**UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II**

**The Allies Make Plans for Peace**

1. In February 1945, Germany was close to surrendering to the Allied Powers as World War II was coming to an end. President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union – the Big Three Leaders of the Allies – met to plan for the peace that would follow the war. At the Yalta Conference, they agreed that Germany should be divided into occupation zones controlled by the Allies. Plans were also made to establish the United Nations, an organization that would work to keep the peace in future years.

On the map:

1. Following **February 1945/Yalta Conference** on the timeline, make up and print 2 sentences that describe the 2 agreements reached by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

**Beginning of the Cold War**

1. At the end of World War II, American, British, and French troops occupied Western Europe, and Soviet forces were in Eastern Europe. The Allied leaders pledged to hold democratic elections in countries freed from the control of Germany and its allies. The Soviet Union, however, failed to keep this agreement. Stalin was determined to maintain tight control over Eastern Europe. By 1948, the government of every Eastern European country was under Communist rule. Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany had become Soviet “satellites.” Yugoslavia, although not dominated by the Soviet Union, had set up a Communist government. In addition, the independent countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania had been seized and made a part of the Soviet Union. These events marked the beginning of the Cold War, a period of tension and distrust between the United States and Soviet Union.

On the map:

1. Following **1945-1948** on the timeline, print **Every Eastern European country came under Communist rule.**
2. Print the names of these eight Communist nations next to the matching numbers on the map:
3. Albania **3**. Romania **5.** Czechoslovakia **7.** East Germany
4. Bulgaria **4.** Hungary **6.** Poland **8.** Yugoslavia
5. Print **Soviet Union** next to **9** on the map. Put a **C** inside the Soviet Union to show that it was a Communist nation.
6. Label **Estonia** next to number **10**, **Latvia** next to number **11**, and **Lithuania** next to **12**. Alongside these three countries, print **Seized by the Soviet Union**.

**The Iron Curtain**

1. The Soviet Union cut off nearly all contacts between the West and its occupied territories of Eastern Europe. This caused Winston Churchill to warn that “an iron curtain has descended across the continent” of Europe. The term Iron Curtain was later used to refer to the barriers to travel and communication that the Soviets established between East and West. The countries of Eastern Europe and Western Europe opposed each other in the United Nations, the newly formed world peacekeeping organization.

On the map:

1. Following 1946 on the timeline, print **Winston Churchill warned that “an iron curtain has descended across the continent” of Europe**.

**Truman Doctrine**

1. In 1946 and 1947, Communist revolutionaries threatened to overthrow the governments of Greece and Turkey. To prevent this from happening, President Harry S. Truman declared that the United States would help any free nation resist Communist aggression. Congress approved $400 million in aid for Greece and Turkey, which strengthened the two countries and kept the Communists from taking over. The U.S. aid program became known as the Truman Doctrine. Aimed at Soviet expansion in Europe, the Truman Doctrine developed into the “containment policy.” The purpose of the containment policy was to limit the spread of communism throughout the world.

On the map:

1. Print **Greece** next to number **13** and **Turkey** next to **14**.
2. Print **Truman Doctrine** below the countries of Greece and Turkey.
3. Following 1947 on the timeline, print **The Truman Doctrine marks the beginning of the U.S. containment policy.**

Marshall Plan

1. Secretary of State George C. Marshall wanted to give U.S. economic aid to all Western European countries. His proposal came to be known as the Marshall Plan. The United States believed that a strong Western Europe would block the spread of communism. About $13 billion in food, machinery, and other products was sent to Europe over a 5-year period.

On the map:

1. Following 1948-1953on the timeline, print The Marshall Plan strengthens Western Europe and helps protect it from communism.

