

# Viking Quest: U.S. History Assignments

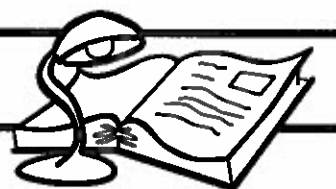
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May 2015

Week: 11<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup>

- Pg. 665 # 1-7
- 21-2 Study Guide
- Read 21-3 pgs. 668-674
- Complete 21-3 Guided Reading
- Pg. 674 # 1-8
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- Read 21-4 pgs. 675-680
- Complete 21-4 Guided Reading
- Pg. 680 # 1-7
- 21-4 Study Guide

# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 659–665

### THE EARLY COLD WAR YEARS

#### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**George Kennan** American diplomat who explained Soviet goals (page 660)

**containment** the policy of keeping communism within its present territory through the use of diplomatic, economic, and military actions (page 660)

**Marshall Plan** an economic recovery plan in which the United States provided aid to European nations to rebuild their economies (page 661)

**NATO** a military alliance made up of the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations (page 662)

**limited war** a war fought to achieve a limited objective such as containing communism (page 665)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you think communism is a threat to the United States today? Why or why not?

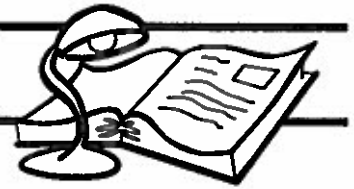
The last section described the growing tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. This section discusses how the United States attempted to contain communism.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. The Soviet Union and the United States responded to various events during the Cold War. List their responses to the events listed in the diagram.

Event	Soviet Response
Germany divided into West Germany and East Germany	1. _____ 2. _____
Event	U.S. Response
Korean War	3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • **Containing Communism** (page 659)

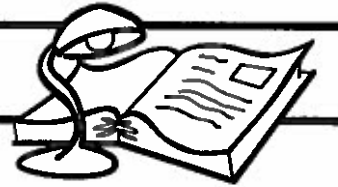
Both Britain and the United States urged the Soviet Union to hold free elections in Eastern Europe. The Soviets refused to do so. The United States asked the American Embassy in Moscow to explain Soviet behavior. Diplomat **George Kennan** explained his views of Soviet goals. He believed that Communists were in a historical struggle against capitalism and that it was impossible to reach any permanent settlement with them. Kennan believed that the Soviet system had several economic and political weaknesses. He believed that if the United States could keep the Soviets from increasing their power, then eventually the Soviet system would fall apart. Kennan's suggestions led to the rise of the policy of **containment**. The policy called for keeping communism within its present territory through the use of diplomatic, economic, and military actions.

A crisis in Iran seemed to show that Kennan's ideas were right. During World War II, the United States had put troops into southern Iran while Soviet troops were in northern Iran to ensure a supply line from the Persian Gulf. After the war, the Soviet Union did not withdraw as promised. Instead, Stalin demanded access to Iran's oil supplies. The Soviets also helped Communists in northern Iran set up a separate government. The United States demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw. The pressure worked, and the Soviet Union withdrew.

Stalin then turned to Turkey. The Soviet Union wanted to control the straits of the Dardanelles, which was an important route from Black Sea ports to the Mediterranean. It demanded that Turkey share control of this route with the Soviet Union. The United States saw this as a way for the Soviet Union to control the Middle East. The United States sent aircraft carriers into the eastern Mediterranean. In the meantime, Britain tried to help Greece in its fight against Communists there. However, helping Greece was too much for Britain's economy. As a result, in March 1947, Truman went before Congress to ask for funds to fight the Soviets in Turkey and in Greece. His speech became known as the Truman Doctrine. It pledged that the United States would fight communism worldwide.

The European economy was in ruins after the war. In June 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall set up the **Marshall Plan**, which would give European nations American aid to rebuild their economies. Marshall offered the aid to all nations that planned a recovery program. The Soviet Union and its satellite nations rejected the offer. The Soviet Union developed its own economic program. The Marshall Plan put billions of dollars worth of supplies and food into Western Europe. It weakened the appeal of communism there. It also opened new markets for trade.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 2 (continued)

7. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan?

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### • The Berlin Crisis (page 661)

The dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States over Germany almost led to war. By 1948 the United States believed that the Soviets were trying to undermine Germany's economy. As a result, the United States, Great Britain, and France announced that they were combining their zones in Germany and allowing the Germans to have their own government. They also combined their zones in Berlin and made West Berlin a part of the new German nation. It was called the Federal Republic of Germany and became known as West Germany. The Soviet zone became known as East Germany.

