somewhere in the southern part of map)

COLOR: either Yellow or Orange the original members (add to the key)

9: Space Race AND Arms Race

Space Race

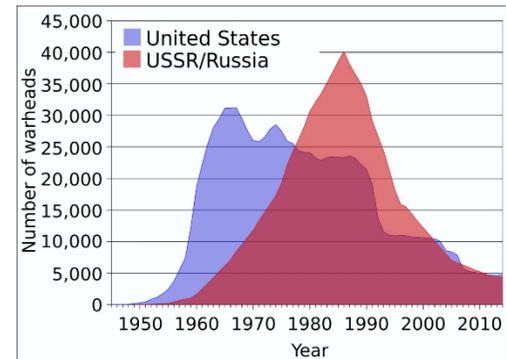
During the Cold War, competition between the United States and the Soviet Union could be found everywhere, even space. After the Soviets beat America into space, America could not be seen as being behind the Soviets in the world of technology. Not to be outdone, America would invest heavily monetarily, as well as in national pride in pushing to be the first to land on the moon. Surprisingly, as far behind the Soviets as America actually was in their space program at the time, America was able to come together and make it to the moon before the Soviets. This was a major symbolic victory, and a huge boost to moral.

Arms Race

The United States' use of nuclear weapons to end World War II led to a determined and soon successful effort by the Soviet Union to acquire such weapons, followed by a long-running nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. The Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test in 1949. At the end of 1956, the United States had 2,123 strategic warheads and the Soviet Union had 84. Those numbers increased rapidly over the subsequent 30 years. The U.S. arsenal peaked in 1967 at more than 31,000 warheads, and the Soviet arsenal peaked about 20 years later at more than 40,000. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) were negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union that were aimed at curtailing the manufacture of strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The first agreements, known as SALT I and SALT II, were signed by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1972 and 1979, respectively, and were intended to restrain the arms race in strategic (long-range or intercontinental) ballistic missiles armed with nuclear weapons.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/arms-race>

U.S.	Year	USSR
	1957	Launched Sputnik—1 st satellite
Launched Explorer 1 (satellite)	1958	
May 5: Alan Shepard, 1 st American in sub-orbit	1961	April 12: 1 st manned flight in space (orbit)
June 3: space walk	1965	March 18: 1 st space walk
U.S. 1 st to land on moon	1969	
U.S. & USSR cooperate in docking spacecraft	1975	U.S. & USSR cooperate in docking spacecraft

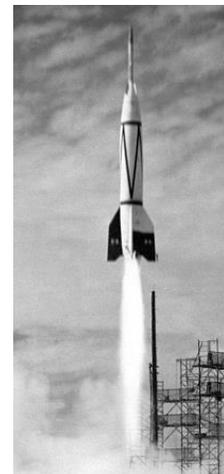


DRAW: either Sputnik on the USSR AND a rocket in the U.S.

TIMELINE: include at least 1 Soviet and 1 American Space Race Date

TIMELINE: include SALT I and SALT II

Sputnik 1957



10: Fidel Castro/Cuban Revolution

The Cuban Revolution was an armed revolt conducted by Fidel Castro and his fellow revolutionaries against the military dictatorship of Cuban President Fulgencio Batista. The revolution began in July 1953 and continued sporadically until the rebels led by Fidel Castro finally ousted Batista on 31 December 1958, replacing his government. The government of Cuba later reformed along Marxist–Leninist lines, becoming the Communist Party of Cuba in October 1965. The Cuban Revolution had powerful domestic and international repercussions. In particular, it worsened Cuba–United States relations as Cuba became an ally of the Soviet Union.

TEXTBOX: (near Cuba) summarize the Cuban Revolution

DRAW: battle symbol 🚩 on Cuba



11: Proxy War: Vietnam War

The Vietnam War also known as the Second Indochina War, was a conflict in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia from November 1955 to the fall of Saigon on 30 April 1975. It was the second of the Indochina Wars and was officially fought between North Vietnam and South Vietnam. North Vietnam was supported by the Soviet Union, China, and other communist allies; South Vietnam was supported by the United States and other anti-communist allies. The war is widely considered to be a Cold War-era proxy war. It lasted almost 20 years, with direct U.S. involvement ending in 1973. The conflict also spilled over into neighboring states, exacerbating the Laotian Civil War and the Cambodian Civil War, which ended with all three countries becoming communist states by 1975.

