



UNIT

6

Toward a Global Civilization

1945–Present

► Why It Matters

World War II can be seen as the end of European domination of the world. After the war, the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union forced nations to take sides. In the late 1980s, the Soviet Empire began to come apart, and the Cold War ended. World War II also undermined the colonial order in Asia and Africa. Most colonies in Asia and Africa would become independent nations.

CHAPTER 27 COLD WAR AND POSTWAR CHANGES
1945–1970

CHAPTER 28 THE CONTEMPORARY WESTERN
WORLD
1970–PRESENT

CHAPTER 29 LATIN AMERICA
1945–PRESENT

CHAPTER 30 AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST
1945–PRESENT

CHAPTER 31 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
1945–PRESENT

CHAPTER 32 CHANGING GLOBAL PATTERNS

Afghan troops deploying to deal with the state of emergency in Kabul, Afghanistan, caused by the pullout of Soviet troops in 1989.







Cold War and Postwar Changes 1945–1970

Section 1 Development of the Cold War

Section 2 The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Section 3 Western Europe and North America

MAKING CONNECTIONS

How can a nation defend itself in the nuclear age?

Cold War tensions due to the arms race and the Cuban missile crisis made Americans feel vulnerable to nuclear attack. Families built bomb shelters and children practiced “duck-and-cover” at school, as shown in the photo. In this chapter you will learn how political tensions between countries can pose a real threat of disaster.

- Why was the Cuban missile crisis such a threat to the United States?
- How does terrorism pose a threat today?



EUROPE,
THE SOVIET UNION,
AND THE UNITED STATES ▶

THE WORLD ▶



1945
Cold War begins

1947
President Truman establishes Truman Doctrine

1957
Soviets launch *Sputnik I*

1945

1950

1955

1947
India and Pakistan become independent nations

1956
Suez War begins in Egypt



1961
Berlin Wall is constructed

1963
Martin Luther King, Jr. leads march on Washington



1960

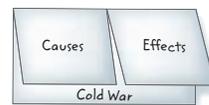
1965

1970

1962
Arrest of African leader Nelson Mandela



FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer



Identifying Cause and Effect Create and use this Two-Tab Book to list the causes and effects of the Cold War. For each cause that you list, identify two or more effects. List these in the Foldable in a way so that you can easily identify the effects that resulted from each cause.

History  **ONLINE**

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 27.

Development of the Cold War

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

A period of conflict known as the Cold War developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after 1945, dividing Europe.

Content Vocabulary

- satellite states (p. 902)
- arms race (p. 903)
- policy of containment (p. 902)
- deterrence (p. 905)
- domino theory (p. 907)

Academic Vocabulary

- liberated (p. 900)
- nuclear (p. 903)

People, Places, and Events

- Truman Doctrine (p. 901)
- German Democratic Republic (p. 902)
- Dean Acheson (p. 902)
- NATO (p. 904)
- Marshall Plan (p. 902)
- Warsaw Pact (p. 904)
- Berlin (p. 902)
- SEATO (p. 905)
- Federal Republic of Germany (p. 902)
- CENTO (p. 905)
- Nikita Khrushchev (p. 905)

Reading Strategy

Summarizing As you read, use a table like the one below to list the American presidents who held office during this period and the major Cold War events that took place during their administrations.

President	Major Event

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union became fierce political rivals. Fearing the spread of communism in Europe, the United States began to send aid to countries that might otherwise have turned to communism. And in Cuba, the United States and the Soviet Union had a standoff that brought the world very close to nuclear war.

Confrontation of the Superpowers

MAIN IDEA After World War II, the United States and Soviet Union became fierce rivals.

HISTORY & YOU Have you ever had a rival? Read to learn how the rivalry between the United States and Soviet Union began.

Once the Axis Powers were defeated, the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union became clear. Stalin still feared the capitalist West, and U.S. as well as other Western leaders continued to fear communism. It should not surprise us that two such different systems would come into conflict.

For security reasons, the Soviet government refused to give up control of Eastern Europe after World War II. Nor were American leaders willing to give up the power and prestige the United States had gained throughout the world. Between 1945 and 1949, a number of events led these two superpowers (countries whose military power is combined with political influence) into conflict. As tensions increased, each side formed alliances. In 1949 the United States and its European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In 1955 the Soviet Union and its European allies began the Warsaw Pact.

Rivalry in Europe

Eastern Europe was the first area of disagreement. The United States and Great Britain believed that the **liberated** nations of Eastern Europe should freely determine their own governments. Stalin, fearful that these nations would be anti-Soviet if they were permitted free elections, opposed the West's plans. Having freed Eastern Europe from the Nazis, the Soviet army stayed in the conquered areas.

A civil war in Greece created another area of conflict between the superpowers. The Communist People's Liberation Army and anti-Communist forces supported by Great Britain fought for control of Greece in 1946. However, Britain had its own economic problems, which caused it to withdraw its aid from Greece.

BALANCE OF POWER AFTER WORLD WAR II



- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member nations, 1949
- Nations joining NATO as of 1955
- Warsaw Pact members as of 1955
- Nonmember nations as of 1955



Geography SKILLS

1. **Location** Could geographic factors have determined whether a country joined NATO or the Warsaw Pact?
2. **Place** Create a chart listing all the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. As of 1955, which European countries had not joined either alliance?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

The Truman Doctrine

President Harry S. Truman of the United States was alarmed by the British withdrawal and the possibility of Soviet expansion into the eastern Mediterranean. Addressing a joint session of Congress on March 12, 1947, Truman asked for \$400 million in aid for Greece and Turkey. In requesting this aid, Truman established a policy known as the **Truman Doctrine**. He declared, “It must be the policy of the United States to support free

peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”

Although Truman’s request was for Greece and Turkey, the Truman Doctrine stated that the United States would also provide such aid to other countries threatened by Communist expansion. If the Soviet expansion was not stopped in Greece and Turkey, the Truman argument ran, then the United States would have to face the spread of communism.



Dean Acheson, who served as the U.S. secretary of state, explained:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Like apples in a barrel infected by disease, the corruption of Greece would infect Iran and all the East . . . likewise Africa, Italy, France. . . . Not since Rome and Carthage had there been such a polarization of power on this earth.”

—Quoted in *The Fifteen Weeks* (February 21–June 5, 1947), 2nd ed., Joseph M. Jones, 1964

The Marshall Plan

The Truman Doctrine was followed in June 1947 by the European Recovery Program. Proposed by General George C. Marshall, U.S. secretary of state, it is better known as the **Marshall Plan**. Marshall believed that communism was successful in countries with economic problems. Thus, to prevent the spread of communism, the Marshall Plan provided \$13 billion to rebuild war-torn Europe.

The Marshall Plan was not meant to exclude the Soviet Union or its economically and politically dependent Eastern European **satellite states**. Those states refused to participate, however. According to the Soviet view, the Marshall Plan guaranteed “American loans in return for the relinquishing by the European states of their economic and later also their political independence.” The Soviets saw the Marshall Plan as an attempt to buy the support of countries.

In 1949 the Soviet Union responded to the Marshall Plan by founding the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) for the economic cooperation of the Eastern European states. COMECON largely failed, however, because the Soviet Union was unable to provide much financial aid.

By 1947, the split in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union had become a fact of life. In July 1947, George Kennan, a well-known U.S. diplomat with much knowledge of Soviet affairs, argued for a **policy of containment** to keep communism within its existing boundaries and prevent further Soviet aggressive moves. Containment became U.S. policy.

The Division of Germany

The fate of Germany also became a source of heated contention between the Soviets and the West. At the end of the war, the Allied Powers had divided Germany into four zones, each occupied by one of the Allies—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France. **Berlin**, located deep inside the Soviet zone, was also divided into four zones.

The foreign ministers of the four occupying powers met repeatedly in an attempt to arrive at a final peace treaty with Germany but had little success. By February 1948, Great Britain, France, and the United States were making plans to unify the three Western sections of Germany (and Berlin) and create a West German government.

The Soviets opposed the creation of a separate West German state. They attempted to prevent it by mounting a blockade of West Berlin. Soviet forces allowed neither trucks, trains, nor barges to enter the city’s three Western zones. Food and supplies could no longer get through to the 2.5 million people in these zones.

The Western powers faced a dilemma. No one wanted another war, but how could the people in the Western zones of Berlin be kept alive when the whole city was blockaded inside the Soviet zone? The solution was the Berlin Airlift—supplies would be flown in by American and British airplanes. For more than 10 months, more than 200,000 flights carried 2.3 million tons (1.4 million t) of supplies. The Soviets, who wanted to avoid war as much as the Western powers, finally gave in and lifted the blockade in May 1949.

In September 1949, the **Federal Republic of Germany**, or West Germany, was formally created. Its capital was Bonn. Less than a month later, a separate East German state, the **German Democratic Republic**, was set up by the Soviets. East Berlin became its capital. Berlin was now divided into two parts, a reminder of the division of West and East.

✓ Reading Check **Describing** What was the intention of the Marshall Plan?

The Cold War Spreads

MAIN IDEA As Cold War tensions increased, nations were forced to choose to support the Soviet Union or the United States.

HISTORY & YOU Have you ever tried to gain supporters to help you win an argument? Read to learn how Communist and anti-Communist alliances formed as the Cold War spread.

In 1949 Chiang Kai-shek finally lost control of China, and the Communist Mao Zedong announced the formation of the People's Republic of China. Zedong's victory strengthened U.S. fears about the

spread of communism. The Soviet Union also exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949.

The Arms Race

All too soon, the United States and the Soviet Union were becoming involved in a growing **arms race**, in which both countries built up their armies and weapons. **Nuclear** weapons became increasingly destructive as each superpower raced to build deadlier bombs.

Both sides came to believe that an arsenal of nuclear weapons would actually prevent war. They believed that if one nation attacked with nuclear weapons, the other nation would still be able to respond.

INFOGRAPHICS

PRIMARY SOURCE

The Berlin Airlift

On the morning of June 24, 1948, the Soviet Union cut off all rail, road, and water routes into West Berlin in an attempt to force the Allies to abandon the city. It was the first major crisis of the Cold War.

Lucius Clay, the military governor of the U.S. sector of West Germany, warned, "When Berlin falls, West Germany will be next." Military retaliation was unthinkable, however. The Soviet Union's armed forces were stronger than the combined forces of the West.

