

Cold War –Chapter 26 *Study Guide*

American History II Academic

Terms, People, and Ideas:

- Chinese Civil War
- General MacArthur & the Korean War
- Effects of the Loyalty Review Program
- Joseph McCarthy
- Eisenhower's Defense Policy
- Purpose and Effects of NATO
- Events and Outcomes of the Korean War
- Soviet testing of the Atomic Bomb
- The Yalta Conference
- Anti-communist uprisings in Eastern Europe
- The Potsdam Conference
- The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan (purpose and effects)
- The division of Germany
- Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
- Project Venona
- McCarran Act
- Merging of US, French, and British zones in West Germany
- The Red Scare
- Sputnik
- NASA
- Central Intelligence Agency
- Nikita Khrushchev
- Declaration of Liberated Europe
- Satellite Nations
- Cold War
- Limited War
- Containment
- Berlin Airlift
- Fallout Shelters
- McCarthyism
- Subversion
- Perjury
- Censure
- Massive Retaliation
- Developing Nations
- Summit
- Military-Industrial Complex

Key Issues at Yalta Conference		
Issue	Resolution	Long-term ramification
Government of Poland	Communist government	Set precedent for other Communist governments established by Soviets
Rest of Europe	Declaration of Liberated Europe	Countries could decide for themselves what type of government they wanted
Division of Germany	Divided into 4 zones, governed by France, Great Britain, United States and Soviet Union	Division weakened the German economy; arguments over reparations and economic policy continued

"It was a small thing, but it was an indication of what had happened with the Cold War, with this Red specter—that somebody like me could be a danger to a community." —Ruth Goldberg, quoted in Red Scare

"Our policy is not directed against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos." —George C. Marshall

"We cannot defend the nation in a way which will exhaust our economy. . . . [The United States] must be prepared to use atomic weapons in all forms." —President Dwight D. Eisenhower