TEXTBOX: (near Vietnam) summarize the Vietnam War

WRITE: PROXY on Vietnam

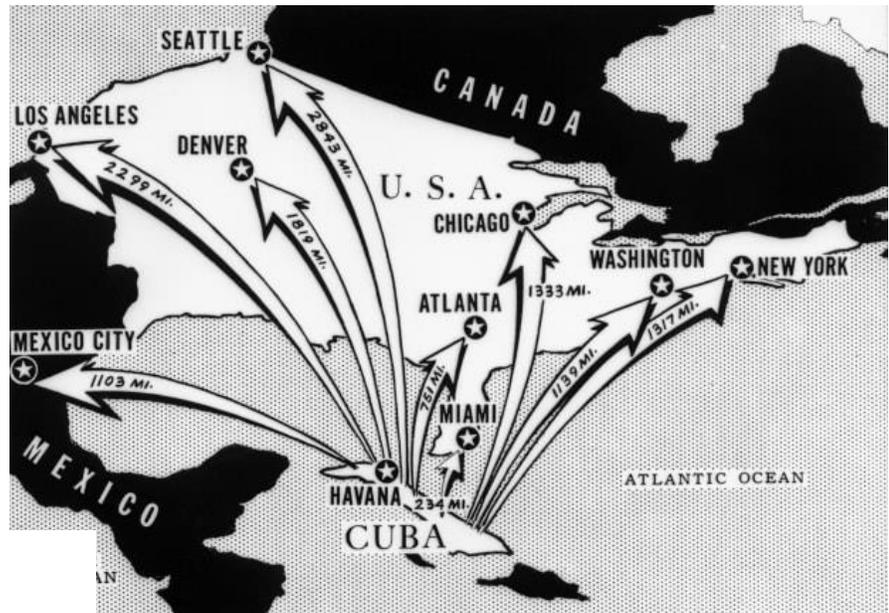


12: Cuban Missile Crisis

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba, just 90 miles from U.S. shores. In a TV address on October 22, 1962, President John F. Kennedy notified Americans about the presence of the missiles, explained his decision to enact a naval blockade around Cuba and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize this perceived threat to national security. Following this news, many people feared the world was on the brink of nuclear war. However, disaster was avoided when the U.S. agreed to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's offer to remove the Cuban missiles in exchange for the U.S. promising not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also secretly agreed to remove U.S. missiles from Turkey.

<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis>

DRAW: a missile in Cuba facing the U.S.—then cross it out



13: Key Terms

Containment

The strategy of "containment" was the foreign policy of the United States and its allies to prevent the spread of communism after the end of World War II.

Domino Theory

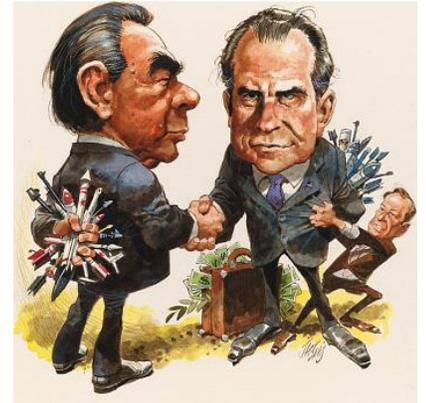
The Domino Theory was U.S. foreign policy after World War II which believed that the "fall" of a noncommunist state to communism would precipitate the fall of noncommunist governments in neighboring states. The theory was first proposed by Pres. Harry S. Truman to justify sending military aid to Greece and Turkey in the 1940s, but it became popular in the 1950s when Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower applied it to Southeast Asia, especially South Vietnam.



Dente

Détente (a French word meaning release from tension) is the name given to a period of improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union that began tentatively in 1971 and took decisive form when President Richard M. Nixon visited the secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in Moscow, May 1972. This unfortunately would be short lived as the Soviets deployed their new mid-range rocket system into its satellite countries, and NATO brought West Germany into the fold and made an unpopular move with installing its own rockets into West Germany.