On July 1, the United States and Great Britain began sending cargo planes filled with food and supplies to the people of West Berlin. By winter, a plane was arriving every three minutes, 24 hours a day, delivering not just food but coal, newsprint—and even feed for the animals of the Berlin zoo. The Berlin Airlift was a success. The Soviets admitted defeat and lifted the blockade on May 12, 1949.



German children cheer an American cargo plane airlifting food and supplies to Berlin in 1948.

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Analyzing Visuals** Why could the Allies not deliver food to West Berlin by land?
- Making Inferences** Why was the fate of Berlin important to the Allies and the Soviets?



TURNING POINT

THE SPREAD OF THE COLD WAR

In the decades after World War II, the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union spread, creating military alliances and defining the postwar era. Each superpower used military and economic aid to win the support of European nations. The United States also built alliances in Asia to contain the combined Communist threat of the Soviet Union and China.

In addition to these alliances, “hot” wars broke out in Asia. Korea and Vietnam were both divided between a Communist north and a free south. As conflicts arose there, the Soviet Union and the United States sent troops to prevent the other side from expanding.



In this Korean War photo, generals from North Korea and China are leaving a UN meeting protected by soldiers.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COLD WAR, 1947–1973

1947	Truman Doctrine provides aid to Greece and Turkey.
	Marshall Plan provides aid to rebuild Europe after the war.
1948	Berlin Airlift begins.
1949	United States and its European allies form NATO.
	Communist leader Mao Zedong rises to power in China.
	Soviet Union explodes its first nuclear bomb.
1950–1953	United States, Soviet Union, and China intervene in Korean War.
1954	SEATO forms to prevent communism from spreading in Asia.
1955	Soviet Union and its European allies form the Warsaw Pact.
1959	CENTO forms to prevent Soviet Union from expanding to the south.
1961	Soviet Union builds the Berlin Wall.
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis brings the Soviet Union and the United States to the brink of nuclear war.
1964–1973	United States and Soviet Union intervene in Vietnam War; Vietnam falls to communism.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

- Summarizing** What impact did the conflict between the superpowers have on the rest of the world?
- Analyzing** Why are the post-World War II years considered a turning point?

According to this policy, neither side could risk using their massive supplies of weapons for fear that the other side would retaliate and devastate the attacker.

New Military Alliances

The search for security during the Cold War led to the formation of new military alliances. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**) was formed in April 1949 when Belgium, Luxembourg, France, the

Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and Iceland signed a treaty with the United States and Canada. All the powers agreed to provide mutual help if any one of them was attacked. A few years later, West Germany, Turkey, and Greece also joined.

In 1955 the Soviet Union joined with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania in a formal military alliance known as the **Warsaw Pact**. Now, Europe was once again



divided into hostile alliance systems, just as it had been before World War I.

New military alliances spread to the rest of the world after the United States became involved in the Korean War (discussed in Chapter 31). The war began in 1950 as an attempt by the Communist government of North Korea, which was allied with the Soviet Union, to take over South Korea. The Korean War confirmed American fears of Communist expansion. More determined than ever to contain Soviet power, the United States extended its military alliances around the world.

To stem Soviet aggression in the East, the United States, Great Britain, France, Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (**SEATO**). The Central Treaty Organization (**CENTO**), which included Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Great Britain, and the United States, was meant to prevent the Soviet Union from expanding to the south. By the mid-1950s, the United States found itself in military alliances with 42 states around the world.

However strongly allied with other nations, the United States feared that the Soviet Union was gaining ground in the arms race. The Soviet Union had set off its first atomic bomb in 1949. In the early 1950s, both the Soviet Union and the United States developed the even more deadly hydrogen bomb. By the mid-1950s, both had intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) capable of sending bombs anywhere.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union now worked to build up huge arsenals of nuclear weapons. The search for security soon took the form of **deterrence**. This policy held that huge arsenals of nuclear weapons on both sides prevented war. The belief was that neither side would launch a nuclear attack, because both knew that the other side would be able to strike back with devastating power.

In 1957 the Soviets sent *Sputnik I*, the first human-made space satellite, to orbit Earth. New fears seized the American public. Did the Soviet Union have a massive lead in building missiles? Was there a “missile gap” between the United States and the Soviet Union?

A Wall in Berlin

Nikita Khrushchev (kroosh•CHAWF), who emerged as the new leader of the Soviet Union in 1955, tried to take advantage of the American concern over missiles to solve the problem of West Berlin. West Berlin remained a “Western island” of prosperity in the midst of the relatively poverty-stricken East Germany. Many East Germans, tired of Communist repression, managed to escape East Germany by fleeing through West Berlin.

Khrushchev realized the need to stop the flow of refugees from East Germany through West Berlin. In August 1961, the East German government began to build a wall separating West Berlin from East Berlin. Eventually it became a massive barrier guarded by barbed wire, floodlights, machine-gun towers, minefields, and vicious dog patrols. The Berlin Wall became a striking symbol of the division between the two superpowers.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

During the administration of John F. Kennedy, the Cold War confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union reached frightening levels. In 1959 a left-wing revolutionary named Fidel Castro overthrew the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista and set up a Soviet-supported totalitarian regime in Cuba (see Chapter 29). Having a socialist regime with Communist contacts so close to the mainland was considered a threat to the security of the United States.

President Kennedy feared that if he moved openly against Castro, then the Soviets might retaliate by moving against Berlin. As a result, the stage might be set for the two superpowers to engage in a nuclear war.

For months, Kennedy considered alternatives. He finally approved a plan that the CIA had proposed. Exiled Cuban fighters would invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, on the Playa Girón and Playa Larga beaches. The purpose of the invasion was to cause a revolt against Castro.

The invasion was a disaster. One adviser informed Kennedy:

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Letter from Nikita Khrushchev to President John F. Kennedy, October 28, 1962:

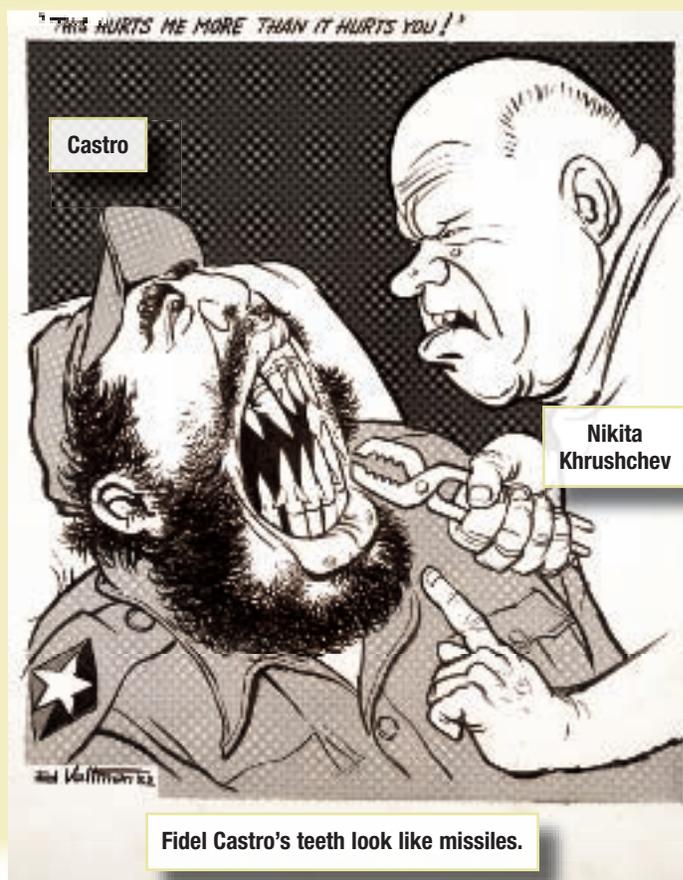
"I appreciate your assurance that the United States will not invade Cuba. Hence, we have ordered our officers to stop building bases, dismantle the equipment, and send it back home.

We must not allow the situation to deteriorate, (but) eliminate hotbeds of tension, and we must see to it that no other conflicts occur which might lead to a world nuclear war."

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This American political cartoon was published on October 30, 1962. Two days earlier Nikita Khrushchev had agreed to the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

1. **Explaining** What is Khrushchev preparing to do, and what does his action symbolize?
2. **Identifying Points of View** Look at the caption of the cartoon. What point is the cartoonist making about the Cuban missile crisis?

PRIMARY SOURCE

"[T]he situation in Cuba is not a bit good. The Cuban armed forces are stronger, the popular response is weaker, and our tactical position is feebler than we had hoped. Tanks have done in one beachhead, and the position is precarious at the others."

—quote from an adviser to Kennedy

The invasion began on Sunday, April 16, 1961. By Wednesday, the exiled fighters began surrendering. One hundred and fourteen died; the rest were captured by Castro's troops.

After the Bay of Pigs, the Soviet Union sent advisers to Cuba. Then, in 1962, Khrushchev began to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. The missiles were meant to counteract U.S. nuclear weapons placed in Turkey, a country within easy range of the Soviet Union. Khrushchev said:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Your rockets are in Turkey. You are worried by Cuba . . . because it is 90 miles from the American coast. But Turkey is next to us."

—Quoted in *Europe since 1945: An Introduction*, Peter Lane, 1985

The United States was not willing to allow nuclear weapons within such close striking distance of its mainland. In October 1962, Kennedy found out that Soviet ships carrying missiles were heading to Cuba. He decided to blockade Cuba to prevent the fleet from reaching its destination. This approach gave each side time to find a peaceful solution. Khrushchev agreed to turn back the fleet and remove Soviet missiles from Cuba if Kennedy pledged not to invade Cuba. Kennedy quickly agreed.

The Cuban missile crisis seemed to bring the world frighteningly close to nuclear



war. Indeed, in 1992 a high-ranking Soviet officer revealed that short-range rockets armed with nuclear devices would have been used against U.S. troops if the United States had invaded Cuba, an option that Kennedy fortunately had rejected. The realization that the world might have been destroyed in a few days had a profound influence on both sides. A hotline communications system between Moscow and Washington, D.C., was installed in 1963. The two superpowers could now communicate quickly in times of crisis.

Vietnam and the Domino Theory

By that time, the United States had been drawn into a new struggle that had an important impact on the Cold War—the Vietnam War (see Chapter 31). In 1964, under President Lyndon B. Johnson, increasing numbers of U.S. troops were sent to Vietnam. Their purpose was to keep the Communist regime of North Vietnam from invading and gaining control of South Vietnam.

U.S. policy makers saw the conflict in terms of a **domino theory**. If the Communists succeeded in South Vietnam, the argument went, other countries in Asia would also fall (like dominoes) to communism.

