**Chapter 31A – The Early Cold War (p.752 -764)**

***What were the military and political consequences of the Cold War in the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union?***

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| **Consequences of the Cold War** | | |
| **United States** | **Europe** | **Soviet Union** |
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***Examine the characteristics of Postwar Western Europe.***

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| **Postwar Western Europe** | | |
| **Government an d Politics** | **Foreign Affairs** | **Economic Expansion** |
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**Chapter 31 A – Recap – Briefly summarize a response to each question**

*\* attempt to categorize specific examples from the book, your notes should have these events described so no need to repeat that information*

1. Following World War I the United States retreated to a foreign policy based on isolation through much of the 1920s and 1930s. **Identify and explain how American foreign policy changed after World War II.**
   * Promoted economic development through investment and trade in Europe (ex. Marshall Plan)
   * Supported nations who were resisting and rejecting communism through military aid (ex. Truman Doctrine of Containment)
   * Formed mutual defense alliances with western nations to protect against a Soviet attack (NATO)
   * OVERALL, American foreign policy aimed at stopping the spread of communism and protecting American interests in the world.

1. For the Soviet Union their experiences in World War I and II led them to fear another invasion from the west. **Identify and explain how Soviet foreign policy changes after World War II brought Russia to superpower status.**
   * Created a geographic buffer through the expansion of their own border and the extension of satellite nations (ex. Warsaw Pact, Eastern bloc nations, what Churchill called the “Iron Curtain”
   * Developed economic growth through an emphasis on heavy industry
   * Pursued rapid military growth and weapons production (ex. arms race, space race)
   * OVERALL*,* the Soviet Union attempted to create a geographic buffer to protect itself at the same time modernizing to compete with the United States
2. In the years after World War II, Western Europe faced tremendous challenges in rebuilding. **Identify and explain how the politics of Western Europe changed after World War II.**
   * Greater support and acceptance of democratic institutions
   * General agreement on government involvement and welfare activities
   * Promotion of collective economic expansion
   * Modified inter-European alliances and rivalries
   * OVERALL, the nations of Western Europe culminated two centuries of political movement towards democracy in the aftermath of World War II, prompted by the destruction of war they more closely aligned values to promote peace in the region.