# Chapter 21 Cold War

# AP EURO DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did Europe come to be dominated by the two superpowers after 1945? Trace the stages of the Cold War. Why were 1956 and 1962 particularly crucial years? How strong an alliance is NATO today?

2. How would you define the policy of Containment? Give some examples of how this policy was instituted by the United States throughout the world from 1945 to 1989.

3. Discuss the following incidents as crucial examples of the Cold War: Berlin Airlift; Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; Suez Canal Crisis; Cuban Missile Crisis; Dien Bien Phu. Which do you think was the quintessential example of Cold War confrontation and why?

4. After World War II, Europe “achieved unprecedented economic prosperity and maintained liberal democratic governments.” How did Western Europe move toward political and economic unity?

5. Discuss the collapse of Yugoslavia and the civil war between the many ethnic factions present. Why did war break out and who were the aggressors? How have matters been resolved? What forces still threaten political stability?

6. Trace the stages of decolonization. Why did the nations of Europe give up their empires? Was the retreat orderly?

7. Discuss the interrelationship of decolonization and the Cold War in Vietnam. Why did the United States fail there? What was the effect of the Vietnam War on Europe?

8. Trace the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. How important was Gorbachev in transforming the political and economic atmosphere of the Soviet Union? Why did he fail? How did things change under Boris Yeltsin? What problems still face Russia

1. Containment
2. "Iron Curtain"
3. Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan
4. Berlin Blockade
5. NATO/Warsaw Pact
6. Balfour Declaration/Zionism
7. Arab-Israeli Conflict
8. Korean Conflict
9. Khrushchev/de-Stalinization
10. Suez Crisis,
11. W.Gomulka/ImreNagy/Hungarian Uprising
12. Sputnik/U2
13. Berlin Wall (1961)
14. Cuban Missile Crisis
15. Brezhnev Doctrine
16. invasion of Czechoslovakia/"Prague Spring"
17. Invasion of Afghanistan
18. decolonization/colonial nationalism
19. India and Africa
20. Algeria/French Indochina
21. Détente
22. Solidarity / Lech Walesa
23. Gorbachev, *perestroika, glasnost,*
24. Collapse of Soviet system
25. Yeltsin
26. Yugoslav Civil War
27. ethnic cleansing
28. Putin
29. Islamic extremism