Despite the massive superiority in equipment and firepower of the American forces, the United States failed to defeat the North Vietnamese. The growing number of American troops in Vietnam soon produced an antiwar movement in the United States, especially among college students of draft age. The mounting destruction of the conflict, seen on television, also turned American public opinion against the war.

President Johnson, condemned for his handling of the costly and indecisive war, decided not to run for reelection. Former vice president Richard M. Nixon won the election with his pledge to stop the war and bring the American people together. Ending the war was difficult, and Nixon's administration was besieged by antiwar forces.

Finally, in 1973 President Nixon reached an agreement with North Vietnam that allowed the United States to withdraw its forces. Within two years after the American withdrawal, Vietnam had been forcibly reunited by Communist armies from the North.

Despite the success of the North Vietnamese Communists, the domino theory proved unfounded. A split between Communist China and the Soviet Union put an end to the Western idea that there was a single form of communism directed by Moscow. Under President Nixon, American relations with China were resumed. New nations in Southeast Asia managed to avoid Communist governments.

Above all, Vietnam helped show the limitations of American power. By the end of the Vietnam War, a new era in American-Soviet relations had begun to emerge.

✓ Reading Check **Identifying** Name the military alliances formed during the Cold War.

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: liberated, Truman Doctrine, Dean Acheson, Marshall Plan, satellite states, policy of containment, Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, arms race, nuclear, NATO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO, CENTO, deterrence, Nikita Khrushchev, domino theory.

Main Ideas

- Identify** the purpose of the Truman Doctrine.
- List** the countries in the military alliances formed during the Cold War. Use a table like the one below to make your list.

Alliance	Countries

- Explain** how television coverage affected the Vietnam War.

Critical Thinking

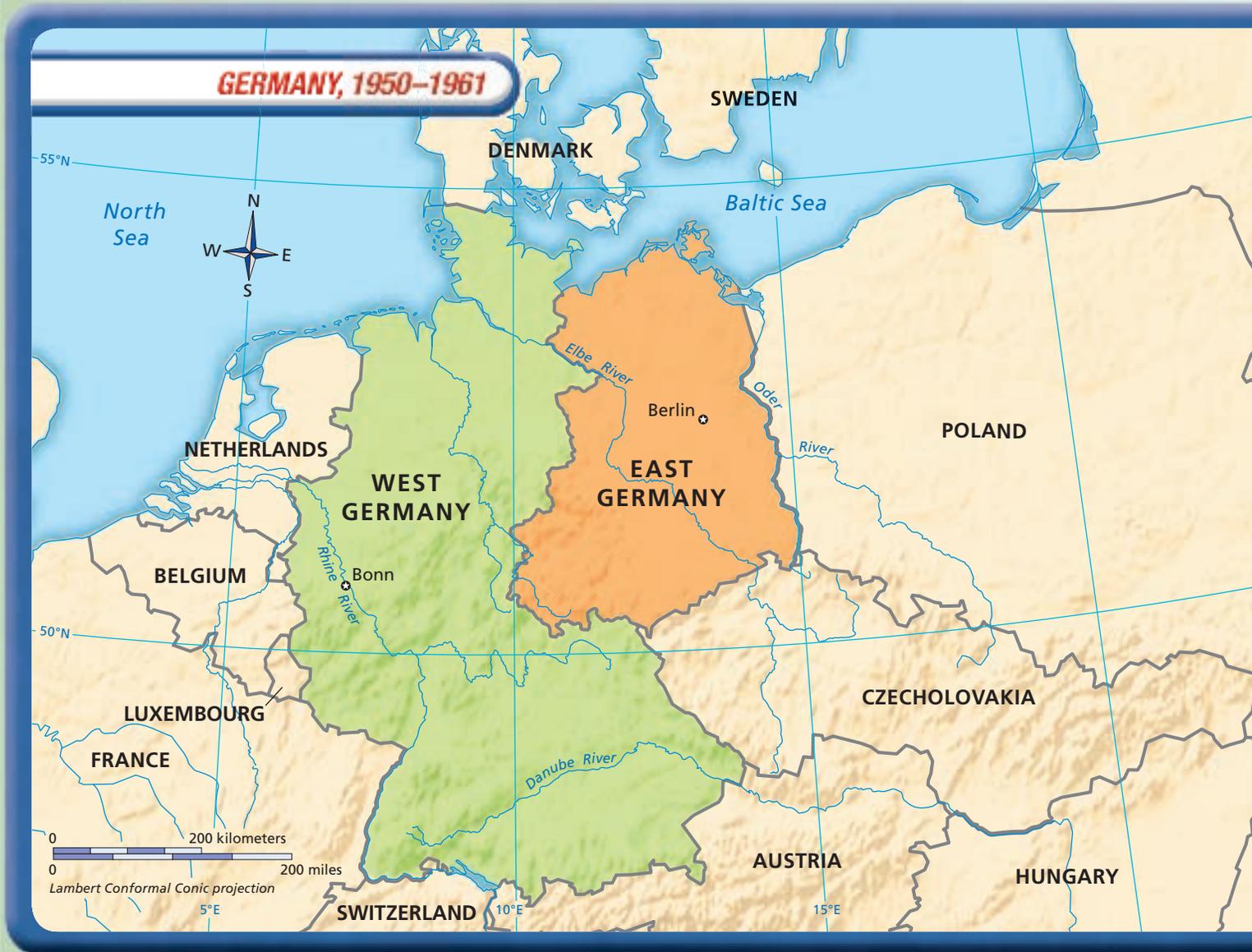
- The BIG Idea Evaluating** In your opinion, why did the United States assume global responsibility for containing communism?
- Making Connections** How did the Cold War confrontations affect the decision of the United States to move against Fidel Castro in Cuba? What was the outcome of that decision?
- Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photograph on page 903. What side of the conflict do you think the photographer supported? Explain your answer.

Writing About History

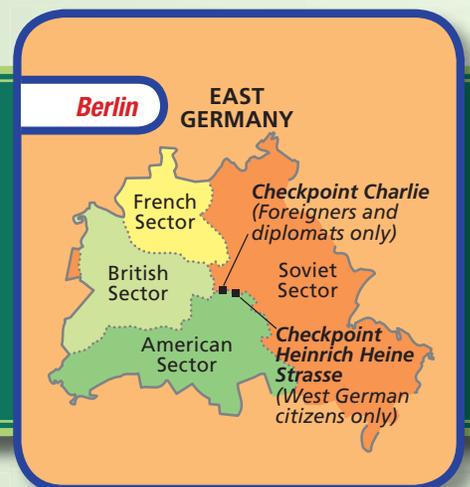
- Informative Writing** Imagine that you are a resident of Berlin in 1948. Write a letter to a friend living in another part of Germany explaining what is happening in Berlin and your reaction to the actions of the foreign governments involved.

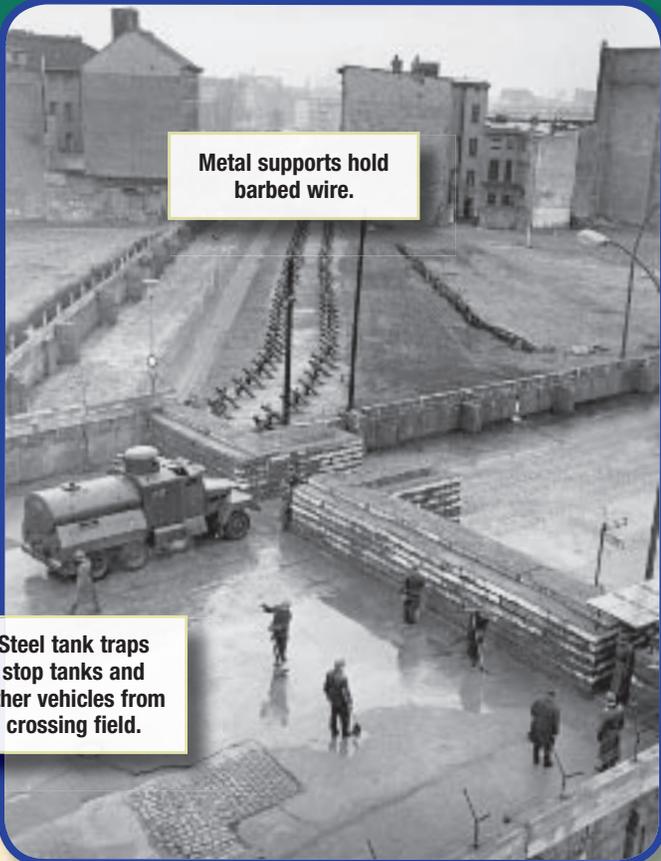
History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.



◀ August 13, 1961: East German soldiers set up barbed wire barriers to separate the Soviet sector from the rest of Berlin. West Berliners watch.

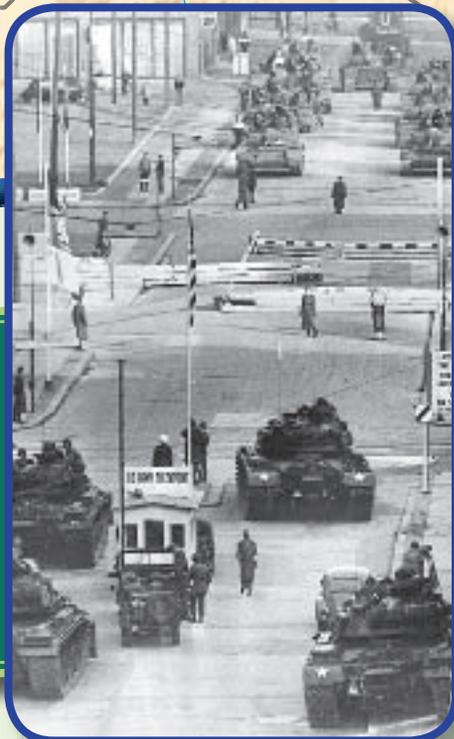




Metal supports hold barbed wire.

Steel tank traps stop tanks and other vehicles from crossing field.

▲ In December 1961, East German police narrowed or closed checkpoints at many border crossings between East and West Berlin.



◀ October 1961: The Soviets and East Germans deny the right of a U.S. military officer to travel freely between East and West Berlin. For several hours U.S. and Soviet tanks face off against each other at Checkpoint Charlie.

