

dbq cold war

dbq cold war refers to Document-Based Questions focused on the Cold War era, a pivotal period in 20th-century history characterized by political tension, ideological conflict, and military rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. This article provides a comprehensive exploration of the Cold War, helping students and researchers understand the key events, causes, and consequences that shaped this global standoff. By analyzing primary documents and historical evidence, a dbq cold war assignment encourages critical thinking about the nature of international relations during the mid to late 1900s. The Cold War influenced numerous aspects of global affairs, including diplomacy, nuclear arms development, proxy wars, and the quest for ideological dominance. This article will break down the essential components of the Cold War, its major phases, significant policies, and the eventual resolution. The structured overview will assist in organizing thoughts and arguments required for a dbq cold war essay or project. The following table of contents outlines the main sections covered in this in-depth analysis.

- Origins and Causes of the Cold War
- Major Events and Crises of the Cold War
- Cold War Policies and Strategies
- Impact of the Cold War on Global Politics
- End of the Cold War and Its Legacy

Origins and Causes of the Cold War

The origins of the Cold War can be traced back to the aftermath of World War II, when the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union quickly deteriorated due to conflicting ideologies and competing visions for the postwar world. The United States championed capitalism and democracy, whereas the Soviet Union sought to spread communism and establish a sphere of influence across Eastern Europe. Mutual distrust, ideological opposition, and security concerns fueled tensions that escalated into a prolonged geopolitical confrontation.

Ideological Differences

The ideological divide between capitalism and communism formed the core basis of the Cold War conflict. The United States promoted free-market economies and political pluralism, while the Soviet Union

emphasized state control of the economy and a one-party system. This fundamental opposition led to competing political and economic models vying for global influence.

Post-World War II Power Vacuum

World War II left much of Europe devastated and politically unstable, creating a power vacuum that both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to fill. The division of Germany and the establishment of Soviet-controlled communist regimes in Eastern Europe heightened fears of expansionism and aggression. The resulting distrust set the stage for the Cold War's geopolitical chess match.

Early Conflicts and Tensions

Events such as the Iron Curtain speech by Winston Churchill, the Truman Doctrine, and the Marshall Plan illustrated the early moves by Western powers to contain Soviet influence. Conversely, Soviet actions in Eastern Europe and the Berlin Blockade demonstrated the USSR's determination to secure its interests, intensifying the divide.

Major Events and Crises of the Cold War

The Cold War featured numerous pivotal events and crises that brought the world to the brink of conflict. These moments tested the resolve of both superpowers and shaped the global balance of power for decades. Understanding these key incidents is essential for a thorough dbq cold war analysis.

Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948–1949)

One of the first major confrontations, the Berlin Blockade, occurred when the Soviet Union blocked all land access to West Berlin in an attempt to force the Allies out of the city. The United States and its allies responded with the Berlin Airlift, supplying West Berliners via air for almost a year. This event underscored the ideological and strategic stakes of the Cold War.

Korean War (1950–1953)

The Korean War marked the first armed conflict of the Cold War era, pitting communist North Korea, supported by China and the Soviet Union, against South Korea, backed by United Nations forces led by the United States. The war ended in a stalemate, but it solidified the division of Korea and demonstrated the global reach of Cold War tensions.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

The Cuban Missile Crisis was arguably the most dangerous moment of the Cold War, bringing the world close to nuclear war. After the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles from the U.S. coast, a tense 13-day standoff ensued. The crisis ended with a negotiated withdrawal of missiles, highlighting the risks of nuclear brinkmanship.

Vietnam War (1955–1975)

The Vietnam War became a prolonged and controversial proxy war between communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam, with heavy involvement from the U.S. The conflict illustrated the ideological battle between communism and capitalism and had profound social and political consequences in the United States and abroad.

Cold War Policies and Strategies

Throughout the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union developed policies and strategies designed to contain their rival's influence and expand their own. These approaches shaped military doctrines, diplomatic efforts, and economic initiatives that defined the era.

Containment Policy

The U.S. policy of containment aimed to prevent the spread of communism worldwide. Formulated by diplomat George F. Kennan, containment guided American foreign policy, leading to alliances such as NATO and interventions in conflicts perceived as communist threats.

Deterrence and the Arms Race

The Cold War saw an intense arms race, particularly the buildup of nuclear weapons, as both superpowers sought to deter aggression through the threat of mutual assured destruction (MAD). This strategy was intended to prevent direct military conflict but increased global anxiety over possible nuclear war.

Diplomatic Efforts and Treaties

Despite tensions, diplomacy played a key role in managing Cold War conflicts. Important treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and the Helsinki Accords sought to limit arms and reduce hostilities, reflecting periods of détente and cooperation.

Proxy Wars

Instead of direct confrontation, the Cold War superpowers often engaged in proxy wars by supporting allied nations or factions in regional conflicts. These included wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and various parts of Africa and Latin America, where ideological battles were fought indirectly.

Impact of the Cold War on Global Politics

The Cold War's influence extended well beyond the United States and Soviet Union, affecting global alliances, economic development, and international institutions. Its legacy shaped the modern geopolitical landscape.

Division of the World into Blocs

The global order became divided into two main blocs: the Western bloc led by the United States and the Eastern bloc under Soviet influence. This division influenced diplomatic relations, trade, and military cooperation worldwide.

Development of International Organizations

Entities such as the United Nations gained prominence during the Cold War as venues for diplomacy and conflict resolution. Additionally, military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact institutionalized the division of power.

Technological and Scientific Competition

The Cold War spurred significant technological advancements, including the space race, which saw the Soviet Union launch Sputnik and the United States land humans on the moon. Military technology and intelligence gathering also advanced rapidly during this period.

Social and Cultural Effects

The ideological conflict influenced culture and society, including propaganda campaigns, education, and fear of espionage. The Cold War shaped domestic policies and public perceptions in many countries.