The Soviets were angry. They cut all road and rail traffic to West Berlin. They also set up a blockade of the city. They wanted to force the Americans to change Germany's status. President Truman had to keep West Berlin going without pushing the Soviets to war. As a result, he ordered the Berlin airlift. Cargo planes supplied the people in Berlin with food and other supplies. The airlift continued for eleven months. Stalin finally lifted the blockade.

The blockade convinced many Americans that the Soviets were trying to conquer other nations. They began supporting the idea of America becoming part of a military alliance with Western Europe. An agreement had been reached that created **NATO**, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It was made up of 12 countries, including the United States. The members agreed to help any member who was attacked. A few years later, NATO allowed West Germany to join the alliance. The Soviets responded by setting up its own alliance in Eastern Europe, which became known as the Warsaw Pact.

8. How did the Soviet Union respond to the establishment of West Germany and West Berlin?

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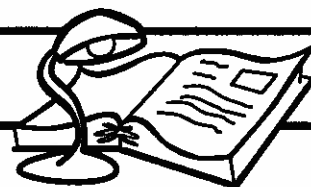
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# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 2 (continued)

### • The Cold War Spreads to East Asia (page 662)

The Cold War eventually spread to Asia. In China, Mao Zedong had led Communist forces against Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government since the 1920s. The two sides stopped the conflict during World War II in order to stop Japanese occupation. After World War II ended, the two groups resumed their fighting. To stop the spread of communism in Asia, the United States sent Chiang money. However, the Communists captured Beijing, the Chinese capital, and moved southward. The United States discontinued aid to the Chinese Nationalists, who left mainland China for the island of Taiwan. In 1949 the Communists set up the People's Republic of China.

In the same year, the Soviet Union announced that it had tested its first atomic weapon. In 1950 it signed a treaty of alliance with China. Western nations feared that China and the Soviet Union would support Communist revolutions in other parts of the world. The United States set up formal relations with the Nationalists in Taiwan. It helped keep Communist China out of the United Nations.

The United States changed its policy toward Japan. After World War II, General Douglas MacArthur took charge of occupied Japan. He wanted to introduce democracy there. The United States encouraged economic recovery in Japan. It saw Japan as a way to defend Asia against communism.

#### 9. Why did the United States change its policy toward Japan after World War II?

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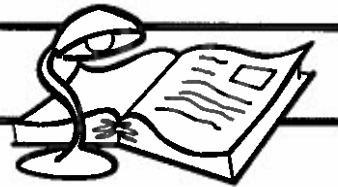
### • The Korean War (page 663)

After the war, the Allies divided Korea at the 38th parallel. The Soviets controlled the north, and the United States controlled the south. A Communist government was set up in the north, and an American-backed government was set up in the south. The Soviets gave military aid to North Korea, which built up a huge army. This army invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950.

President Truman saw the invasion of South Korea as a test of the containment policy. He asked the United Nations for troops to help the American troops. General MacArthur led the American troops. In September 1950, MacArthur ordered an invasion that took the North Korean troops by surprise. Within weeks, they retreated back across the 38th parallel. The Communist Chinese saw the UN troops as a threat and ordered them to

# Study Guide

## Chapter 21, Section 2 (continued)



retreat. Their warnings were ignored and they started a massive attack. They were able to drive the UN forces back across the 38th parallel.

General MacArthur wanted to expand the war into China. He criticized President Truman for wanting a **limited war**, a war fought to achieve a limited objective such as containing communism. President Truman fired MacArthur. He chose General Matthew Ridgway to replace him. By mid-1951, the Korean War had settled into small bloody battles. An armistice was not signed until July 1953. More than 35,000 Americans died in the war.

After the Korean War, the United States began a military buildup. Until then, the United States believed that it had to focus on Europe to contain communism. Now it also focused militarily on Asia. Defense agreements were signed with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Australia. The United States also began providing aid to the French forces fighting Communists in Vietnam.

**10.** How did the Korean War change the United States's view of containment?

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# Chapter 21, Section 3

## The Cold War and American Society

(Pages 668-674)

### Reason To Read

**Setting a Purpose for Reading** Think about these questions as you read:

- What was the new Red Scare?
- How did American society reflect the fears of the nuclear age?

### Main Idea

As you read pages 668-674 in your textbook, complete the outline below using the major headings of the section.