THE BERLIN WALL

East German Flight After World War II from 1949 to 1961, about 2.5 million people fled East Germany. Most left to escape Communist rule, fearing growing economic hardships and political repression. Many emigrants were doctors, engineers, teachers, and other professionals. By August 1961 over 10,000 East Germans had fled in a single week. West Berlin was the main escape route, especially for the 60,000 East Berliners who worked in West Berlin. As the population loss began to cause economic problems, the East German government took action.

The Wall Goes Up On August 13, 1961, East German leaders ordered streets torn up and temporary road-blocks built. They halted all road traffic and train service between East and West Berlin and cut most telephone lines linking the divided city. The thousands of East Berliners who worked in West Berlin had to give up their jobs.

Work began at once on a permanent concrete block wall 15-feet high topped with barbed wire. Hundreds of watchtowers lined the wall, which stretched 28 miles through the city. Another 75-mile-long section of wall separated West Berlin from the surrounding East German countryside. To reach the wall, East Berliners had to cross a wide open area, often called the “death strip.” Guards had orders to shoot anyone seen there. Close to 200 people died trying to escape.

A Changed City The Berlin Wall cut through almost two hundred streets as well as dozens of rail lines. Workers bricked over windows and doors of houses and churches and bulldozed parks near the wall. Until its fall 28 years later, the wall greatly affected both the land and people of Berlin.

Geography SKILLS

1. **Movement** Why did the East Germans extend the wall all the way around West Berlin as well as through the middle of the city?
2. **Movement** How did the separation of East and West Berlin by the wall affect the economic life of the city?

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination The Soviet Union faced revolts and protests in its attempt to gain and maintain control over Eastern Europe.

Content Vocabulary

- heavy industry (p. 910)
- de-Stalinization (p. 911)

Academic Vocabulary

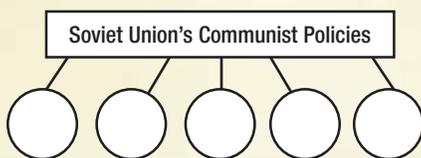
- enhanced (p. 910)
- sole (p. 910)

People and Places

- Soviet Union (p. 910)
- Hungary (p. 913)
- Alexander Solzhenitsyn (p. 911)
- Czechoslovakia (p. 913)
- Albania (p. 912)
- Imre Nagy (p. 913)
- Yugoslavia (p. 912)
- Aleksandr Dubček (p. 913)
- Tito (p. 912)
- Poland (p. 913)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, use a diagram like the one below to identify how the Soviet Union carried out Communist policies.



Stalin was a repressive leader who wanted to bring all of Eastern Europe under Soviet control. Many Communist countries came under Soviet control during this era, including Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Albania and Yugoslavia remained independent. After Stalin's death, Nikita Khrushchev denounced the most brutal policies of the Stalin regime.

Postwar Soviet Leaders

MAIN IDEA The Soviet Union recovered rapidly after World War II, but it could not maintain high levels of industrial production.

HISTORY & YOU In a democracy, does new leadership mean a change in daily life? Read to learn how Stalin's death dramatically altered the Soviet Union.

World War II devastated the **Soviet Union**. To create a new industrial base, Stalin returned to the method that he had used in the 1930s. Soviet workers were expected to produce goods for export with little in return for themselves. The incoming capital from abroad could then be used to buy machinery and Western technology.

Economic recovery in the Soviet Union was spectacular in some respects. By 1950, Russian industrial production surpassed prewar levels by 40 percent. New power plants, canals, and giant factories were built. **Heavy industry** (the manufacture of machines and equipment for factories and mines) increased, chiefly for military benefit. The hydrogen bomb in 1953 and the first space satellite, *Sputnik I*, in 1957 **enhanced** the Soviet Union's reputation as a world power.

Yet the Soviet people were shortchanged. The production of consumer goods did not increase as much as heavy industry, and there was a housing shortage. As a British official in Moscow reported, "Every room is both a living room by day and a bedroom by night."

The Reign of Stalin

Stalin was the undisputed master of the Soviet Union. He distrusted competitors, exercised **sole** power, and had little respect for other Communist Party leaders. He is reported to have said to members of his inner circle in 1952, "You are as blind as kittens. What would you do without me?"

Stalin's suspicions added to the regime's increasing repression. In 1946 the government ordered all literary and scientific work to conform to the state's political needs. Along with this anti-



A Comparison of Market and Command Economics

Stalin's Soviet Union had a completely different economic system than that of Western Europe and the United States. Communist economies operate on the command system. This means the government makes all decisions about production—what will be produced, how much, how, and for whom. Command economies often focus either on heavy industry—as was the case in Stalin's Soviet Union—or on producing goods for export.

Capitalist economies, on the other hand, operate on the free market system, in which the means of production (such as factories) are owned by private citizens. Under capitalism, private owners and businesses invest their money in the hope of making a profit.

COMPARISON OF MARKET AND COMMAND ECONOMIES

	Market Economy (Capitalism)	Command Economy (Communism)
Ownership	Private ownership of property, means of production	Government control of property, means of production
Control	Private individuals and businesses make economic decisions, with little government intervention	Government makes all economic decisions
Market Forces	Supply and demand of goods	Government planning

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This 1951 Soviet propaganda poster is titled “Glory to Stalin, the great designer of Communism.”

1. **Contrasting** What is the main difference between a command economy and a market economy?
2. **Analyzing** How does the poster and its title illustrate a command economy?

intellectual campaign came political terror. The threat of more purges in 1953 disappeared when Stalin died on March 5, 1955.

The Khrushchev Era

A group of leaders succeeded Stalin. However, the new general secretary of the Communist Party, Nikita Khrushchev, soon emerged as the chief Soviet policy maker. Once in power, Khrushchev took steps to undo some of the worst features of Stalin's regime.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party in 1956, Khrushchev condemned Stalin for his “administrative violence, mass repression, and terror.” The process of eliminating the more ruthless policies of Stalin became known as **de-Stalinization**.

Khrushchev loosened government controls on literary and artistic works. In 1962, for example, he allowed the publication of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. This novel, written by **Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn** (SOHL•zhuh• NEET•suhn), is a grim portrayal of life in a Siberian labor camp.



Student Web Activity—

Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on the Cold War.

Many Soviets identified with Ivan as a symbol of the suffering endured under Stalin.

Khrushchev also tried to place more emphasis on producing consumer goods. He attempted to increase agricultural output by growing corn and cultivating vast lands east of the Ural Mountains. The attempt was not successful and damaged Khrushchev's reputation within the party. This failure, combined with increased military spending, hurt the Soviet economy. The industrial growth rate, which had soared in the early 1950s, now declined sharply from 13 percent in 1953 to 7.5 percent in 1964.

Foreign policy failures also damaged Khrushchev's reputation among his colleagues. His rash plan to place missiles in Cuba was the final straw. While he was away on vacation in 1964, a special meeting of the Soviet leaders voted him out of office (because of "deteriorating health") and forced him into retirement.

✓ Reading Check Explaining Why did the Soviet leaders vote Khrushchev out of power?

Eastern Europe

MAIN IDEA After World War II, Soviet control of Eastern Europe became firmly entrenched.

HISTORY & YOU During the age of imperialism, European powers controlled their colonial peoples in a number of ways. Read to learn how the Soviet Union maintained tight control over Eastern Europe.

At the end of World War II, Soviet military forces occupied all of Eastern Europe and the Balkans (except for Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia). All of the occupied states came under Soviet control.

Communist Patterns of Control

The timetable of the Soviet takeover varied from country to country. Between 1945 and 1947, Soviet-controlled Communist governments became firmly entrenched in East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, and Hungary. In Czechoslovakia, where there was a tradition of democracy and a multi-party system, the Soviets did not seize control of the government until 1948. At that time they dissolved all but the Communist Party.

Albania and Yugoslavia were exceptions to this pattern of Soviet dominance. During the war, both countries had strong Communist movements that resisted the Nazis. After the war, local Communist parties took control. The Stalinist-type regime in **Albania** grew more and more independent of the Soviet Union.

In **Yugoslavia**, Josip Broz, known as **Tito**, had led the Communist resistance movement. After the war, he created an independent Communist state in Yugoslavia. Stalin had hoped to control Yugoslavia, just as he controlled other Eastern European countries. Tito, however, refused to give in to Stalin's demands.

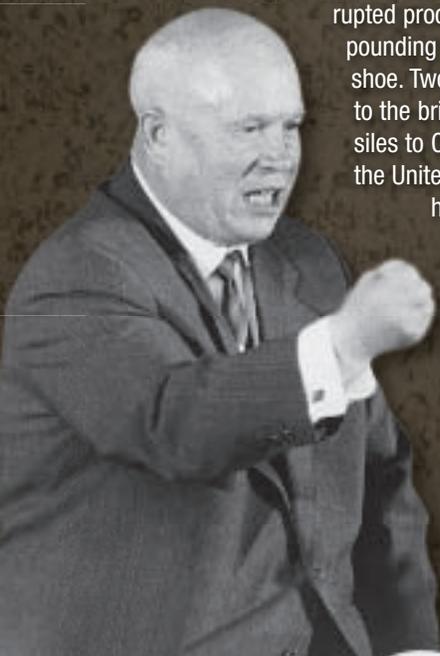
Tito gained the people's support by portraying the struggle as one of Yugoslav national freedom. Tito ruled Yugoslavia until his death in 1980. Although Yugoslavia had a Communist government, it was not a Soviet satellite state.

Between 1948 and Stalin's death in 1953, the Eastern European satellite states, directed by the Soviet Union, followed

PEOPLE *in* HISTORY

Nikita Khrushchev
1894-1971 Soviet Premier

Nikita Khrushchev was a terrifying symbol of the Cold War in the eyes of many Westerners. A year after brutally crushing the anti-Communist uprising in Hungary in 1956, he told a group of Western diplomats, "We will bury you!" In 1960 he disrupted proceedings at the United Nations by pounding on the table with his fists and his shoe. Two years later he brought the world to the brink of nuclear war by sending missiles to Cuba, provoking a showdown with the United States. However, in recent years, history has treated Khrushchev more kindly, recognizing his de-Stalinization and other reforms. These included the first steps taken toward the curbing of nuclear weapons and the overall improvement of living conditions in the Soviet Union. **How have views of Khrushchev changed over the years?**





Stalin's example. They instituted Soviet-type five-year plans with emphasis on heavy industry rather than consumer goods. They collectivized agriculture, eliminated all noncommunist parties, and set up the institutions of repression—secret police and military forces.

Revolts Against Communism

Communism did not develop deep roots among the peoples of Eastern Europe. Moreover, the Soviets exploited Eastern Europe economically for their own benefit and made living conditions harsh for most people.