End of the Cold War and Its Legacy

The Cold War gradually came to an end in the late 1980s and early 1990s due to a combination of political, economic, and social factors. The collapse of the Soviet Union marked the conclusion of this global confrontation, but its effects continue to resonate.

Reforms and Leadership in the Soviet Union

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms such as glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) that aimed to modernize the USSR but also loosened central control. These changes contributed to the weakening of Soviet authority and eventual dissolution.

Fall of the Berlin Wall and Eastern Europe

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the end of Cold War divisions. Eastern European countries overthrew communist regimes, transitioning toward democracy and market economies, which reshaped the continent's political landscape.

Dissolution of the Soviet Union

In 1991, the Soviet Union officially dissolved into independent republics, ending the bipolar global order. This event marked a significant geopolitical shift and the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower.

Legacy and Continuing Influence

The Cold War left a lasting legacy on international relations, military strategy, and global alliances. Issues such as nuclear proliferation, regional conflicts, and ideological divisions still reflect Cold War-era dynamics in contemporary geopolitics.

1. Ideological conflict between capitalism and communism
2. Key crises including the Berlin Blockade and Cuban Missile Crisis
3. U.S. containment policy and Soviet expansionism
4. Proxy wars as indirect confrontations

5. Global division into competing political and military blocs
6. Technological competition exemplified by the space race
7. End marked by Soviet reforms and the fall of communist regimes

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a DBQ in the context of the Cold War?

A DBQ, or Document-Based Question, is an essay or series of questions that requires students to analyze and interpret primary source documents related to the Cold War to construct a historical argument.

What were the main causes of the Cold War as explored in DBQ documents?

The main causes often highlighted include ideological differences between the US and USSR, the power vacuum after World War II, nuclear arms race, and conflicting interests in Europe and around the world.

How did the policy of containment influence Cold War events according to DBQ sources?

Containment was the US strategy to prevent the spread of communism, leading to events such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and support for anti-communist regimes, as reflected in various Cold War DBQ documents.

What role did nuclear weapons play in Cold War tensions based on DBQ evidence?

Nuclear weapons created a balance of terror known as mutually assured destruction (MAD), contributing to both heightened tensions and deterrence between superpowers throughout the Cold War.

How do DBQ documents explain the impact of the Berlin Wall during the Cold War?

The Berlin Wall symbolized the division between East and West, communism and democracy, and was a physical manifestation of Cold War tensions, as shown in political speeches, photographs, and eyewitness accounts in DBQs.

What insights do DBQ documents provide about the role of propaganda during the Cold War?

Propaganda was extensively used by both the US and USSR to promote their ideologies, demonize the other side, and gain public support, with posters, speeches, and media playing critical roles.

How do DBQ sources describe the effects of Cold War proxy wars?

Proxy wars, such as those in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, were indirect conflicts where the superpowers supported opposing sides, leading to prolonged violence and political instability.

What do DBQ documents reveal about the eventual end of the Cold War?

The end of the Cold War is often attributed to factors such as economic pressures on the USSR, reforms by Mikhail Gorbachev like glasnost and perestroika, and diplomatic efforts including arms control agreements.

Additional Resources

1. *The Cold War: A New History*

This book by John Lewis Gaddis offers a comprehensive overview of the Cold War, explaining the origins, key events, and consequences of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is accessible to readers new to the topic and provides insight into the ideological, political, and military tensions that defined the era. Gaddis also explores how the Cold War shaped international relations in the 20th century.

2. *Voices of the Cold War: Documentary Perspectives*

This collection presents primary source documents from the Cold War period, including speeches, letters, and government memos. It is designed to help students and researchers analyze the complex perspectives and motivations of different actors during the Cold War. The book supports DBQ (Document-Based Question) assignments by offering authentic materials for critical evaluation.

3. *Cold War and Détente, 1945-1972*

Author Thomas A. Bailey covers the early and middle years of the Cold War, focusing on the diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions through détente. The book includes important treaties, summits, and crises, providing historical context essential for understanding the shifting dynamics between superpowers. It is particularly useful for students studying documents related to Cold War diplomacy.

4. *The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Documentary History*

This book compiles key documents related to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, one of the most critical moments of the Cold War. It features government communications, eyewitness accounts, and analysis that illuminate the brinkmanship between the US and the USSR. The detailed primary sources make it an excellent resource for DBQ essays focusing on Cold War confrontations.

5. *Cold War America: A Documentary History*

Focusing on the American perspective, this volume presents a wide range of documents from the Cold War era, including political speeches, propaganda, and media coverage. It helps readers understand how the Cold War influenced American society, politics, and culture. The book is geared towards students conducting document-based inquiries into Cold War America.

6. *Iron Curtain: The Cold War in Europe*

Anne Applebaum's book examines the division of Europe after World War II and the establishment of communist regimes behind the Iron Curtain. It provides detailed accounts of life under Soviet influence and the political repression that characterized Eastern Europe. This title is valuable for understanding the geopolitical and human dimensions of the Cold War.

7. *The Cold War in Asia: The Korean and Vietnam Wars*

This book explores the proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam as critical battlegrounds of the Cold War. It explains the causes, major events, and outcomes of these conflicts and how they reflected the larger ideological struggle. The text includes primary documents that are useful for DBQs examining Cold War military engagements in Asia.

8. *Berlin Wall: A Cold War History*

This title traces the history of the Berlin Wall, from its construction in 1961 to its fall in 1989. It discusses the Wall's symbolic significance and the impact on Berlin's citizens and international relations. The book includes photographs, government documents, and personal testimonies, making it a rich source for document-based questions.

9. *The Cold War: A Global History with Documents*

Author Edward C. Keefer presents a global perspective on the Cold War, incorporating documents from various countries involved in the conflict. The book covers political, social, and cultural aspects, showcasing how the Cold War affected regions beyond the US and USSR. It is especially useful for DBQ assignments requiring diverse international viewpoints.