#### The Cold War and American Society

##### I. A New Red Scare

A. The Loyalty Review Program

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

F. \_\_\_\_\_

II. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

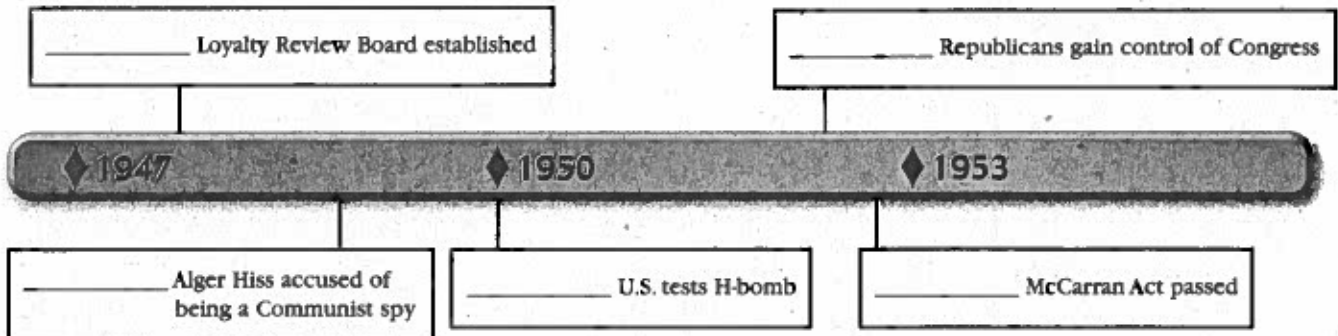
III. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

### Sequencing Events

As you read, write the correct dates next to each item on the time line.



**A New Red Scare** (pages 668–670)

**Evaluating**

*How can you explain the need Americans saw for the loyalty review program? Support your answer with passages from the lesson.*

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**Terms To Know**

*Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.*

**subversion**

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**perjury**

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**Terms To Review**

*Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.*

**confirm**

(Chapter 7, Section 4)

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**obtain**

(Chapter 6, Section 2)

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**reveal**

(Chapter 15, Section 2)

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## "A Conspiracy So Immense" (pages 671-673)

### Inferring

*Although Joseph McCarthy never presented proof for his accusations, people did not challenge him until the Army-McCarthy hearings. What does this tell you about McCarthy's influence and people's fears?*

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### Terms To Know

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**censure**

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### Academic Vocabulary

*Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.*

**quoted**

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### Terms Preview

*Define each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter.*

**sole**  
(Chapter 2, Section 5)

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**intense**  
(Chapter 7, Section 5)

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**veto**  
(Chapter 3, Section 5)

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# Life During the Early Cold War (pages 673–674)

## Synthesizing

Create an advertisement or poster that might have been used during the early 1950s to ease fears about the atomic bomb or communism. Jot down ideas for your ad or poster below.

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## Terms to Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

fallout

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fallout shelter

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## Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary words from this lesson.

nuclear

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expert

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## Terms to Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied earlier, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

civil

(Chapter 6, Section 1)

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series

(Chapter 6, Section 3)

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**Section Wrap-up**

*Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.*

What was the new Red Scare?

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How did American society reflect the fears of the nuclear age?

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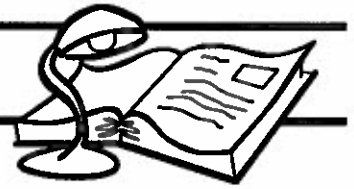
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# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 668–674

### THE COLD WAR AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

#### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**subversion** an effort to secretly weaken a society and overthrow its government (page 669)

**loyalty review program** a screening process of federal employees set up by President Truman in 1947 (page 669)

**Alger Hiss** a government official accused of being a Communist spy (page 669)

**perjury** lying under oath (page 670)

**McCarran Act** a law passed by Congress that required Communist organizations to provide the government with their records (page 672)

**McCarthyism** Senator McCarthy's method of destroying reputations with weak evidence and unfounded charges of Communist activity (page 672)