After Stalin's death, many Eastern European states began to pursue a new course. In the late 1950s and 1960s, however, the Soviet Union made it clear—especially in **Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia**—that it would not allow its Eastern European satellites to become independent of Soviet control.

In 1956, when protests erupted in Poland, the Polish Communist Party adopted a series of reforms and elected Władysław Gomułka as first secretary. Gomułka declared that Poland had the right to follow its own socialist path. However, the Poles pledged to remain loyal to the Warsaw Pact.

Unrest in Hungary, combined with economic difficulties, led to calls for revolt. **Imre Nagy**, the Hungarian leader, declared Hungary a free nation on November 1, 1956. He promised free elections, which could have meant the end of Communist rule in Hungary. Yet Khrushchev did not allow Hungary to be free. Three days after Nagy's declaration, the Soviet Army attacked Budapest, and the Soviets reestablished control. Nagy was seized by the Soviet military and executed two years later.

The situation in Czechoslovakia in the 1950s was different. Stalin had placed Antonín Novotný in power in 1953. By the late 1960s, however, Novotný had alienated many members of his own party and Czechoslovakia's writers. A writers' rebellion, which encouraged the people to take control of their own lives, led to Novotný's resignation in 1968.

Alexander Dubček (DOOB•chek), first secretary of the Communist Party, introduced a number of reforms in 1968, including freedom of speech and press and freedom to travel abroad. He relaxed censorship and began to pursue an independent foreign policy. He also promised a gradual democratization of the Czechoslovakian political system. Dubček hoped to create "socialism with a human face."

A period of euphoria, known as the "Prague Spring," followed but it proved to be short-lived. To forestall the spreading of this "spring fever," the Soviet Army invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968. It crushed the reform movement. Gustav Husák replaced Dubček, did away with his reforms, and reestablished the old order.

✓ Reading Check **Evaluating** What caused the battles between the Eastern European states and the Soviet Union?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Soviet Union, heavy industry, enhanced, sole, de-Stalinization, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Albania, Yugoslavia, Tito, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Imre Nagy, Alexander Dubček.

Main Ideas

2. **Summarize** the steps that Khrushchev took to de-Stalinize the Soviet Union. Use a chart like the one below to make your summary.

Khrushchev's Steps to De-Stalinize the Soviet Union	
1.	
2.	

3. **Name** two countries in Eastern Europe that resisted Soviet dominance.
4. **Explain** how Alexander Dubček created "socialism with a human face" in Czechoslovakia.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Analyzing** Why did Yugoslavia and Albania not come under the control of the Soviet Union?
6. **Making Connections** How did Alexander Solzhenitsyn aid in Khrushchev's de-Stalinization of the Soviet Union?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the 1951 Soviet poster on page 911. How do the workers appear to view Stalin?

Writing About History

8. **Informative Writing** You are a Western journalist in Hungary in 1956. Write an article for an American newspaper that describes the events leading to the Soviet attack on Budapest and predicting the effect it will have on the Cold War.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Western Europe and North America

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values Post-World War II societies rebuilt their economies and communities, but not without upheaval and change.

Content Vocabulary

- welfare state (p. 916)
- consumer society (p. 920)
- bloc (p. 917)
- women's liberation movement (p. 921)
- real wages (p. 917)
- civil rights movement (p. 918)

Academic Vocabulary

- recovery (p. 914)
- minimal (p. 916)

People and Places

- France (p. 914)
- European Economic Community (EEC) (p. 917)
- Charles de Gaulle (p. 914)
- John F. Kennedy (p. 918)
- Christian Democratic Union (CDU) (p. 915)
- Martin Luther King, Jr. (p. 918)
- West Germany (p. 915)
- Simone de Beauvoir (p. 921)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, use a table like the one below to list programs instituted by Great Britain, the United States, and Canada to promote social welfare.

Great Britain	United States	Canada

Most Western European countries recovered rapidly from World War II. Some European nations found economic unity with the European Economic Community (EEC). The United States experienced an economic boom after World War II but reeled under social and political issues. Meanwhile, a consumer society and the women's liberation movement led to more changes.

Western Europe: New Unity

MAIN IDEA After the end of World War II, most of Western Europe recovered economically and the region became more unified.

HISTORY & YOU How did Germany rebuild after World War I? Read to learn how Germany became divided after World War II.

With the economic aid of the Marshall Plan, the countries of Western Europe recovered relatively rapidly from the devastation of World War II. Between 1947 and 1950, European countries received \$9.4 billion for new equipment and raw materials. By 1950, industrial output in Europe was 30 percent above prewar levels. This economic **recovery** continued well into the 1950s and 1960s. It was a time of dramatic economic growth and prosperity in Western Europe.

France and de Gaulle

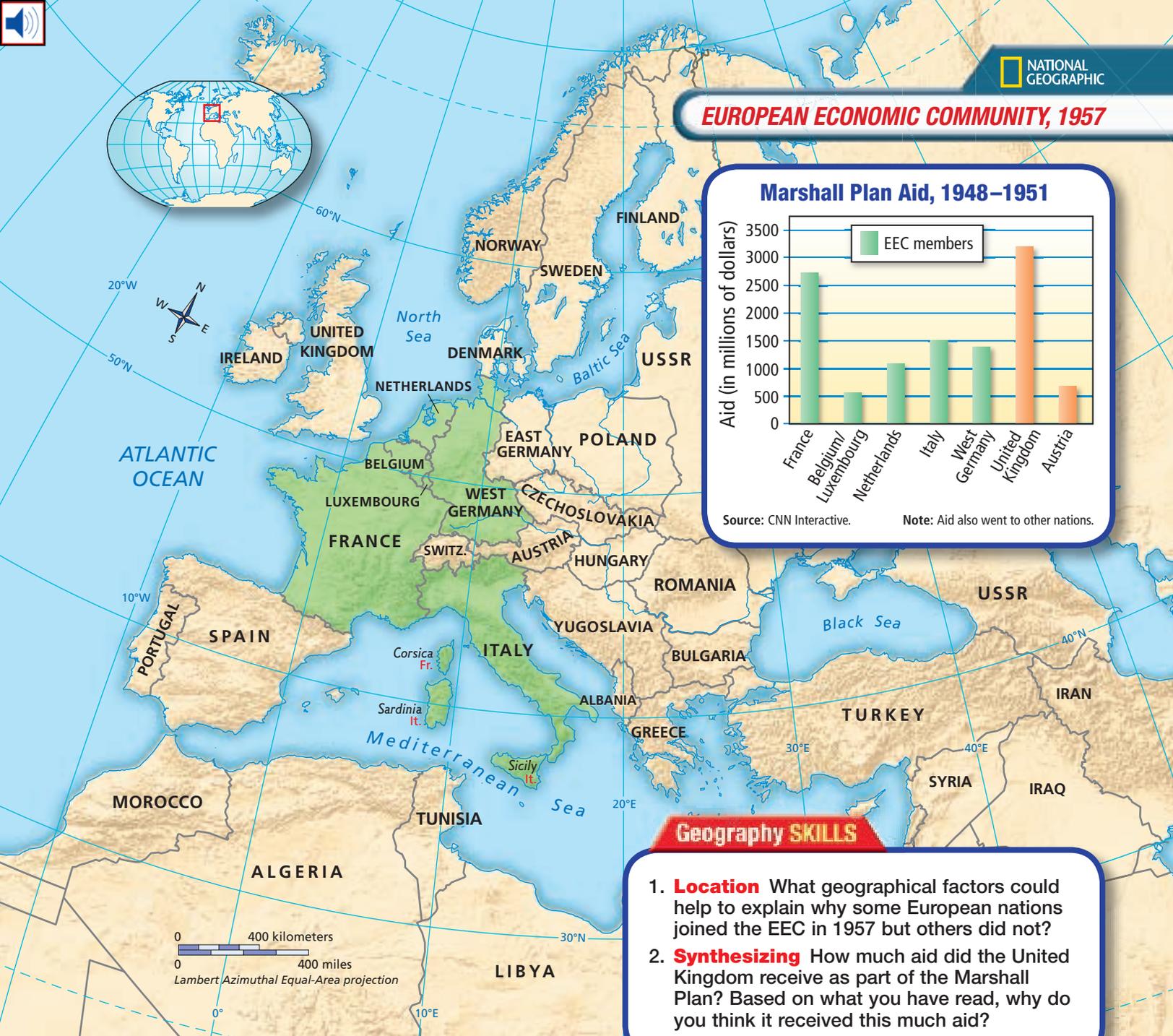
The history of **France** for nearly a quarter of a century after the war was dominated by one man—the war hero **Charles de Gaulle**. In 1946 de Gaulle helped establish a new government, the Fourth Republic. That government, however, was largely ineffective.

In 1958 leaders of the Fourth Republic, frightened by bitter divisions caused by a crisis in the French colony of Algeria (see Chapter 30), asked de Gaulle to form a new government. That year, de Gaulle drafted a new constitution for the Fifth Republic that greatly enhanced the power of the president.

The French president would now have the right to choose the prime minister, dissolve parliament, and supervise both defense and foreign policy. French voters overwhelmingly approved the constitution, and de Gaulle became the first president of the Fifth Republic.

As the new president, de Gaulle wanted France to be great power once again. To achieve the status of a world power, de Gaulle invested heavily in nuclear arms. France exploded its first nuclear bomb in 1960.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, 1957



Geography SKILLS

- Location** What geographical factors could help to explain why some European nations joined the EEC in 1957 but others did not?
- Synthesizing** How much aid did the United Kingdom receive as part of the Marshall Plan? Based on what you have read, why do you think it received this much aid?

During de Gaulle’s presidency, the French economy grew at an annual rate of 5.5 per cent, faster than that of the United States. France became a major industrial producer and exporter, especially of automobiles and weapons.

Nevertheless, problems remained. Large government deficits and a rise in the cost of living led to unrest. In May 1968, a series of student protests was followed by a general labor strike. Tired and discouraged, de Gaulle resigned from office in April 1969 and died within a year.

The Economic Miracle

The three Western zones of Germany were unified as the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949. From 1949 to 1963, Konrad Adenauer (A•duhn•owr), the leader of the **Christian Democratic Union** (CDU), served as chancellor (head of state). Adenauer sought respect for **West Germany**. He cooperated with the United States and other Western European nations and especially wanted to work with France—Germany’s longtime enemy.