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DBQ: Cold War

Name: Unmasking the Cold War: A Document-Based Inquiry Approach

Outline:

Introduction: Defining the Cold War, its origins, and the significance of using primary source analysis (DBQ).

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Examining the post-World War II environment, including the Yalta Conference, the emergence of superpowers, and the ideological clash between capitalism and communism.

Chapter 2: The Proxy Wars: Analyzing key conflicts like the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the various proxy conflicts in Africa and Latin America, emphasizing the role of ideological competition.

Chapter 3: The Arms Race and Espionage: Exploring the nuclear arms race, the Space Race, and the pervasive atmosphere of espionage and mistrust.

Chapter 4: The Détente and its Aftermath: Examining the period of détente under Nixon and its eventual breakdown, leading to renewed tensions.

Chapter 5: The Fall of the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War: Analyzing the events leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, exploring the multifaceted factors involved.

Conclusion: Reflecting on the legacy of the Cold War and its continuing relevance to contemporary global politics.

Unmasking the Cold War: A Document-Based Inquiry Approach

Introduction: Understanding the Cold War Through Primary Sources

The Cold War, a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, dominated the latter half of the 20th century. Understanding this complex era requires delving beyond simplified narratives and engaging with primary source materials. A Document-Based Question (DBQ) approach allows for a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the Cold War's multifaceted causes, consequences, and lasting impact. This approach encourages critical thinking, source analysis, and the construction of well-supported arguments based on evidence. This ebook will serve as a comprehensive guide, utilizing a DBQ framework to dissect the key events and ideologies that shaped this pivotal period in history. We will analyze a range of primary sources—speeches, letters, photographs, political cartoons, and official documents—to illuminate the perspectives of key players and the complexities of the period. By engaging with these materials, readers will develop a richer, more nuanced appreciation for the historical context and significance of the Cold War.

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Post-War Tensions and Ideological Clash

The Cold War didn't emerge overnight. Its roots lie in the ashes of World War II. The Yalta Conference, a pivotal meeting between the Allied leaders Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, laid the groundwork for future tensions. Disagreements over the future of post-war Europe, particularly regarding the establishment of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, sowed the seeds of distrust.

The differing ideologies of capitalism and communism became central to the conflict. The United States, championing free markets and democracy, found itself diametrically opposed to the Soviet Union, which promoted a centrally planned economy and a one-party communist state. This ideological clash, fueled by mutual suspicion and competing geopolitical ambitions, created a climate of intense rivalry that permeated global politics. The formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact further solidified the division of Europe and the world into opposing blocs. Examining primary source documents from the Yalta Conference, alongside statements from key figures like Churchill and Stalin, reveals the early seeds of discord and the hardening of ideological positions.

Chapter 2: The Proxy Wars: Ideological Battlegrounds Across the Globe

The Cold War wasn't confined to direct confrontation between the superpowers. Instead, it manifested as a series of proxy wars fought across the globe. The Korean War (1950-1953) and the Vietnam War (1955-1975) serve as prime examples. These conflicts pitted communist forces supported by the Soviet Union and China against anti-communist forces backed by the United States. Analyzing primary sources such as military reports, propaganda posters, and personal accounts from soldiers and civilians reveals the human cost of these proxy wars and the devastating consequences of superpower rivalry. Similar conflicts erupted in other parts of the world, including Africa and Latin America, where the Cold War's ideological battle played out through covert operations, political subversion, and support for rival factions. Examining these conflicts through a DBQ lens allows for a deeper understanding of the global reach of the Cold War and its impact on decolonization and the formation of new nation-states.

Chapter 3: The Arms Race and Espionage: A Climate of Fear and Distrust

The Cold War was characterized by a relentless arms race, culminating in the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The fear of nuclear annihilation hung heavy over the world, creating a climate of constant anxiety and mistrust. The Space Race, a competition between the US and the USSR to achieve dominance in space exploration, further intensified this rivalry. Examining primary sources like speeches by political leaders, declassified government documents, and accounts from scientists and engineers involved in the arms race reveals the technological advancements and the immense risks associated with this competition. Simultaneously, the pervasive atmosphere of espionage and covert operations created a climate of suspicion and paranoia. Analyzing documents related to espionage activities, such as the case of the Rosenbergs, reveals the lengths to which both superpowers went to gather intelligence and undermine their adversaries.

Chapter 4: Détente and its Aftermath: A Period of Thaw and Renewed Tensions

The period of détente, beginning in the late 1960s, marked a brief period of reduced tension between the superpowers. Under President Nixon, the US and the Soviet Union engaged in diplomatic initiatives such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). However, this thaw proved temporary. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 marked a significant turning point, leading to renewed tensions and a resurgence of the arms race. Analyzing primary source documents such as diplomatic correspondence, speeches by Nixon and Brezhnev, and news reports from the time, reveals the complexities of détente and the factors that contributed to its eventual collapse. Examining the different perspectives on détente, from both the US and Soviet viewpoints, illuminates the challenges of building trust and achieving lasting peace in a climate of intense ideological rivalry.