**censure** formal disapproval (page 673)

**fallout** the radiation left over after a nuclear blast (page 674)

**fallout shelter** shelter built to protect against fallout (page 674)

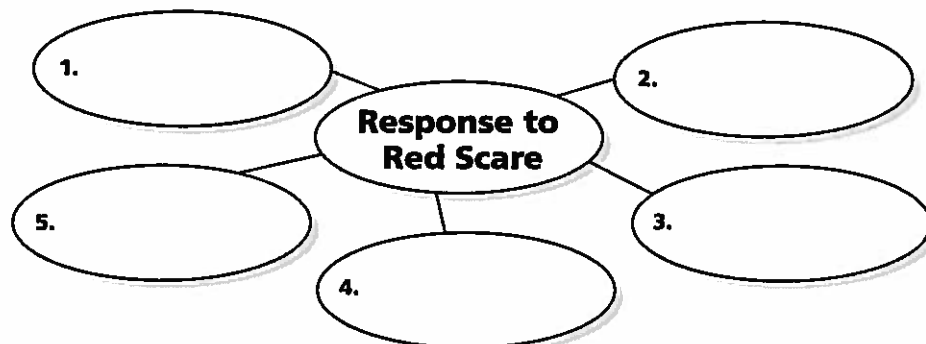
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Does your school conduct practice drills for what to do in certain emergencies? What are the emergencies for which you have these drills?

The last section explained the steps the United States took to contain communism abroad. This section describes how the fear of communism affected Americans at home.

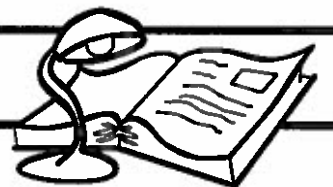
#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. In the United States, people's fear of communism resulted in the Red Scare. In the diagram, list the government's responses to the Red Scare.



# Study Guide

## Chapter 21, Section 3 (continued)



### READ TO LEARN

#### • A New Red Scare (page 668)

During the 1950s, people in the United States began to fear that the Communists were trying to take over the world. This fear, the Red Scare, began in September 1945, when a clerk working in the Soviet Embassy in Canada defected. He had documents that showed that the Soviet Union was trying to infiltrate organizations and government agencies in Canada and the United States. The Soviet Union was trying to find information about the atomic bomb.

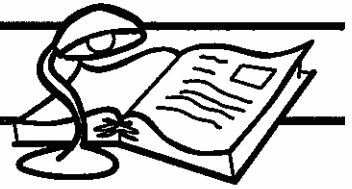
The search for spies soon turned into a general fear of a Communist takeover of the government. In 1947 President Truman set up a **loyalty review program** to screen all federal employees. This action seemed to contribute to a greater fear that Communists had infiltrated the government. More than 6 million federal employees were screened for their loyalty. People became suspects simply for reading certain books or belonging to various groups. Thousands were subject to intense FBI investigations.

J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI Director, wanted to go further than screening federal employees. He went before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to urge the committee to hold public hearings on Communist subversion. FBI agents were sent to infiltrate groups suspected of subversion. They also wiretapped thousands of telephones.

In 1948 Whittaker Chambers, a *Time* magazine editor, testified before HUAC that several government officials, including **Alger Hiss**, had been Communists or spies at that time. Chambers claimed that Hiss, who had served in President Roosevelt's administration, had given him secrets from the State Department. Hiss denied being a member of the Communist Party, and he denied knowing Chambers. The committee continued hearings to determine who was lying. Hiss admitted that he had met Chambers in the 1930s. He then sued Chambers, claiming that his accusations were unfounded. To defend himself, Chambers showed copies of secret documents that he had hidden. He believed the documents proved that he was telling the truth. A jury agreed with him. It convicted Hiss of **perjury**, or lying under oath.

Another spy case had to do with accusations that American Communists had sold secrets of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. Many people believed that the Soviet Union could not have developed an atomic bomb in 1949 without this help. In 1950 testimony by a British scientist that he sent information to the Soviet Union led the FBI to arrest Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were members of the Communist Party, and to charge them with passing on atomic secrets. Although the Rosenbergs denied the charges, they were condemned to death and executed in June 1953. Their guilt was debated by many Americans. Future investigation and documents, however, provided strong evidence that they were guilty.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 3 (continued)

The Red Scare spread beyond the federal government. State and local governments, universities, businesses, and unions began looking for Communists. Some universities required their faculty members to take loyalty oaths. The Taft-Hartley Act required that union leaders take loyalty oaths.

6. Why did President Truman set up the loyalty review program?

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### • “A Conspiracy So Immense” (page 671)

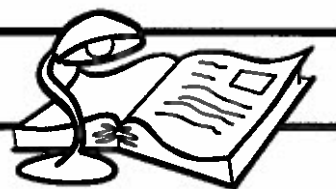
After the Soviet Union tested an atomic bomb in 1949 and China fell to communism, many Americans feared that the United States was losing the Cold War. Many believed that Communists had infiltrated the government and were unnoticed. Then in February 1950, Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy made a statement that he had a list of 205 Communists in the State Department. McCarthy never actually produced the list, but he accused many politicians and military officials of being Communists or leaning toward communism.