Under Adenauer, West Germany experienced an “economic miracle.” This revival of the West German economy was largely guided by the minister of finance, Ludwig Erhard. Unemployment fell from 8 percent in 1950 to 0.4 percent in 1965. To maintain its economic expansion, West Germany even brought in hundreds of thousands of “guest” workers on visas from other countries such as Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Adenauer resigned in 1963, after 14 years of guiding West Germany through its post-war recovery. Succeeding Adenauer as chancellor, Ludwig Erhard largely continued Adenauer’s policies.

An economic downturn in the mid-1960s opened the door to the Social Democratic Party, which became the leading party in 1969. The Social Democrats, a moderate socialist party, were led by Willy Brandt, mayor of West Berlin.

The Decline of Great Britain

The end of World War II left Great Britain with massive economic problems. In elections held immediately after the war, the Labour Party overwhelmingly defeated Churchill’s Conservative Party.

Under Clement Attlee, the new prime minister, the Labour government set out to create a modern **welfare state**—a state in which the government takes responsibility for providing citizens with services and a **minimal** standard of living.

In 1946 the new government passed the National Insurance Act and the National Health Service Act. The insurance act provided government funds to help the unemployed, the sick, and the aged. The health act created a system of socialized medicine that ensured medical care for everyone. The British welfare state became the norm for most European states after the war.

INFOGRAPHICS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Political Change in Postwar Germany

The 1949 constitution of the German Federal Republic begins: “Human dignity shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority.” It goes on to list basic rights of all citizens, as well as the right to asylum, or protection, for anyone who has been persecuted for political reasons.

The words of the 1949 constitution are a reminder. During World War II, Hitler attempted to carry out the systematic murder of Europe’s Jews. After the war, Germany and the world wanted to ensure that nothing like this could ever happen again.

In 1952 West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer signed an agreement to make reparations to Israel as compensation for taking in Holocaust survivors. West Germany and Israel did not establish diplomatic relations until 1964. Forty years later, German chancellor Gerhard Schröder acknowledged the nature of the two countries’ relationship: “The relations between our two countries will always have a special character, shaped by the unspeakable crimes and suffering of the Shoa [Holocaust].”

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Describing** What was the nature of diplomatic relations between Germany and Israel in 1952? 1964? Today?
2. **Making Connections** Based on the 1949 constitution, what do you think Germany learned from the Holocaust?



Israeli president Moshe Katsav unveils the sign for a street in Berlin, Germany, named after the assassinated Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin.



The cost of building a welfare state at home forced Britain to reduce expenses abroad. This meant dismantling the British Empire. Britain was forced to give in to the demands of many colonies for independence. Britain was no longer able to play the role of a world power.

Continuing economic problems brought the Conservatives back into power from 1951 to 1964. Although they favored private enterprise, the Conservatives accepted the welfare state and even extended it by financing an ambitious building program to improve British housing.

The Move Toward Unity

As we have seen, the divisions created by the Cold War led the nations of Western Europe to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. The destructiveness of two world wars caused many thoughtful Europeans to consider the need for some additional form of European unity. National feeling was still too powerful, however, for European nations to give up their political sovereignty. As a result, the desire for unity focused chiefly on the economic arena, not the political one.

In 1957 France, West Germany, the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg), and Italy signed the Rome Treaty. This treaty created the **European Economic Community** (EEC), also known as the Common Market.

The EEC was a free-trade area made up of the six member nations. These six nations would impose no tariffs, or import charges, on each other's goods. However, as a group, they would be protected by a tariff imposed on goods from non-EEC nations. In this way, the EEC encouraged cooperation among the member nations' economies. All the member nations benefited economically.

By the 1960s, the EEC had become an important trading **bloc** (a group of nations with a common purpose). In 1973 Britain, Denmark, and Ireland joined the EEC. With a total population of 165 million, the EEC was the world's largest exporter and purchaser of raw materials.

 **Reading Check** **Evaluating** Why did European unity come in the form of an economic alliance?

The U.S. after the War

MAIN IDEA In the years following World War II, the United States faced a range of difficult social and political issues.

HISTORY & YOU What social and political issues are under debate today? Read to learn about the controversies in American history from 1945 to 1970.

Between 1945 and 1970, the ideals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal largely determined the patterns of American domestic politics. The New Deal had brought basic changes to American society. They included a dramatic increase in the role and power of the federal government, the rise of organized labor as a significant force in the economy and politics, the beginning of a welfare state, and a realization of the need to deal fairly with the concerns of minorities, especially African Americans.

The New Deal tradition in American politics was reinforced by the election of Democratic presidents—Harry S. Truman in 1948, John F. Kennedy in 1960, and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. Even the election of a Republican president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, in 1952 and 1956 did not change the basic direction of the New Deal. Eisenhower said:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Should any political party attempt to abolish Social Security and eliminate labor laws, you would not hear of that party again in our political history."

—Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954

An economic boom followed World War II. A shortage of consumer goods during the war had left Americans with both extra income and the desire to buy goods after the war. In addition, the growth of labor unions brought higher wages and gave more workers the ability to buy consumer goods. Between 1945 and 1973, **real wages** (the actual purchasing power of income) grew an average of 3 percent a year, the most prolonged advance ever in American history.

Prosperity was not the only characteristic of the early 1950s. Cold War struggles abroad led to the widespread fear that Communists had infiltrated the United States.



President Truman's attorney general warned that Communists were "everywhere—in factories, offices, butcher stores, on street corners, in private businesses." For many Americans, proof of this threat became more evident when thousands of American soldiers were sent to Korea to fight and die in a war against Communist aggression.

This climate of fear produced a dangerous political agitator, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. His charges that hundreds of supposed Communists were in high government positions helped create a massive "Red Scare"—fear of Communist subversion. Under McCarthy, several individuals, including intellectuals and movie stars, were questioned about alleged Communist activities. When McCarthy attacked "Communist conspirators" in the U.S. Army, he was condemned by the Senate in 1954. Very quickly, his anti-Communist crusade came to an end.

The 1960s and Civil Rights

The 1960s began on a youthful and optimistic note. At age 43, **John F. Kennedy** became the youngest elected president in the history of the United States. His administration was cut short when the president was killed by an assassin on November 22, 1963. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson then became president. Johnson won a new term as president in a landslide victory in 1964.

President Johnson used his stunning victory to pursue the growth of the welfare state, begun in the New Deal. Johnson's programs included health care for the elderly, various measures to combat poverty, and federal assistance for education.

Johnson's other domestic passion was the **civil rights movement**, or equal rights for African Americans. The civil rights movement had its beginnings in 1954, when the United States Supreme Court ruled that the practice of racial segregation (separation) in public schools was illegal. According to Chief Justice Earl Warren, "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." African Americans also boycotted segregated buses and other public places.

In August 1963, the Reverend **Martin Luther King, Jr.**, leader of a growing movement for racial equality, led a march

on Washington, D.C., to dramatize the African American desire for equality. King advocated the principle of passive disobedience practiced by Mohandas Gandhi. King's march and his impassioned plea for racial equality had an electrifying effect on the American people. By the end of 1963, a majority of the American people called civil rights the most significant national issue.

President Johnson took up the cause of civil rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 created the machinery to end segregation and discrimination in the workplace and all public places. Then, the Voting Rights Act made it easier for African Americans to vote in Southern states.

Laws alone, however, could not guarantee the Great Society that Johnson talked about creating. He soon faced bitter social unrest.

Social Upheaval

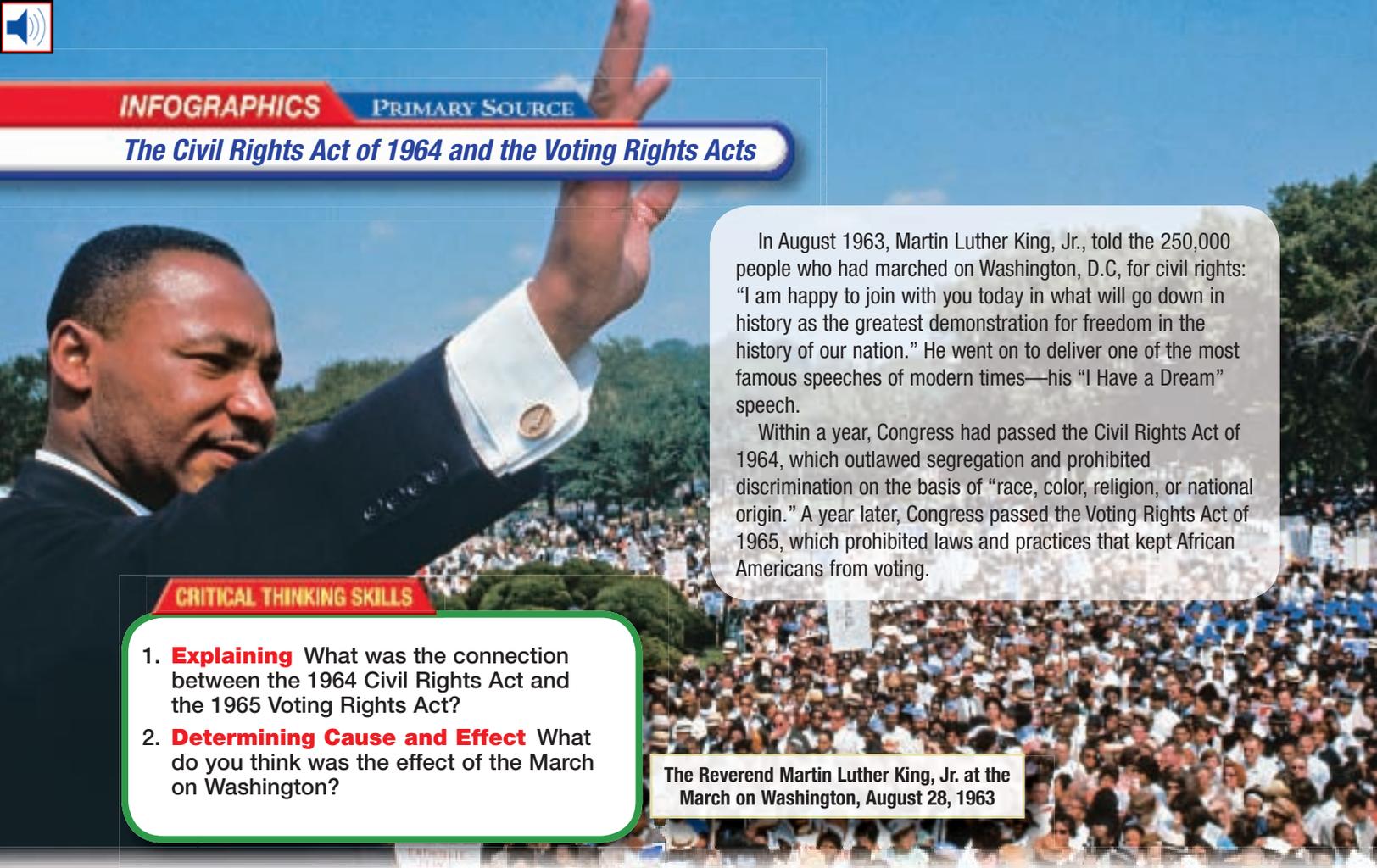
In the North and West, local patterns of segregation led to higher unemployment rates for African Americans than for whites. In the summer of 1965, race riots broke out in the Watts district of Los Angeles. Thirty-four people died and over 1,000 buildings were destroyed.