Chapter 5: The Fall of the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War:

The late 1980s witnessed a dramatic shift in the global geopolitical landscape. The rise of Mikhail Gorbachev and his policies of perestroika (economic restructuring) and glasnost (openness) within the Soviet Union, coupled with growing economic instability and popular dissent in Eastern Europe, led to a series of revolutionary changes. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the crumbling of the communist bloc and the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union. Examining primary sources such as speeches by Gorbachev and other Eastern European leaders, eyewitness accounts of the fall of the Berlin Wall, and documents related to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, provides valuable insights into the multifaceted factors that contributed to the end of the Cold War. This chapter will analyze the role of internal pressures within the Soviet Union, the rise of nationalist movements in Eastern Europe, and the impact of Western policies in bringing about this dramatic transformation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of the Cold War

The Cold War, while officially concluded, continues to cast a long shadow over global politics. Its legacy is evident in the enduring geopolitical structures, the persistent nuclear threat, and the ongoing ideological debates that shape the contemporary world. Understanding the Cold War through a DBQ approach equips us with the critical thinking skills and historical understanding necessary to navigate the complexities of international relations today. This ebook has served as a comprehensive journey through the key events, personalities, and ideologies that defined this pivotal era. By critically analyzing primary source materials, we have developed a more profound understanding of the Cold War's causes, consequences, and enduring impact on the world we inhabit.

FAQs:

1. What is a DBQ and why is it important for studying the Cold War? A DBQ (Document-Based Question) is an essay question that requires the analysis of provided primary source documents to formulate a well-supported argument. It encourages critical thinking and historical interpretation.
2. What types of primary sources are most relevant to studying the Cold War? Speeches, letters, government documents, photographs, maps, political cartoons, and personal accounts are all valuable primary sources for understanding this period.
3. How did the Cold War affect decolonization in Africa and Asia? Superpower rivalry often fueled proxy conflicts and influenced the development of newly independent nations.
4. What was the significance of the Berlin Wall? The Berlin Wall symbolized the division between East and West, and its fall marked a crucial turning point in the end of the Cold War.
5. What role did espionage play in the Cold War? Espionage was a crucial element, used by both sides to gather intelligence and attempt to undermine the other.
6. What were the key differences between the US and Soviet ideologies? The US championed capitalism and democracy, while the Soviet Union promoted communism and a one-party state.
7. How did the arms race impact the global political landscape? It created a climate of fear and

heightened international tensions.

8. What was the impact of détente on the Cold War? Détente was a period of reduced tensions, but it was temporary and ultimately did not prevent renewed conflict.

9. What is the lasting legacy of the Cold War? The Cold War left behind a complex legacy, including the enduring geopolitical structures, the nuclear threat, and the ongoing ideological debates.

Related Articles:

1. The Yalta Conference and the Origins of the Cold War: An in-depth analysis of the decisions made at the Yalta Conference and their implications for post-war Europe.

2. The Korean War: A Proxy War in the Cold War: Examining the causes, key events, and consequences of the Korean War.

3. The Vietnam War: A Cold War Quagmire: An exploration of the complexities of the Vietnam War and its implications for the Cold War.

4. The Cuban Missile Crisis: Brinkmanship and Détente: A study of the Cuban Missile Crisis and its impact on US-Soviet relations.

5. The Arms Race: Nuclear Weapons and the Threat of Annihilation: A detailed look at the nuclear arms race and its consequences.

6. Espionage and Covert Operations During the Cold War: An analysis of the role of espionage in the Cold War.

7. The Fall of the Soviet Union: Causes and Consequences: An examination of the factors leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

8. The Impact of the Cold War on Decolonization: How superpower rivalry influenced the development of newly independent nations.

9. The Cold War's Legacy on Global Politics: The lasting impacts of the Cold War on the international political landscape.

dbq cold war: Document-Based Assessment Activities for Global History Classes Theresa C. Noonan, 1999 Covers all significant eras of global history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Develops essential writing skills.

dbq cold war: The Devil We Knew H. W. Brands, 1994-10-20 In the late 1950s, Washington was driven by its fear of communist subversion: it saw the hand of Kremlin behind developments at home and across the globe. The FBI was obsessed with the threat posed by American communist party--yet party membership had sunk so low, writes H.W. Brands, that it could have fit inside a high-school gymnasium, and it was so heavily infiltrated that J. Edgar Hoover actually contemplated using his informers as a voting bloc to take over the party. Abroad, the preoccupation with communism drove the White House to help overthrow democratically elected governments in Guatemala and Iran, and replace them with dictatorships. But by then the Cold War had long since

blinded Americans to the ironies of their battle against communism. In *The Devil We Knew*, Brands provides a witty, perceptive history of the American experience of the Cold War, from Truman's creation of the CIA to Ronald Reagan's creation of SDI. Brands has written a number of highly regarded works on America in the twentieth century; here he puts his experience to work in a volume of impeccable scholarship and exceptional verve. He turns a critical eye to the strategic conceptions (and misconceptions) that led a once-isolationist nation to pursue the war against communism to the most remote places on Earth. By the time Eisenhower left office, the United States was fighting communism by backing dictators from Iran to South Vietnam, from Latin America to the Middle East--while engaging in covert operations the world over. Brands offers no apologies for communist behavior, but he deftly illustrates the strained thinking that led Washington to commit gravely disproportionate resources (including tens of thousands of lives in Korea and Vietnam) to questionable causes. He keenly analyzes the changing policies of each administration, from Nixon's juggling (SALT talks with Moscow, new relations with Communist China, and bombing North Vietnam) to Carter's confusion to Reagan's laser-rattling. Equally important is his incisive, often amusing look at how the anti-Soviet struggle was exploited by politicians, industrialists, and government agencies. He weaves in deft sketches of figures like Barry Goldwater and Henry Jackson (who won a Senate seat with the promise, Many plants will be converting from peace time to all-out defense production). We see John F. Kennedy deliver an eloquent speech in 1957 defending the rising forces of nationalism in Algeria and Vietnam; we also see him in the White House a few years later, ordering a massive increase in America's troop commitment to Saigon. The book ranges through the economics and psychology of the Cold War, demonstrating how the confrontation created its own constituencies in private industry and public life. In the end, Americans claimed victory in the Cold War, but Brands's account gives us reason to tone down the celebrations. Most perversely, he writes, the call to arms against communism caused American leaders to subvert the principles that constituted their country's best argument against communism. This far-reaching history makes clear that the Cold War was simultaneously far more, and far less, than we ever imagined at the time.

dbq cold war: Dear Bess Harry S. Truman, 1998 This correspondence, which encompasses Truman's courtship of his wife, his service in the senate, his presidency, and after, reveals not only the character of Truman's mind but also a shrewd observer's view of American politics.

dbq cold war: Strangers in the Land John Higham, 2002 This book attempts a general history of the anti-foreign spirit that I have defined as nativism. It tries to show how American nativism evolved its own distinctive patterns, how it has ebbed and flowed under the pressure of successive impulses in American history, how it has fared at every social level and in every section where it left a mark, and how it has passed into action. Fundamentally, this remains a study of public opinion, but I have sought to follow the movement of opinion wherever it led, relating it to political pressures, social organization, economic changes, and intellectual interests.--from the Preface, taken from back cover.

