

In many ways, the _____ began even before the guns fell silent in Germany and in the Pacific in 1945. Competing ideologies and visions of the postwar world prevented U.S. president Harry S Truman and Soviet premier _____ from working together. Stalin intended to destroy Germany's industrial capabilities in order to prevent the country from remilitarizing and wanted Germany to pay outrageous sums in war reparations. Moreover, he wanted to erect pro-Soviet governments throughout Eastern Europe to protect the _____ from any future invasions. Truman, however, wanted exactly the opposite. He believed that only industrialization and democracy in Germany and throughout the continent would ensure postwar stability. Unable to compromise or find common ground, the world's two remaining superpowers inevitably clashed. Truman worked tirelessly to clean up the postwar mess and establish a new international order. He helped create the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and funded the rebuilding of Japan under General Douglas MacArthur. In 1947 Truman outlined the _____ which set aside more than \$10 billion for the rebuilding and reindustrialization of Germany. The plan was so successful that factories in Western Europe were exceeding their prewar production levels within just a few years. Although Stalin joined with the US in founding the _____ he fought Truman on nearly every other issue. He protested the Marshall Plan as well as the formation of the World Bank and IMF. In defiance, he followed through on his plan to create a buffer between the Soviet Union and Germany by setting up pro _____ governments in Poland and other Eastern European countries. As a result, the so-called _____ soon divided East from West in Europe. Stalin also tried unsuccessfully to drive French, British, and American occupation forces from the German city of Berlin by blocking highway and railway access. Determined not to let the city fall, Truman ordered the _____ to drop food and medical supplies for starving Berliners. The Berlin crisis, as well as the formation of the Eastern bloc of Soviet-dominated countries, caused foreign policy officials in Washington to believe that the US needed to check Soviet influence abroad in order to prevent the further spread of Communism. In 1947, Truman incorporated this desire for _____ into his Truman Doctrine, which vowed to support free nations fighting Communism. In 1949, Truman also convinced the Western European powers to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), so that they might mutually defend themselves against the danger of Soviet invasion. Threatened, the USSR sponsored a similar treaty of its own in Eastern Europe, called the Warsaw Pact, in 1955. Developments in Eastern Europe, the fall of China to Communist revolutionaries in 1949, and the Soviet Union's development of nuclear weapons terrified Americans, who feared that Communists would try to infiltrate or attack the US from within. Congressman Richard M. Nixon and the House Un-American Activities Committee led the earliest Red hunts for Communists in the government, which culminated with the prosecution of federal employees, this was known as the _____ Cold War tensions between the US and the USSR eventually exploded in Korea when _____ backed North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. Truman quadrupled military spending and ordered General MacArthur to retake the southern half of the peninsula. MacArthur succeeded and then pushed the North Koreans almost up to the Chinese border. Threatened, over a million soldiers from Communist China poured into Korea, forcing MacArthur to retreat back to the 38th parallel, which had originally divided North Korea from South Korea. US forces remained entrenched at the 38th parallel for two more years, at the cost of more than 50,000 American lives. Both sides declared a cease-fire only after the new U.S. president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, threatened to use nuclear weapons in 1953. Eisenhower's election in 1952 ushered in an unprecedented era of _____ and prosperity in the US. The average national income doubled during the 1950s and then doubled again the following decade, primarily due to continued defense spending and to the 1944 Montgomery G.I. Bill, which helped returning veterans buy homes and go back to school. The postwar _____ contributed to population growth, while the Great Migration of African-Americans to northern cities, "white flight" from the cities to the suburbs, and the rush to the Sun Belt altered population demographics. By 1960, most American families had a car, a television, and a refrigerator and owned their own home. Eisenhower threatened the USSR with "massive retaliation," or nuclear war, against Soviet aggression or the spread of Communism. Eisenhower also made full use of the newly created CIA to help overthrow unfriendly governments in developing countries. He resolved the Suez crisis peacefully before it led to war and committed American funds to fighting Ho Chi Minh's pro-Communist forces in _____ after the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. The Soviet launch of the _____ satellites in 1957 started the space race, prompting Eisenhower to create the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and sign the National Defense Education Act. Kennedy and his foreign policy team devised a new doctrine of "flexible response" designed to give the president more options to fight Communism. In addition, Kennedy committed thousands of American troops to _____ Vietnam to support Ngo Dinh Diem's corrupt regime but claimed the troops were merely "military advisors." In Latin America, Kennedy took a different approach, funneling millions of dollars into the Alliance for Progress to thwart Communists by ending poverty. Despite the new doctrine, Kennedy was unable to prevent Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev from constructing the _____ in 1961. Kennedy's greatest Cold War challenge came in _____. Hoping to topple Cuba's new pro-Communist revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro, Kennedy authorized the CIA to train and arm a force of more than 1,000 Cuban exiles and sent them to invade Cuba in the spring of 1961. When this _____ invasion failed embarrassingly, Kennedy authorized several unsuccessful assassination attempts against Castro. Outraged, Castro turned to the USSR for economic aid and protection. Khrushchev capitalized on the opportunity and placed several nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy consequently blockaded the island nation, pushing the US and the USSR to the brink of nuclear war. Khrushchev ended the terrifying _____ when he agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for an end to the blockade.

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| 1. Baby Boom | 7. Containment | 11. Iron Curtain | 17. Sputnik |
| 2. Bay of Pigs | 8. Cuba | 12. Joseph Stalin | 18. United Nations |
| 3. Berlin Airlift | 9. Cuban Missile Crisis | 13. Marshall Plan | 19. USSR |
| 4. Berlin Wall | | 14. Red Scare | 20. Vietnam |
| 5. Cold War | 10. Economic Growth | 15. South | |
| 6. Communist | | 16. Soviet | |