**Berlin Airlift**

1. In June 148, American, British, and French forces occupied democratic West Germany. Soviet troops controlled Communist East Germany. Inside of East Germany was the city of Berlin. The United States, Great Britain, and France held West Berlin, while East Berlin was in Soviet hands. Supplies to West Berlin had to be transported 110 miles through the Soviet occupation zone. The leaders of the Soviet Union thought they could blockade West Berlin and force the Americans, British, and French to leave the city. Soviet troops blocked all railroad, highway, and water routes through East Germany to West Berlin. Instead of pulling out of West Berlin, the Americans, British, and French organized the Berlin Airlift. For 11 months, West Berlin was supplied with food and fuel entirely by airplanes. The Soviet Union halted the blockade in May 1949, and the Allies ended the airlift.

On the map:

1. Print **West Germany** next to number **15**.
2. Label **Berlin** (shown by a dot inside East Germany).
3. Following **1948-1949** on the timeline, print **The Allies set up the Berlin Airlift, and the Soviet Union ends its blockade of West Berlin**.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact**

1. In 1949, the United States, Canada, and many Western European countries formed a mutual defense alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The member nations wanted to be able to defend themselves against a possible invasion by the Soviet Union or any other country. If one or more NATO members was attacked, all countries in the alliance would come to their defense. In 1955, the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe formed their own military alliance – the Warsaw Pact.

**On the map:**

1. Label these Western European nations joined NATO in 1949. Print the names next to the corresponding number of the map:

**16** Belgium **19** France **22** Luxembourg

**17** Great Britain **20** Portugal **23** Netherlands

**18** Denmark **21** Italy **24** Norway

1. Fill in the **NATO box** in the map key with a color or special marking (diagonal lines, dots, shading, etc.) Color or mark the NATO countries (16-24 above) in the same way on the map.
2. In the early 1950s, **Greece**, **Turkey**, and **West Germany** also joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Color or mark these countries in the same way as the other NATO members.
3. Fill in the Warsaw Pact box in the map key with a different color or marking than was used for the NATO countries. Use this color or marking on the map to show the nations that joined the Warsaw Pact – **Soviet Union**, **Poland**, **East Germany**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Hungary**, **Romania**, **Bulgaria**, and **Albania**.
4. Following 1949 on the timeline, print **The U.S., Canada, and Western European countries form NATO**.
5. Following 1955 on the timeline, print **The Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites join the Warsaw Pact**.

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ In February 1945, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met to plan for the peace after:
2. World War I (b) World War II (c) the Korean War (d) the Vietnam War
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin were the Big Three leaders of the victorious:
4. Central Powers (b) Allied Powers (c) Axis Powers (d) Triple Alliance
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ In was decided at the Yalta Conference that Germany:
6. would become a U.S. territory (c) would have a Communist government
7. should be divided into occupation zones (d) would have a Capital economy
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Plans were made to form a peacekeeping organization called the:
9. United Nations (b) Organization of American States (c) League of Nations
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ By 1948, all of the Eastern European countries had become:
11. Soviet Satellites (b) democracies (c) republics d) monarchies

**Completion**

1. The period of tension and distrust between the United States and Soviet Union that began in the 1940s was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Winston Churchill observed that “an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had descended across the continent” of Europe.
3. The U.S. aid program that helped Greece and Turkey resist communism was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The containment policy was used by the United States to limit the spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
5. The Americans, British, and French organized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which provided supplies to West Berlin and broke the Soviet blockade.

**Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Soviet Union (a) one of the Eastern European nations that came under

Soviet control

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Poland (b) a democratic nation that was occupied by American,

British, and French forces

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United States

(c) created the Marshall Plan in order to strength Western Europe and protect it from Soviet expansion.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ West Germany

(d) the city of Berlin was located 110 miles inside of its

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ East Germany border

(e) seized the countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and made them part of its territory

**True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The countries of Eastern Europe and Western Europe enjoyed friendly relations during the late 1940s and 1950s.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The United States, Canada, and many Western European nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for mutual defense.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NATO was concerned about a possible attack by Germany.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance that included the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Greece, Turkey, and West Germany eventually became members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.