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dbq cold war: U.S. Television News and Cold War Propaganda, 1947-1960 Nancy

Bernhard, 1999 How US government and media collaborated in their dissemination of Cold War propaganda.

dbq cold war: The Cold War Konrad H. Jarausch, Christian Ostermann, Andreas Etges, 2017-02-06 The traces of the Cold War are still visible in many places all around the world. It is the topic of exhibits and new museums, of memorial days and historic sites, of documentaries and movies, of arts and culture. There are historical and political controversies, both nationally and internationally, about how the history of the Cold War should be told and taught, how it should be represented and remembered. While much has been written about the political history of the Cold War, the analysis of its memory and representation is just beginning. Bringing together a wide range of scholars, this volume describes and analyzes the cultural history and representation of the Cold War from an international perspective. That innovative approach focuses on master narratives of the Cold War, places of memory, public and private memorialization, popular culture, and schoolbooks. Due to its unique status as a center of Cold War confrontation and competition, Cold War memory in Berlin receives a special emphasis. With the friendly support of the Wilson Center.

dbq cold war: The Passing of the Great Race Madison Grant, 2012-05-31 The Passing of the Great Race is one of the most prominent racially oriented books of all times, written by the most influential American conservationist that ever lived. Historically, topically, and geographically, Grant's magnum opus covers a vast amount of ground, broadly tracing the racial basis of European history, emphasising the need to preserve the northern European type and generally improve the White race. Grant was, logically, a proponent of eugenics, and along with Lothrop Stoddard was probably the single most influential creator of the national mood that made possible the immigration control measures of 1924. The Passing of the Great Race remains one of the foremost classic texts of its kind. This new edition supersedes all others in many respects. Firstly, it comes with a number of enhancements that will be found in no other edition, including: an introductory essay by Jared Taylor (American Renaissance), which puts Grant's text into context from our present-day perspective; a full complement of editorial footnotes, which correct and update Grant's original narration; an expanded index; a reformatted bibliography, following modern conventions of style and meeting today's more demanding requirements. Secondly, great care has been placed on producing an aesthetically appealing volume, graphically and typographically—something that will not be found elsewhere.

dbq cold war: Tear Down This Wall Romesh Ratnesar, 2009-11-03 On June 12, 1987, Ronald Reagan addressed a crowd of 20,000 people in West Berlin in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. The words he delivered that afternoon would become among the most famous in presidential history. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate, Reagan said. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this Wall! In this riveting and fast-paced book, Romesh Ratnesar provides an account of how Reagan arrived at his defining moment and what followed from it. The book is based on interviews with numerous former Reagan administration officials and American and German eyewitnesses to the speech, as well as recently declassified State Department documents and East German records of the president's trip. Ratnesar provides new details about the origins of Reagan's speech and the debate within the administration about how to issue the fateful challenge to Gorbachev. Tear Down This Wall re-creates the charged atmosphere surrounding Reagan's visit to Berlin and explores the speech's role in bringing about the fall of the Berlin Wall less than two years later. At the heart of the story is the relationship between two giants of the late twentieth century: Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Departing from the view that Reagan won the Cold War, Ratnesar demonstrates that both Reagan and Gorbachev played indispensable roles in bringing about the end of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry. It was the trust that Reagan and Gorbachev built in each other that allowed them finally to overcome the suspicions that had held their predecessors back. Calling on Gorbachev to tear down the Wall, in Reagan's mind, might actually encourage him to do it. Reagan's speech in Berlin was more than a good sound bite. Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, we can now see the speech as the event that marked the beginning of the end of the Cold War. Elegant and dramatic, Tear Down This Wall is the definitive account of one of the most memorable speeches in recent history and a reminder of the power of a

president's words to change the world.

dbq cold war: Is This Tomorrow , 2016 Originally published in the midst of the cold war, *Is This Tomorrow* is a classic example of red scare propaganda. The story envisions a scenario in which the Soviet Union orders American communists to overthrow the US Government. Charles Schulz contributed to the artwork throughout the issue. Reprinted here for the first time in 70 years.

dbq cold war: Reading Like a Historian Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students' curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

dbq cold war: The Cold War through Documents Edward H. Judge, John W. Langdon, 2024-06-10 This text is a comprehensive collection of more than 100 carefully edited documents (speeches, treaties, statements, and articles), making the great events of the era come alive through the words and phrases of those who were actively involved. Coverage traces the Cold War from its roots in East-West tensions before and during World War II through its origins in the immediate postwar era, up to and including the collapse of the Soviet Union during 1989-1991.