In 1950 the United States passed the **McCarran Act**. The law required all Communist organizations to provide the government with their records. It also required that in a national emergency, Communists and Communist sympathizers could be arrested. Truman did not believe that people should be punished for their beliefs, so he vetoed the bill. Congress overrode it.

In 1952 McCarthy became chairman of the Senate subcommittee on investigations. He used his position to force government officials to testify about so-called Communist influences. McCarthy turned the investigation into a witch hunt. His investigations were based on weak evidence and irrational fears. His method of destroying reputations with unfounded charges became known as **McCarthyism**. McCarthy would badger witnesses and then refuse to accept their answers. His methods left a sense of suspicion about the witness that was often interpreted as guilt.

In 1954 McCarthy began targeting the United States Army. The army’s own investigation found no spies. McCarthy then brought his investigation to the television. Millions of Americans watched as McCarthy bullied witnesses. His popularity began to decrease. Finally, people began to challenge McCarthy and his methods. In 1954 the Senate passed a vote for **censure**, or formal disapproval, against McCarthy. McCarthy’s influence was gone, and he faded from public view.

# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 3 (continued)

7. What led many Americans in 1949 to believe the United States was losing the Cold War and that Communist infiltration was the reason for it?

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### • Life During the Early Cold War (page 673)

The fear of communism dominated everyday life in the United States in the 1950s. Americans were upset when the Soviet Union tested the more powerful hydrogen bomb. They got ready for a surprise Soviet attack. They set up special areas as bomb shelters. Students practiced bomb drills, although experts warned that these measures would not have protected people from nuclear radiation. They pointed out that in a nuclear bomb blast, many people would die not only from the blast itself but also from **fallout**, or the radiation left over after a blast. To protect themselves, some people built **fallout shelters** in their yards. They stocked these shelters with food.

The fear of communism influenced American movies and fiction. Many movies focused on FBI activities in espionage cases. Novels described the effects of nuclear war.

8. How did Americans in the 1950s get ready for a surprise Soviet attack?

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# Chapter 21, Section 4

## Eisenhower's Policies

(Pages 675–680)