TEXTBOX: (anywhere on the map)
define these 3 terms



14: Proxy War: Soviets invade Afghanistan

The Soviet–Afghan War (1979–1989) was a conflict wherein insurgent groups known collectively as the Mujahideen, as well as smaller Marxist–Leninist–Maoist groups, fought a nine-year guerrilla war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and the Soviet Army throughout the 1980s, mostly in the Afghan countryside. The Mujahideen were variously backed primarily by the United States, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, China, and the United Kingdom; the conflict was a Cold War-era proxy war. Between 562,000 and 2,000,000 Afghans were killed and millions more fled the country as refugees, mostly to Pakistan and Iran. Between 6.5%–11.5% of Afghanistan's population is estimated to have perished in the conflict. The war caused grave destruction in Afghanistan, and it has also been cited by scholars as a contributing factor to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, in hindsight leaving a mixed legacy to people in both territories.

DRAW: arrows from the USSR to Afghanistan

WRITE: PROXY on Afghanistan



15: Gorbachev's Reforms

The Soviet Union's economy was in dire shape in 1985 when Gorbachev reached out in an attempt to stop a complete collapse.

Perestroika ("restructuring" in Russian) refers to a series of political and economic reforms meant to kick-start the stagnant 1980s economy of the Soviet Union. Its architect, President Mikhail Gorbachev, would oversee the most fundamental changes to his nation's economic engine and political structure since the Russian Revolution. But the suddenness of these reforms, coupled with growing instability both inside and out of the Soviet Union, would contribute to the collapse of the U.S.S.R. in 1991.

This was followed by a February 1986 speech to the Communist Party Congress, in which he expanded upon the need for political and economic restructuring, or perestroika, and called for a new era of transparency and openness, or **glasnost**. Glasnost lifted restrictions on information and debate that had been a feature of Soviet life since the days of Joseph Stalin. Under glasnost, media censorship was relaxed, though not completely abolished. Literature previously banned in the USSR was now permitted. The horrors of the Stalinist regime, once suppressed and whispered about in private, were exposed and openly discussed. The policy failures of previous leaders were also subjected to scrutiny and criticism. But by 1987, these early attempts at reform had achieved little.

<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/perestroika-and-glasnost>

TEXTBOX: (near USSR) define these 2 terms



16: Tiananmen Square Incident

Chinese troops storm through Tiananmen Square in the center of Beijing, killing and arresting thousands of pro-democracy protesters. The Chinese government assault on the protesters shocked the West and brought denunciations and sanctions from the United States.

In May 1989, nearly a million Chinese, mostly young students, crowded into central Beijing to protest for greater democracy and call for the resignations of Chinese Communist Party leaders deemed too repressive. For nearly three weeks, the protesters kept up daily vigils, and marched and chanted. Western reporters captured much of the drama for television and newspaper audiences in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, 1989, however, Chinese troops and security police stormed through Tiananmen Square, firing indiscriminately into the crowds of protesters. Turmoil ensued, as tens of thousands of the young students tried to escape the rampaging Chinese forces. Other protesters fought back, stoning the attacking troops and overturning and setting fire to military vehicles. Reporters and Western diplomats on the scene estimated that at least 300, and perhaps thousands, of the protesters had been killed and as many as 10,000 were arrested.

The savagery of the Chinese government's attack shocked both its allies and Cold War enemies. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev declared that he was saddened by the events in China. He said he hoped that the government would adopt his own domestic reform program and begin to democratize the Chinese political system.



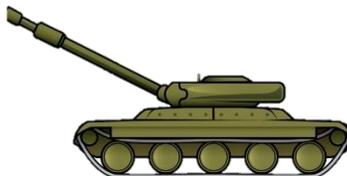
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/tiananmen-square-massacre-takes-place>

View Tank Man Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YeFzeNAHEhU>

TEXTBOX: (near China) summarize the massacre

DRAW: tank in China (for "Tank Man")



17: Fall of USSR

The collapse of the Soviet Union, sequence of events that led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union on December 31, 1991. The former superpower was replaced by 15 independent countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Gorbachev's decision to loosen the Soviet yoke on the countries of Eastern Europe created an independent, democratic momentum that led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, and then the overthrow of Communist rule throughout Eastern Europe.

TEXTBOX: (near USSR) list the independent nations after the fall of the USSR

DRAW: crack in the USSR or USSR crossed out