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multiple-choice questions, 4 short-answer questions, 1 document-based essay question, and 3 long-essay questions. Additionally, a full-length practice exam is included at the end of the textbook. Because the modules in this book are divided into periods that perfectly align to the AP® U.S. History Course and Exam Description, it's also easy to pair *Fabric of a Nation* with the resources on AP® Classroom. Each textbook module can be used with the corresponding AP® Daily Videos and Topic Questions while the AP® Exam Practice at the end of each period can be supplemented with the Personal Progress Checks from AP® Classroom.

dbq cold war: *Nixon* Gerald S. Strober, Deborah Hart Strober, 1996 The husband-and-wife team's interviews with Nixon intimates, aides, cabinet members, political opponents, journalists, and critics, such as George McGovern, Alexander Haig, and John Erlichman, offer insights into the man and his administration and attempt to answer some of the questions that remain after his death. Discussion covers Nixon's entire presidency, with analysis of domestic programs and foreign affairs, the Viet Nam War, and, of course, the Watergate affair. Appendices offer a Watergate crimes roster and profiles of interviewees. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

dbq cold war: Where the Domino Fell James S. Olson, Randy W. Roberts, 2013-09-25 This updated, expanded edition of *Where the Domino Fell* recounts the history of American involvement in Vietnam from the end of World War II, clarifying the political aims, military strategy, and social and economic factors that contributed to the participants' actions. Revised and updated to include an examination of Vietnam through the point of view of the soldiers themselves, and brings the story up to the present day through a look at how the war has been memorialized A final chapter examines Vietnam through the lens of Oliver Stone's films and opens up a discussion of the War in popular culture Written with brevity and clarity, this concise narrative history of the Vietnam conflict is an ideal student text A chronology, glossary, and a bibliography all serve as helpful reference points for students An important contribution not only to the study of the Vietnam War but to an understanding of the larger workings of American foreign policy

dbq cold war: *Decolonization and the Cold War* Leslie James, Elisabeth Leake, 2015-02-26 The Cold War and decolonization transformed the twentieth century world. This volume brings together an international line-up of experts to explore how these transformations took place and expand on some of the latest threads of analysis to help inform our understanding of the links between the two phenomena. The book begins by exploring ideas of modernity, development, and economics as Cold War and postcolonial projects and goes on to look at the era's intellectual history and investigate how emerging forms of identity fought for supremacy. Finally, the contributors question ideas of sovereignty and state control that move beyond traditional Cold War narratives. *Decolonization and the Cold War* emphasizes new approaches by drawing on various methodologies, regions, themes, and interdisciplinary work, to shed new light on two topics that are increasingly important to historians of the twentieth century.

dbq cold war: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

dbq cold war: The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1947 John Lewis Gaddis, 1972 A study of American foreign policy and practices in the forties that focuses on the economic and political developments which forged the way for the Cold War

dbq cold war: *Inside the Aquarium* Viktor Suvorov, 1986 Describes the author's recruitment and training inside the Aquarium, headquarters of the GRU, the Soviet Union's top-secret military intelligence organization.

dbq cold war: The American Pageant Thomas Andrew Bailey, David M. Kennedy, 1991 Traces the history of the United States from the arrival of the first Indian people to the present day.

dbq cold war: Communism Richard Pipes, 2001-11-06 From one of our greatest historians, a magnificent reckoning with the modern world's most fateful idea. With astonishing authority and clarity, Richard Pipes has fused a lifetime's scholarship into a single focused history of Communism, from its hopeful birth as a theory to its miserable death as a practice. At its heart, the book is a history of the Soviet Union, the most comprehensive reorganization of human society ever attempted by a nation-state. Drawing on much new information, Richard Pipes explains the country's evolution from the 1917 revolution to the Great Terror and World War II, global expansion and the Cold War chess match with the United States, and the regime's decline and ultimate collapse. There is no more dramatic story in modern history, nor one more crucial to master, than that of how the writing and agitation of two mid-nineteenth-century European thinkers named Marx and Engels led to a great and terrible world religion that brought down a mighty empire, consumed the world in conflict, and left in its wake a devastation whose full costs can only now be tabulated.

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dbq cold war: A Conspiracy So Immense David M. Oshinsky, 2019-08-20 Few politicians in our history have had the emotional impact of Joe McCarthy and acclaimed historian David Oshinsky's chronicling of his life has been called both "nuanced" and "masterful." Here, David Oshinsky presents us with a work heralded as the finest account available of Joe McCarthy's colorful career. With a storyteller's eye for the dramatic and presentation of fact, and insightful interpretation of human complexity, Oshinsky uncovers the layers of myth to show the true McCarthy. His book reveals the senator from his humble beginnings as a hardworking Irish farmer's son in Wisconsin to his glory days as the architect of America's Cold War crusade against domestic subversion; a man whose advice if heeded, some believe, might have halted the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia and beyond. *A Conspiracy So Immense* reveals the internal and external forces that launched McCarthy on this political career, carried him to national prominence, and finally triggered his decline and fall. More than the life of an intensely—even pathologically—ambitious man however, this book is a fascinating portrait of America in the grip of Cold War fear, anger, suspicion, and betrayal. Complete with a new foreword, *A Conspiracy So Immense* will continue to keep in the spotlight this historical figure—a man who worked so hard to prosecute "criminals" whose ideals work against that of his—for America.

dbq cold war: The Tragedy of American Diplomacy William Appleman Williams, 1988 In this pioneering book, the man who has really put the counter-tradition together in its modern form (*Saturday Review*) examines the profound contradictions between America's ideals and its uses of its vast power, from the Open Door Notes of 1898 to the Bay of Pigs and the Vietnam War.

dbq cold war: Toward the African Revolution Frantz Fanon, 1969 Collects the leading revolutionary's political writings arguing for the liberation and unification of the Africa states.

dbq cold war: SALT II agreement United States. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs, 1979

dbq cold war: Ronald Reagan and the Politics of Freedom Andrew E. Busch, 2001-08-28 In *Ronald Reagan and the Politics of Freedom*, Andrew E. Busch goes beyond economic and foreign policies to examine Reagan's understanding of statesmanship. Busch analyzes Reagan's conscious attempt to strengthen the separation of powers, federalism, and traditional rhetoric, and his efforts to revive the notion of limited government in a Constitutional Republic. In this important new study, Busch concludes that Ronald Reagan's politics of freedom—found in his discourse, policy, and coalition-building—achieved significant successes in the 1980s and beyond.

