Subject: The Cold War- Specific Conflicts

Essential Question(s):

- What is a Cold War and how does it apply to American-Soviet relations?
- Why is the Cold War an omnipresent aspect of American life in the 1950's?

Standards:

- 8.1 Cold War and the United States
 - Identify, analyze, and explain the causes, conditions, and impact of the Cold War Era on the United States.
- 8.1.1 Origins and Beginnings of Cold War Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War including
- Differences in the civic, ideological and political values, and the economic and governmental institutions of the U.S. and U.S.S.R.
- Diplomatic decisions made at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945)
- Actions by both countries in the last years of and years following World War II (e.g., the use of the atomic bomb, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, North American Treaty Alliance (NATO), and Warsaw Pact) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- 8.1.2 Foreign Policy during the Cold War Evaluate the origins, setbacks, and successes of the American policy of "containing" the Soviet Union, including
- The development of a U.S. national security establishment, composed of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- The armed struggle with Communism, including the Korean conflict (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- Direct conflicts within specific world regions including Germany and Cuba (National Geography Standards 5 and 13; pp. 192 and 210)
- U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the foreign and domestic consequences of the war (e.g., relationship/conflicts with U.S.S.R. and China, U.S. military policy and practices, responses of citizens and mass media) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- Indirect (or proxy) confrontations within specific world regions (e.g., Chile, Angola, Iran, Guatemala) (National Geography Standards 5 and 13; pp. 192 and 210)
- The arms race (National Geography Standards 13, p. 210)