In 1968 Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated. Riots hit over 100 cities, including Washington, D.C. The riots led to a "white backlash" (whites became less sympathetic to the cause of racial equality) and continued the racial division of the United States.

Antiwar protests also divided the American people. As the Vietnam War (see Chapter 31) progressed through the second half of the 1960s, the protests grew. Then, in 1970 four students at Kent State University were killed and nine others were wounded by the Ohio National Guard during a student demonstration. The tragedy startled the nation. Americans were less willing to continue the war.

The combination of antiwar demonstrations and riots in the cities caused many people to call for "law and order." This was the appeal used by Richard Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate in 1968. With Nixon's election in 1968, a shift to the political right in American politics began.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Acts



In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr., told the 250,000 people who had marched on Washington, D.C., for civil rights: “I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.” He went on to deliver one of the most famous speeches of modern times—his “I Have a Dream” speech.

Within a year, Congress had passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed segregation and prohibited discrimination on the basis of “race, color, religion, or national origin.” A year later, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which prohibited laws and practices that kept African Americans from voting.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1. **Explaining** What was the connection between the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act?
2. **Determining Cause and Effect** What do you think was the effect of the March on Washington?

The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. at the March on Washington, August 28, 1963

American-Canadian Relations

After the war, Canada began developing electronic, aircraft, nuclear, and chemical engineering industries on a large scale. Investment of capital from the United States led to U.S. ownership of Canadian businesses. Some Canadians feared American economic domination of Canada.

Canadians also worried about playing a secondary role politically and militarily to the United States. Canada established its own identity in world politics and government. For example, Canada was a founding member of the United Nations in 1945 and joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. Under Lester Pearson, the Liberal government laid the groundwork for Canada’s welfare state. A national social security system (the Canada Pension Plan) and a national health insurance program were enacted.

✓ Reading Check **Identifying** Name President Johnson’s two most important domestic policy goals.

Changing Values

MAIN IDEA After World War II, advances in technology and the struggle for rights led to rapid change in Western society.

HISTORY & YOU Have you or your family members ever used credit cards? Read to learn how buying on credit became widespread during the 1950s.

After World War II, Western society witnessed rapid change. Such new inventions as computers, televisions, and jet planes altered the pace and nature of human life. The rapid changes in postwar society led many to view it as a new society.

A New Social Structure

Postwar Western society was marked by a changing social structure. Especially noticeable were changes in the middle class. Traditional middle-class groups were made up of businesspeople, lawyers, doctors, and teachers. A new group of managers



and technicians, hired by large companies and government agencies, now joined the ranks of the middle class.

Changes also occurred among the lower classes. The shift of people from rural to urban areas continued. The number of people in farming declined drastically. By the 1950s, the number of farmers in most parts of Europe had dropped by 50 percent. The number of industrial workers also began to decline as the amount of white-collar workers increased.

At the same time, a noticeable increase in the real wages of workers made it possible for them to imitate the buying patterns of the middle class. This led to what some observers have called the **consumer society**—a society preoccupied with buying goods.

Buying on credit became widespread in the 1950s. Workers could now buy such products as televisions, washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and stereos. The automobile was the most visible symbol of the new consumerism. In 1948 there

were 5 million cars in all of Europe. By the 1960s, there were almost 45 million.

Women in the Postwar World

Women's participation in the world wars had resulted in several gains. They had achieved one of the major aims of the nineteenth-century feminist movement—the right to vote. After making important contributions in World War I, women had gained voting rights in many countries. Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia extended voting rights to women in 1918, followed by the United States in 1920. French women only gained the vote in 1944, while Italian women did so in 1945.

During World War II, women had entered the workforce in huge numbers. At the war's end, however, they were removed to provide jobs for soldiers returning home. For a time, women fell back into traditional roles. Birthrates rose, creating a "baby boom" in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

CONNECTING TO THE UNITED STATES

THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

In 1949 the French writer Simone de Beauvoir published her best-known work, *The Second Sex*, a philosophical look at women's role in society.

De Beauvoir helped reawaken the American women's movement, which had languished after they gained the right to vote in 1920.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the American women's movement focused on job discrimination. New laws made it illegal to pay a woman less than a man for the same job or to otherwise discriminate on the basis of sex.

- Women should demand equality with men
- Every person, regardless of sex, class, or age, should be able to define herself or himself

Male and female astronauts work side by side aboard the space shuttle Endeavor.



1. **Explaining** Why did the women's movement slow down in the United States?
2. **Making Connections** What influence did Simone de Beauvoir's ideas have on the women's movement in the United States?





By the end of the 1950s, however, the birthrate had begun to fall and, with it, the size of families. The structure of the workplace changed once again as the number of married women in the workforce increased in both Europe and the United States. These women, especially working-class women, faced an old problem. They still earned less than men for equal work. For example, in the 1960s, women earned 60 percent of men's wages in Britain, 50 percent in France, and 63 percent in West Germany.

In addition, women still tended to enter traditionally female jobs. Many faced the double burden of earning income and raising a family. Such inequalities led increasing numbers of women to rebel. In the late 1960s came renewed interest in feminism, or the **women's liberation movement**.

Of great importance to the emergence of the postwar women's liberation movement was the work of **Simone de Beauvoir** (duh•boh•VWAHR). In 1949 she published *The Second Sex*. As a result of male-dominated societies, she argued, women were defined by their differences from men and consequently received second-class status. De Beauvoir influenced both the American and European women's movements.

Student Revolts

Before World War II, it was mostly members of Europe's wealthier classes who went to universities. After the war, European states encouraged more people to gain higher education by eliminating fees. As a result, enrollments from middle and lower classes grew dramatically. In France, 4.5 percent of young people went to universities in 1950. By 1965, the figure had increased to 14.5 percent.

There were problems, however. Many European university classrooms were overcrowded, and many professors paid little attention to their students. Growing discontent led to an outburst of student revolts in the late 1960s.

This student radicalism had several causes. Many protests were an extension of the revolts in American universities, often sparked by student opposition to the Vietnam War. Some students, particularly in Europe, believed that universities failed to respond to their needs or to the realities of the modern world. Others believed they were becoming small cogs in the large and impersonal bureaucratic wheels of the modern world.

Student protests of the 1960s and early 1970s caused many people to rethink basic assumptions. Student upheavals, however, were not a turning point in the history of postwar Europe, as some people thought at the time. As student rebels became middle-class professionals, revolutionary politics became mostly a memory.

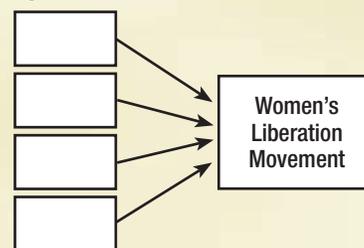
✓ Reading Check Identifying What was the women's liberation movement trying to accomplish?

Vocabulary

- Explain** the significance of: recovery, France, Charles de Gaulle, Christian Democratic Union, West Germany, welfare state, minimal, European Economic Community, bloc, real wages, John F. Kennedy, civil rights movement, Martin Luther King, Jr., consumer society, women's liberation movement, Simone de Beauvoir.

Main Ideas

- Explain** why many British colonies gained their independence after World War II.
- List** some of the factors that caused social upheaval in the United States during the 1960s and early 1970s.
- Identify** factors leading to the postwar women's liberation movement. Use a diagram like the one below.



Critical Thinking

- The BIG Idea Assessing** Did the student revolts of this period contribute positively or negatively to society? Explain.
- Defending** Should the United States become a welfare state? Why or why not?
- Analyzing Visuals** What information does the photograph on page 919 provide about the March on Washington?

Writing About History

- Persuasive Writing** Write an essay that argues for or against the use of demonstrations, marches, and riots for changing public opinion and policy.

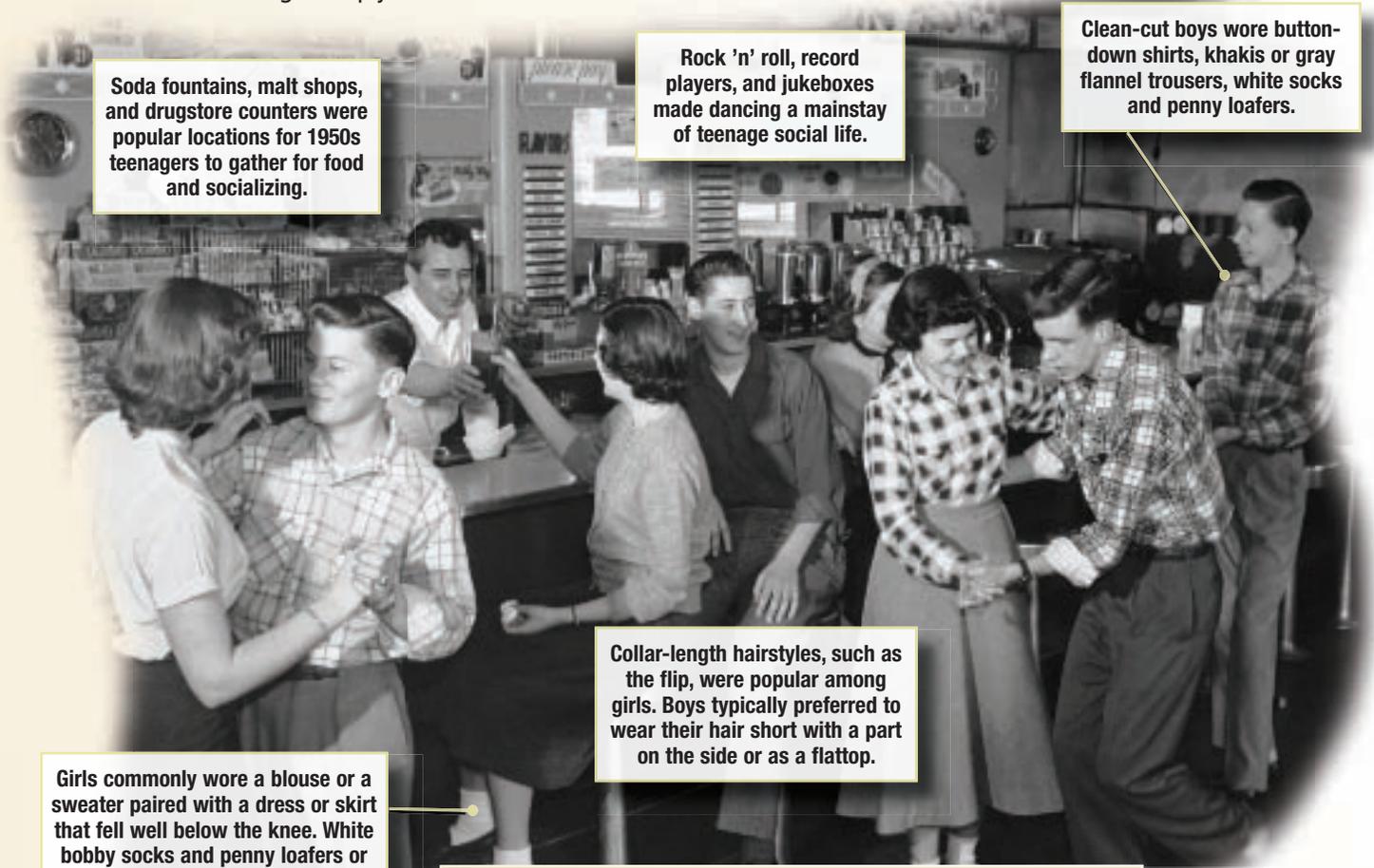
History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Popular Culture of the 1950s and 1960s