dbq cold war: The Berlin Airlift Barry Turner, 2017-10-05 Acclaimed historian Barry Turner presents a new history of the Cold War's defining episode. Berlin, 1948 – a divided city in a divided

country in a divided Europe. The ruined German capital lay 120 miles inside Soviet-controlled eastern Germany. Stalin wanted the Allies out; the Allies were determined to stay, but had only three narrow air corridors linking the city to the West. Stalin was confident he could crush Berlin's resolve by cutting off food and fuel. In the USA, despite some voices still urging 'America first', it was believed that a rebuilt Germany was the best insurance against the spread of communism across Europe. And so over eleven months from June 1948 to May 1949, British and American aircraft carried out the most ambitious airborne relief operation ever mounted, flying over 2 million tons of supplies on almost 300,000 flights to save a beleaguered Berlin. With new material from American, British and German archives and original interviews with veterans, Turner paints a fresh, vivid picture the airlift, whose repercussions – the role of the USA as global leader, German ascendancy, Russian threat – we are still living with today.

dbq cold war: The Cold War David Painter, 2002-03-11 The Cold War dominated international relations for forty-five years. It shaped the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union and deeply affected their societies, domestic situations and their government institutions. Hardly any part of the world escaped its influence. David Painter provides a compact and analytical study that examines the origins, course, and end of the Cold War. His overview is global in perspective, with an emphasis on the Third World as well as the contested regions of Asia and Central America, and a strong consideration of economic issues. He includes discussion of: the global distribution of power the arms race the world economy. The Cold War gives a concise, original and interdisciplinary introduction to this international state of affairs, covering the years between 1945 and 1990.

dbq cold war: Epic Rivalry Von Hardesty, Gene Eisman, 2007-09-18 When Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, they personified an almost unimaginable feat—the incredibly complex task of sending humans safely to another celestial body. This extraordinary odyssey, which grew from the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, was galvanized by the Sputnik launch in 1957. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of Sputnik, National Geographic recaptures this gripping moment in the human experience with a lively and compelling new account. Written by Smithsonian curator Von Hardesty and researcher Gene Eisman, *Epic Rivalry* tells the story from both the American and the Russian points of view, and shows how each space-faring nation played a vital role in stimulating the work of the other. Scores of rare, unpublished, and powerful photographs recall the urgency and technical creativity of both nations' efforts. The authors recreate in vivid detail the parallel universes of the two space exploration programs, with visionaries Wernher von Braun and Sergei Korolev and political leaders John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev at the epicenters. The conflict between countries, and the tense drama of their independent progress, unfolds in vivid prose. Approaching its subject from a uniquely balanced perspective, this important new narrative chronicles the epic race to the moon and back as it has never been told before—and captures the interest of casual browsers and science, space, and history enthusiasts alike.

dbq cold war: Ideologies in Conflict Kenneth R. Whiting, 1972

dbq cold war: The Cuban Missile Crisis Don Munton, David A. Welch, 2012 In *The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Concise History*, Second Edition, Don Munton and David A. Welch distill the best current scholarship on the Cuban missile crisis into a brief and accessible narrative history. The authors draw on newly available documents to provide a comprehensive treatment of its causes, events, consequences, and significance. Stressing the importance of context in relation to the genesis, conduct, and resolution of the crisis, Munton and Welch examine events from the U.S., Soviet, and Cuban angles, revealing the vital role that differences in national perspectives played at every stage. While the book provides a concise, up-to-date look at this pivotal event, it also notes gaps and mysteries in the historical record and highlights important persistent interpretive disputes. The authors provide a detailed guide to relevant literature and film for those who wish to explore further. Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the crisis, this revised and updated edition of *The Cuban Missile Crisis* is ideal for undergraduate courses on the 1960s, U.S. foreign policy, the Cold War, twentieth-century world history, and comparative foreign policy.

dbq cold war: CliffsNotes AP European History with CD-ROM Michael J. Romano, 2010-10-04 Reviews and hands-on test practice, with accompanying CD

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dbq cold war: *The Global Rivals* Seweryn Bialer, Michael Mandelbaum, 1989 This companion book to a four-part PBS series, *The Global Rivals* covers all major aspects of the changing relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. First time in paperback.

dbq cold war: *Two Sides of the Moon* David Scott, Alexei Leonov, 2013-12-03 Growing up on either side of the Iron Curtain, David Scott and Alexei Leonov experienced very different childhoods but shared the same dream to fly. Excelling in every area of mental and physical agility, Scott and Leonov became elite fighter pilots and were chosen by their countries' burgeoning space programs to take part in the greatest technological race ever-to land a man on the moon. In this unique dual autobiography, astronaut Scott and cosmonaut Leonov recount their exceptional lives and careers spent on the cutting edge of science and space exploration. With each mission fraught with perilous risks, and each space program touched by tragedy, these parallel tales of adventure and heroism read like a modern-day thriller. Cutting fast between their differing recollections, this book reveals, in a very personal way, the drama of one of the most ambitious contests ever embarked on by man, set against the conflict that once held the world in suspense: the clash between Russian communism and Western democracy. Before training to be the USSR's first man on the moon, Leonov became the first man to walk in space. It was a feat that won him a place in history but almost cost him his life. A year later, in 1966, Gemini 8, with David Scott and Neil Armstrong aboard, tumbled out of control across space. Surviving against dramatic odds-a split-second decision by pilot Armstrong saved their lives-they both went on to fly their own lunar missions: Armstrong to command Apollo 11 and become the first man to walk on the moon, and Scott to perform an EVA during the Apollo 9 mission and command the most complex expedition in the history of exploration, Apollo 15. Spending three days on the moon, Scott became the seventh man to walk on its breathtaking surface. Marking a new age of USA/USSR cooperation, the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project brought Scott and Leonov together, finally ending the Cold War silence and building a friendship that would last for decades. Their courage, passion for exploration, and determination to push themselves to the limit emerge in these memoirs not only through their triumphs but also through their perseverance in times of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

dbq cold war: Essaying the Past Jim Cullen, 2013 The second edition of *Essaying the Past* features a variety of updates and enhancements to further its standing as an indispensable resource to all aspects of researching and writing historical essays. Includes expert advice on writing about history, conducting good research, and learning how to think analytically Includes a new chapter addressing common situations that represent steps in the transition from a rough first draft to a final version Covers important topics such as framing questions, developing a strong introduction and topic sentences, choosing good evidence, and the crucial role of revision Includes an annotated case study that takes the reader through one student's process of writing an essay, illustrating how strategies in the text can be successfully implemented New edition features updates to cultural references, a newly written preface, and reorganized table of contents

dbq cold war: Blacklisted by History M. Stanton Evans, 2007-11-06 Accused of creating a bogus Red Scare and smearing countless innocent victims in a five-year reign of terror, Senator Joseph McCarthy is universally remembered as a demagogue, a bully, and a liar. History has judged him such a loathsome figure that even today, a half century after his death, his name remains synonymous with witch hunts. But that conventional image is all wrong, as veteran journalist and author M. Stanton Evans reveals in this groundbreaking book. The long-awaited *Blacklisted by History*, based on six years of intensive research, dismantles the myths surrounding Joe McCarthy and his campaign to unmask Communists, Soviet agents, and flagrant loyalty risks working within the U.S. government. Evans's revelations completely overturn our understanding of McCarthy, McCarthyism, and the Cold War. Drawing on primary sources—including never-before-published government records and FBI files, as well as recent research gleaned from Soviet archives and

intercepted transmissions between Moscow spymasters and their agents in the United States—Evans presents irrefutable evidence of a relentless Communist drive to penetrate our government, influence its policies, and steal its secrets. Most shocking of all, he shows that U.S. officials supposedly guarding against this danger not only let it happen but actively covered up the penetration. All of this was precisely as Joe McCarthy contended. *Blacklisted by History* shows, for instance, that the FBI knew as early as 1942 that J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the atomic bomb project, had been identified by Communist leaders as a party member; that high-level U.S. officials were warned that Alger Hiss was a Soviet spy almost a decade before the Hiss case became a public scandal; that a cabal of White House, Justice Department, and State Department officials lied about and covered up the Amerasia spy case; and that the State Department had been heavily penetrated by Communists and Soviet agents before McCarthy came on the scene. Evans also shows that practically everything we've been told about McCarthy is false, including conventional treatment of the famous 1950 speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, that launched the McCarthy era ("I have here in my hand . . ."), the Senate hearings that casually dismissed his charges, the matter of leading McCarthy suspect Owen Lattimore, the Annie Lee Moss case, the Army-McCarthy hearings, and much more. In the end, Senator McCarthy was censured by his colleagues and condemned by the press and historians. But as Evans writes, "The real Joe McCarthy has vanished into the mists of fable and recycled error, so that it takes the equivalent of a dragnet search to find him." *Blacklisted by History* provides the first accurate account of what McCarthy did and, more broadly, what happened to America during the Cold War. It is a revealing exposé of the forces that distorted our national policy in that conflict and our understanding of its history since.

dbq cold war: *The Cold War* John Lewis Gaddis, 2011-12-01 In 1950, when Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh and Kim Il-Sung met in Moscow to discuss the future, they had reason to feel optimistic. International Communism seemed everywhere on the offensive: all of Eastern Europe was securely in the Soviet camp; America's monopoly on nuclear weapons was a thing of the past; and Mao's forces had assumed control over the world's most populous country. The story of the previous five decades was one of the worst fears confirmed, and there seemed as of 1950 little sign, at least to the West, that the next fifty years would be any less dark. In fact, of course, the century's end brought the widespread triumph of political and economic freedom over its ideological enemies. In *The Cold War*, John Lewis Gaddis makes a major contribution to our understanding of this epochal story. Beginning with the Second World War and ending with the collapse of the Soviet Union, he provides a thrilling account of the strategic dynamics that drove the age. Now, as Britain once more finds itself in a global confrontation with an implacable ideological enemy, *The Cold War* tells a story whose lessons it is vitally necessary to understand.

dbq cold war: *The Verge* Patrick Wyman, 2021-07-20 The creator of the hit podcast series *Tides of History* and *Fall of Rome* explores the four explosive decades between 1490 and 1530, bringing to life the dramatic and deeply human story of how the West was reborn. In the bestselling tradition of *The Swerve* and *A Distant Mirror*, *The Verge* tells the story of a period that marked a decisive turning point for both European and world history. Here, author Patrick Wyman examines two complementary and contradictory sides of the same historical coin: the world-altering implications of the developments of printed mass media, extreme taxation, exploitative globalization, humanistic learning, gunpowder warfare, and mass religious conflict in the long term, and their intensely disruptive consequences in the short-term. As told through the lives of ten real people—from famous figures like Christopher Columbus and wealthy banker Jakob Fugger to a ruthless small-time merchant and a one-armed mercenary captain—*The Verge* illustrates how their lives, and the times in which they lived, set the stage for an unprecedented globalized future. Over an intense forty-year period, the seeds for the so-called Great Divergence between Western Europe and the rest of the globe would be planted. From Columbus's voyage across the Atlantic to Martin Luther's sparking the Protestant Reformation, the foundations of our own, recognizably modern world came into being. For the past 500 years, historians, economists, and the policy-oriented have argued which of these individual developments best explains the West's rise from backwater

periphery to global dominance. As The Verge presents it, however, the answer is far more nuanced.

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