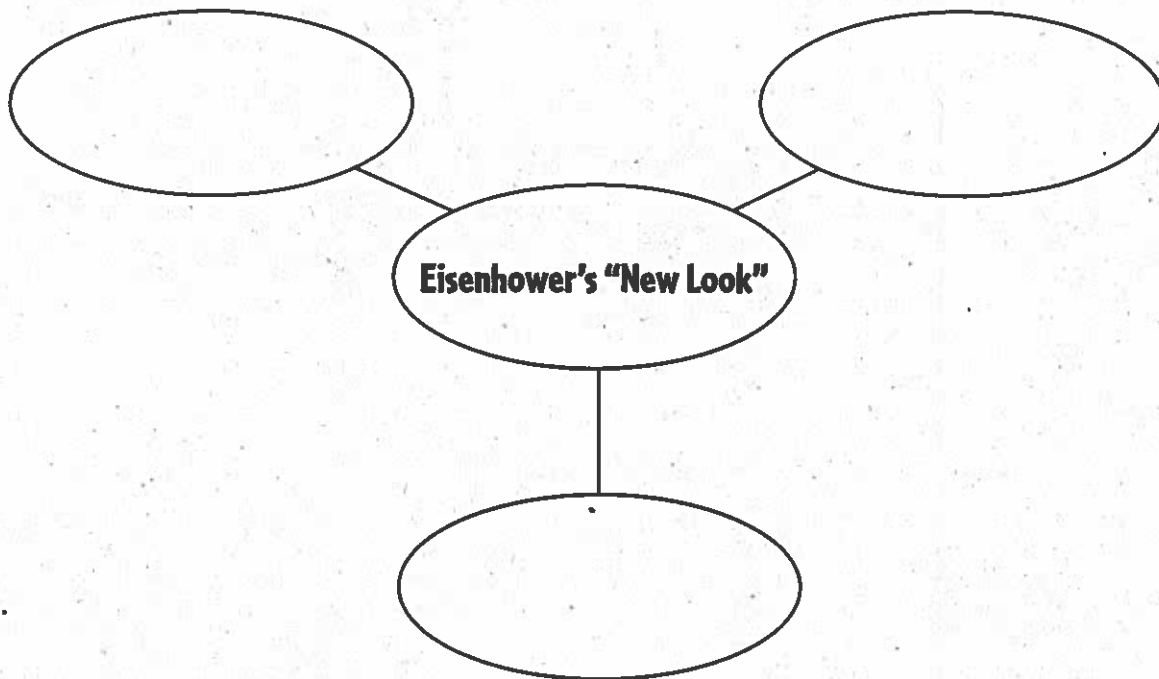
### Reason To Read

**Setting a Purpose for Reading** Think about these questions as you read:

- How would you evaluate Eisenhower's military policy known as the "New Look"?
- How effective was Eisenhower's foreign policy?

### Main Idea

As you read pages 675–680 in your textbook, complete the graphic organizer below by filling in aspects of Eisenhower's "New Look."



### Sequencing Events

As you read, number the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Korean armistice signed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Khrushchev becomes leader of Soviet Union
- \_\_\_\_\_ Soviet Union launches *Sputnik*
- \_\_\_\_\_ British and French troops invade Egypt
- \_\_\_\_\_ China threatens to take two islands from Nationalist China



**Eisenhower's "New Look"** (pages 675–677)

**Drawing Conclusions**

*Name two programs that Eisenhower initiated directly out of competition with the Soviet Union. Then draw a conclusion about the Cold War, and classify it as positive or negative.*

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**Conclusion**

**Terms To Know**

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**massive retaliation**

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**Terms To Review**

*Use each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.*

**attitude**  
(Chapter 15, Section 3)

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**acquired**  
(Chapter 2, Section 1)

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**Brinkmanship in Action** (pages 677–679)

**Summarizing**

*As you read, complete the following sentences to help you summarize the lesson.*

1. Just after his election, President Eisenhower went to

\_\_\_\_\_

2. After the armistice was signed, a \_\_\_\_\_ separated North and South Korea.
3. Eisenhower threatened to use nuclear weapons if China invaded the \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan.
4. To keep Arab nations from allying themselves with the Soviet Union, Eisenhower offered to finance \_\_\_\_\_ on the Nile River.

## Terms to Know

*Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.*

**brinkmanship**

## Terms to Review

*Define each of the following terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a way that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.*

**apparent**  
(Chapter 18, Section 1)

**circumstances**  
(Chapter 7, Section 5)

## Fighting Communism Covertly (pages 679–680)

## Synthesizing

*Write a journal entry similar to one Nikita Khrushchev might have written in 1956 upon learning that his "secret" speech had been broadcast to all of Eastern Europe by the CIA.*

## Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key terms from this lesson.

covert

developing nation

## Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

imply

## Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

imperialism  
(Chapter 12, Section 1)

capitalism  
(Chapter 2, Section 4)

## Continuing Tensions (page 680)

## Evaluating

Why do you think President Eisenhower warned Americans about the military-industrial complex?

## Terms To Know

Define or describe the following key term from this lesson.

**military industrial complex**

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## Academic Vocabulary

Define the following academic vocabulary word from this lesson.

**definite**

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## Terms To Review

Use each of these terms, which you studied in an earlier chapter, in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in this lesson.

**tension**

(Chapter 7, Section 1)

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**response**

(Chapter 2, Section 3)

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## Section Wrap-up

Now that you have read the section, answer these questions from Setting a Purpose for Reading at the beginning of the section.

How would you evaluate Eisenhower's military policy known as the "New Look"?

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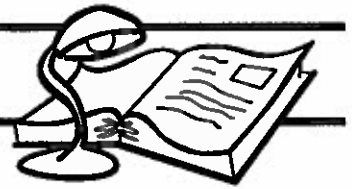
How effective was Eisenhower's foreign policy?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 675–680

### EISENHOWER'S POLICIES

#### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**massive retaliation** the policy of threatening Communist states with nuclear war if the state tried to take territory by force (page 676)