In the United States, an economic upturn after World War II sparked a baby boom and the growth of American suburbs. The new prosperity also freed many American teenagers from having to work full-time, resulting in a greater importance placed on secondary education. As a result, adolescents in white, suburban America became a clearly defined social group. This teenage culture was reflected in music, fashions, television shows, and leisure activities. Though the youth culture remained a distinct entity in American society, its values would change sharply over time.

Michael Ochs Archive/CORBIS



Soda fountains, malt shops, and drugstore counters were popular locations for 1950s teenagers to gather for food and socializing.

Rock 'n' roll, record players, and jukeboxes made dancing a mainstay of teenage social life.

Clean-cut boys wore button-down shirts, khakis or gray flannel trousers, white socks and penny loafers.

Girls commonly wore a blouse or a sweater paired with a dress or skirt that fell well below the knee. White bobby socks and penny loafers or saddle shoes completed the female teen's ensemble.

Collar-length hairstyles, such as the flip, were popular among girls. Boys typically preferred to wear their hair short with a part on the side or as a flattop.

YOUTH CULTURE OF THE 1950s

For the first time, teenagers had the leisure time, money, and freedom to claim their own part of America's prosperous society. As the nation's youth culture became more defined, the goal of most teens was to fit in with their peers. Young people wanted to dress like their classmates, attend the same pep rallies, gather at the same soda shops, and listen to the same rock music. Some teenagers, however, cultivated a rebellious image. Known as "greasers," they wore jeans and T-shirts, combed their hair into ducktails, and some engaged in delinquent activities. Nonetheless, conformity and consumerism were defining elements of teenage culture of the 1950s.



By the middle 1960s, rock and folk festivals were common places to gather, establish a feeling of community, and take part in social protest activities.

Boys and girls in the 1960s increasingly wore their hair long.

Fashion fads among boys included jeans, tie-dyed shirts, paisley shirts, velvet trousers, bell-bottoms, Nehru jackets, and turtlenecks.

Girls' fashions included beads and brightly colored miniskirts or short dresses. Sandals, or even going barefoot, also became popular.

Free-flowing dance movements were a favorite form of personal expression in the 1960s.

YOUTH CULTURE OF THE 1960s

Inspired in part by the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War, teenagers in the 1960s increasingly rejected the traditional values of their parents. As the youth rebellion grew, a "generation gap" formed between young people and their parents. Teenagers held attitudes and opinions that older Americans did not understand or accept. The youth of the 1960s generally embraced individualism and free expression. This desire was reflected in the fashions and music popular among teens in the decade. Not all teenagers rebelled. Many young people in the 1960s retained traditional values, and sought a career in the nation's economy.

ANALYZING VISUALS

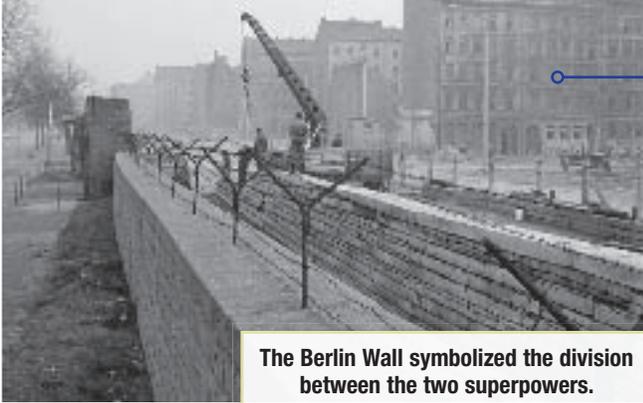
1. **Comparing** Despite the differences between the youth culture of the 1950s and 1960s, how were American teenagers in those two decades similar?
2. **Analyzing** How were the values held by teenagers in the 1950s and 1960s reflected in their clothing, personal appearance, and social activities?

CHAPTER 27 Visual Summary



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THE BERLIN WALL



The Berlin Wall symbolized the division between the two superpowers.

POLITICAL DIVISION AND CONFLICT During the Cold War

- The United States and Soviet Union became fierce political rivals.
- The United States provided aid to countries threatened by Communist expansion.
- Each side formed alliances: NATO (the U.S. and its allies) and the Warsaw Pact (the Soviet Union and its allies).
- Political division led to a growing arms race, the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban missile crisis.

THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE During the Cold War

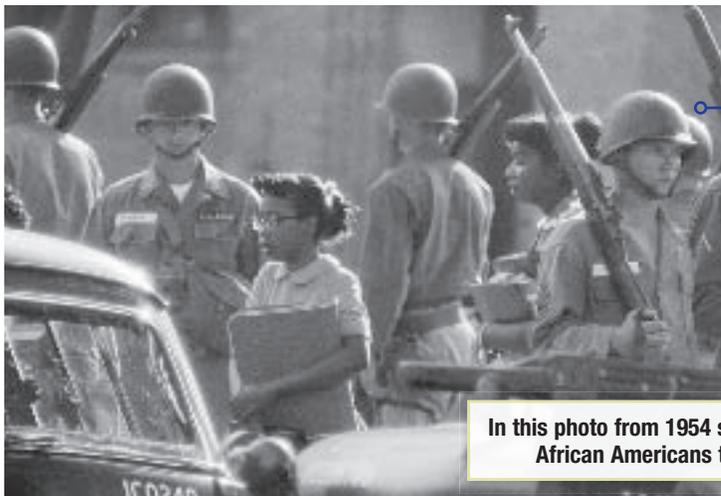
- In its economy, the Soviet Union emphasized heavy industry, benefiting the military over average citizens.
- Stalin ruled by repression and political terror.
- Khrushchev tried to increase farm and consumer products, but his policies failed.
- The Soviet Union gained control over much of Eastern Europe.

HUNGARIAN UPRISING OF 1956



Hungarians declared their freedom, but the Soviet Army forcibly reestablished Communist control.

SEGREGATION BECOMES ILLEGAL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES



In this photo from 1954 soldiers escort African Americans to school.

WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA During the Cold War

- Economic aid from the Marshall Plan helped Western Europe recover from the devastation of war.
- Six nations formed the European Economic Community (EEC).
- In the United States, Cold War tensions led to war in Korea and the "Red Scare."
- New technology and civil rights struggles changed society.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

A date can be an important clue. When a question contains a date, think about major events that occurred during or around that time. Then eliminate answer choices that do not reflect that history.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- _____ is the manufacture of machines and equipment for factories and mines.
 - Assembly line
 - Heavy industry
 - Light industry
 - Deterrence
- In a _____ state, the government provides citizens with services and a minimal standard of living.
 - welfare
 - natural
 - socialist
 - communist
- To keep communism within its existing boundaries, the United States followed a policy of _____.
 - encroachment
 - socialism
 - colonization
 - containment
- A _____ is a group of nations with a common purpose.
 - consortium
 - bloc
 - satellite
 - region

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 900–907)

- What is another name for the European Recovery Program of 1947?
 - Common Market
 - Truman Doctrine
 - Five-Year Plan
 - Marshall Plan
- What is the name of the military alliance the Soviet Union made with seven nations in 1955?
 - Allied Pact
 - Nonaggression Pact
 - Warsaw Pact
 - Truman Pact
- What did Nikita Khrushchev place in Cuba in 1962?
 - Soviet troops
 - Sugar reserves
 - Nuclear missiles
 - Exiled freedom fighters

Section 2 (pp. 910–913)

- Who wrote *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*?
 - Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn
 - Adolf Hitler
 - Simone de Beauvoir
 - Ivan Denisovich

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	910	916	902	917	902	904	906	911

GO ON 

9. Which leader hoped to create “socialism with a human face” in Czechoslovakia?

- A Alexander Dubček
- B Nikita Khrushchev
- C Imre Nagy
- D Josip Broz

Section 3 (pp. 914–921)

10. Which postwar country experienced an “economic miracle”?

- A East Germany
- B West Germany
- C Hungary
- D Great Britain

11. Which American politician created a massive “Red Scare”—fear of Communist subversion—in the early 1950s?

- A Richard Nixon
- B Lyndon B. Johnson
- C Joseph R. McCarthy
- D Harry S. Truman

12. In which year was Martin Luther King, Jr., assassinated?

- A 1970
- B 1963
- C 1968
- D 1972

13. Who wrote *The Second Sex*?

- A Jacqueline Kennedy
- B Madame Gustav
- C Paulette de Vous
- D Simone de Beauvoir

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map to answer question 14.



14. Where were the Soviet missile sites located?

- A In the Bahamas
- B Near Guantánamo Bay
- C In eastern Cuba
- D Near the Bay of Pigs

15. