

Complete the graphic organizer as you read Chapter 30. DO NOT simply hunt for the answers; doing so will leave holes in your understanding of the text. Be sure to include details regarding political/diplomatic, cultural/intellectual and social/economic themes.

I. The Division of Europe
 a. The Origins of the Cold War

Stage of the War	US/British Goals	Russian Goals	Results
Early War (1942)			
Teheran Conference (1943)			
Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)			
Potsdam Conference (July 1945)			

What ideas of the US and the USSR were key to the origins of the Cold War?

US Ideas	USSR Ideas

b. West Versus East

<p>By 1947, why did it appear that the USSR was using subversion to export communism to the world?</p>	
<p>What was the Truman Doctrine?</p>	
<p>What was the Marshall Plan?</p>	
<p>Describe the western response to the Berlin Blockade:</p>	
<p>What was NATO? What was the Soviet response?</p>	

Color the NATO states blue, and the Warsaw Pact states red:



II. The Western Renaissance, 1945-1968

a. The Postwar Challenge

<p>Describe the conditions of Europe, east and west, in 1946-1947:</p>	<p>Describe the Christian Democrats and why they were successful:</p>
<p>How did the Socialists impact post-war Europe?</p>	<p>How did England create the "welfare state"?</p>
<p>How did the US assume the international responsibilities it had shunned in 1919?</p>	

b. Toward European Unity

Name	Creation Date/Method	Members	Economic/Political Goals
European Coal and Steel Community			
European Economic Community " _____ "			

How did Charles De Gaulle view the US? How did he respond to the US influence in Europe?

c. Decolonization

Definition:	Changing power relationships:	Changing European attitudes:

Nation	Causes of Decolonization	Results of Decolonization
India		
French Indochina		
Palestine		
Egypt		
Algeria		

How did Charles de Gaulle deal with decolonization?	Why did the former colonies accept this arrangement?	Why did the European nations accept this arrangement?

III. Soviet Eastern Europe, 1945-1968

a. Stalin's Last Years, 1945-1953

How did Stalin work to re-impose totalitarian control of the USSR?	Explain Stalin's prime postwar innovation:	How did Tito remain free of Soviet domination?

b. Reform and De-Stalinization, 1953-1964

How did Khrushchev strengthen his position as the heir to Stalin?	What was de-Stalinization? What type of modifications occurred?	What was "Peaceful Coexistence"?

How did de-Stalinization impact the Eastern European satellite states?

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c. The End of Reform

What ultimately brought about the removal of Khrushchev?	How did the USSR conduct itself while engaging in "re-Stalinization"?	What was "socialism with a human face"? Why was it considered dangerous?
What was the Brezhnev Doctrine? How was it emblematic of the Brezhnev era?		
Explain the following quotation: "<i>Inasmuch as the regime, because of its rigidity, will find it increasingly more difficult to raise industrial output, it is obvious that the standard of living in many sectors of our society may be threatened.</i>" How does this quote reflect the USSR during the Brezhnev era?		

IV. Postwar Social Transformations, 1945-1968

a. Science and Technology

What was "Big Science"?	How was Europe affected by the expansion of science?

b. The Changing Class Structure

Explain the changes to the European middle class:	Explain the changes to the European lower classes:	How did European governments reduce class tensions in the postwar era?

c. New Roles for Women

How did industrialization impact marriage, birth rates, and death rates?	What implications did these changes have for women in the postwar era?	Why was this such a momentous change from previous history?
How did each of the following expand the opportunities for women to work outside the home:		
Economic growth?	Economic evolution?	Education?

d. Youth and Counterculture

<p>What factors contributed to the emergence of the international youth culture in the 1960s?</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>
<p>Why did changes to the European system of higher education lead to social conflict?</p>

V. Conflict and Challenge in the Late Cold War, 1968-1985
a. Détente or Cold War?

What was "détente"?	
How did West German chancellor Willy Brandt work towards reconciliation?	
What was Brandt's ultimate goal in Europe?	
What was the highpoint of détente?	
What event brought an end to détente?	
How did American President Jimmy Carter seek to deal with the USSR?	
How did American President Ronald Reagan seek to deal with the USSR?	

b. The Women's Movement – What three basic reasons accounted for the feminine movement of the 1970s?

1.	
2.	
3.	

Feminist Leader	Simone de Beauvoir	Betty Friedan
Key Work		
Key Ideas		

List the various issues that the women's movement sought to address:

c. The Troubled Economy

List the causes of the economic downturn that occurred in Europe in the 1970s:

d. Society in a Time of Economic Uncertainty

Why did democracy and political stability continue through the economic troubles of the 1970s?

How did British PM Margaret Thatcher deal with the economic issues of the 1970s? What was the political impact of Great Britain?

How did French President Francois Mitterrand deal with economic issues of the 1970s? How successful were his efforts?

How did the economic troubles of the 1970s affect trends within the typical European family?

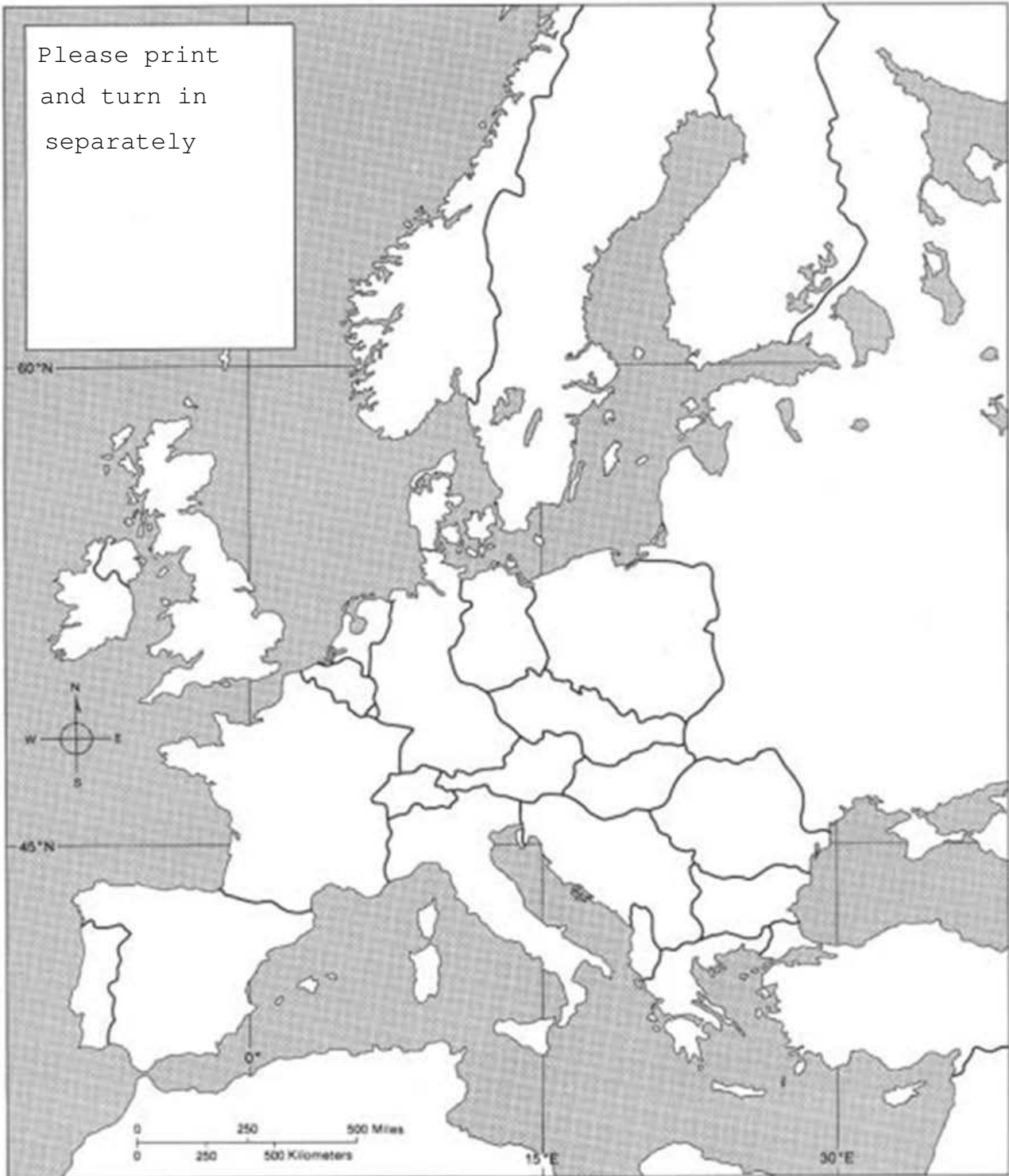
In the space below, outline how you would answer one of the following Free Response Essay Questions

1. *Compare and contrast the victorious Allied powers' treatment of Germany after the First World War with their treatment of Germany after the Second World War. Analyze the reasons for the similarities and the differences.*
2. *Compare and contrast the goals and achievements of the feminist movement in the period circa 1850–1920 with those of the feminist movement in the period 1945 to the present.*
3. *Considering the period 1933 to 1945, analyze the economic, diplomatic and military reasons for Germany's defeat in the Second World War.*
4. *Compare and contrast the social and economic roles of the state in 17th and 18th century Europe (before 1789) to the social and economic roles of the state in Europe after the Second World War.*
5. *Describe and analyze economic policies in Eastern and Western Europe after 1945.*
6. *Analyze the factors responsible for decolonization since the Second World War.*
7. *Compare and contrast the French Jacobins' use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals during the Terror (1793-1794) with Stalin's use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals in the Soviet Union during the period 1928 to 1939.*

Europe after World War II

Page 994 & 996

Please print
and turn in
separately



Color:

NATO Alliance

Warsaw Pact Alliance

Unaligned Nations

Label:

West Germany

East Germany

Greece

Turkey

Turkey

Berlin

Draw the "Iron Curtain"