**Sputnik** developed by the Soviet Union, the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth (page 677)

**brinkmanship** the willingness to go to the brink of war to force the other side to back down (page 677)

**covert** hidden (page 679)

**Central Intelligence Agency** an agency that conducted covert operations (page 679)

**developing nation** nation with a primarily agricultural economy (page 679)

**military-industrial complex** the relationship between the military establishment and the defense industry (page 680)

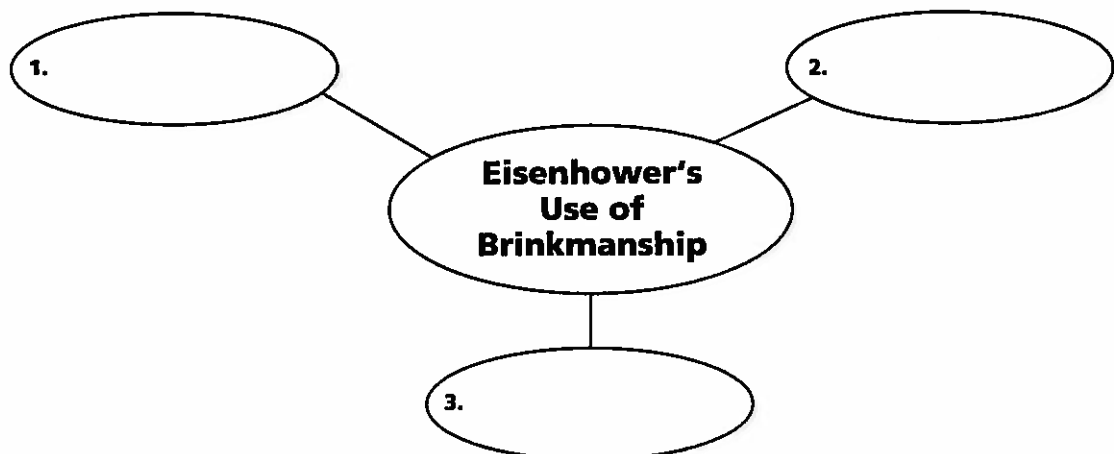
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think of when you hear the term *CIA*? What does the *CIA* do? Do you think the *CIA* is important in today's world? Why?

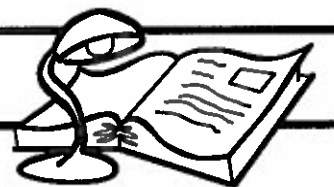
The last section described American reaction to the threat of communism. This section discusses President Eisenhower's plans to contain communism.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. President Eisenhower used the policy of brinkmanship in dealing with Cold War conflicts. List three ways he used this policy.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • Eisenhower's "New Look" (page 675)

In the 1952 presidential election, the Democrats nominated Adlai Stevenson, the governor of Illinois. The Republicans nominated General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Americans wanted a leader who they believed would lead the nation through the Cold War. Eisenhower won in a landslide.

Eisenhower believed that both a strong military and a strong economy were essential to win the Cold War. He also believed that preparing for a large-scale conventional war would cost too much money. Therefore, he believed that instead of a large-scale army, the United States had to be prepared to use atomic weapons.

Eisenhower believed that the United States could not contain communism through a series of small wars, such as the Korean War. He believed that it had to prevent such wars from happening in the first place. The best way to do this was to threaten to use nuclear weapons if a Communist state tried to take a territory by force. This policy became known as **massive retaliation**. It allowed Eisenhower to cut military spending by billions of dollars. He cut back the army but increased the nation's nuclear weapons.

The new policy required new technology. The Air Force developed huge bombers that could fly across the continent and drop nuclear bombs anywhere in the world. Eisenhower also began to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) that could deliver bombs anywhere in the world. He also began developing submarines that could launch nuclear missiles.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched **Sputnik**, the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth. Many Americans saw that as a sign that the United States was falling behind the Soviet Union in missile technology and in scientific research. In response, Congress set up the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The agency conducted research in rocket and space technology. Congress also passed the National Defense Education Act (NDEA). It provided money for education and training in science, math, and foreign languages.

#### 4. What did President Eisenhower believe was necessary to win the Cold War?

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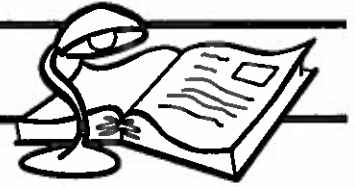
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# Study Guide



## Chapter 21, Section 4 (continued)

### • Brinkmanship In Action (page 677)

Eisenhower supported the policy of **brinkmanship**, the willingness to go to the brink of war to force the other side to back down. Some thought the policy was too dangerous. However, Eisenhower used the threat of nuclear war to try to end the Korean War. He believed that the war was costing too many lives. So he threatened China with a nuclear attack. The threat seemed to work, because in July 1953, an armistice was signed. The line between the two sides became the border between North Korea and South Korea. A demilitarized zone (DMZ) separated them.

After the Korean War ended, problems arose over Taiwan. In 1954 China threatened to take two islands from Taiwan. Eisenhower asked Congress to authorize the use of force to defend Taiwan. He then warned the Chinese that if they invaded Taiwan, they would be confronted by American naval forces. Eisenhower also hinted that a nuclear attack was also possible. China backed down.

In 1955 problems developed in the Middle East. Eisenhower wanted to prevent Arab nations from siding with the Soviet Union. He offered Egypt financial help to build a dam on the Nile River. Egypt accepted the offer. Congress, however, did not agree to provide financial aid because Egypt had bought weapons from Communist Czechoslovakia. A week later, Egypt gained control of the Suez Canal from the Anglo-French company that controlled it. Egypt wanted to use the profits from the canal to pay for the dam. In response, in October 1956, British and French troops invaded Egypt. The action upset President Eisenhower. The conflict became worse when the Soviet Union threatened to attack France and Britain and to send troops to help Egypt. Again, Eisenhower threatened a nuclear attack. Britain and France called off the invasion. Other Arab nations soon began accepting Soviet aid.

#### 5. How did President Eisenhower use brinkmanship to end the conflict in Korea?

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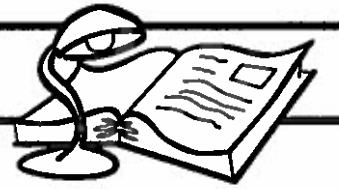
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### • Fighting Communism Covertly (page 679)

President Eisenhower knew that brinkmanship would not work all the time. He knew it would not work to prevent Communists from starting revolutions within countries. To prevent revolutions, Eisenhower used **covert**, or hidden, operations that were run by the **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**.

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## Chapter 21, Section 4 (continued)

Many of these operations took place in **developing nations**, or nations with economies that depended primarily on agriculture. Many of these nations blamed American capitalism for their problems, and they looked to the Soviet Union as a model to industrialize their economy. American leaders feared that these countries would side with the Soviet Union or stage a Communist revolution. To prevent this, President Eisenhower offered financial aid to some of these nations. In nations where the Communist threat was stronger, the CIA used covert operations to overthrow anti-American leaders. They then replaced them with pro-American leaders.

Covert operations worked in Iran. There the prime minister was ready to make an oil deal with the Soviet Union. He moved against the pro-American Shah of Iran, who was forced to leave Iran. CIA agents organized street riots in Iran and arranged a coup to oust the prime minister and to return the Shah to power.

Covert operations also worked in Guatemala. The president of Guatemala had won the election with the support of the Soviet Union. His reform program took over large estates, including one owned by an America-owned company. Guatemala received weapons from Communist Czechoslovakia. The CIA then armed and trained the Guatemalan opposition. The CIA-trained forces then invaded Guatemala, and the pro-Communist president left office.

Sometimes covert operations did not work. After Stalin died, Nikita Khrushchev became the Soviet leader. He delivered a secret speech to Soviet leaders in which he attacked Stalin's policies. The CIA obtained a copy of the speech and had it broadcasted in Eastern Europe. In June 1956, riots started in Eastern Europe. A full-scale uprising developed in Hungary. Soviet troops moved into Budapest, the capital, and crushed the uprising.

6. In what two countries were covert operations successful in preventing Communist revolutions?

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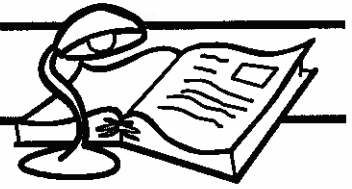
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### • Continuing Tensions (page 680)

In 1958 Khrushchev demanded that the United States, Great Britain, and France remove their troops from West Germany. The United States rejected the demands and threatened to use military force if the Soviets threatened Berlin. The Soviets backed down. To try to improve relations, Eisenhower asked Khrushchev to visit the United States. The two leaders met and agreed to hold



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## Chapter 21, Section 4 (continued)

a meeting in Paris in 1960. However, shortly before the meeting was to begin, the Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 spy plane. Khrushchev responded by breaking off the meeting.

President Eisenhower left office in January 1961. He delivered a farewell address to the nation. In it, he pointed out the new relationship that had developed between the military and the defense industry. He warned Americans against the influence of this **military-industrial complex**.

7. Why did Khrushchev break off the Paris meeting with President Eisenhower scheduled in 1960?

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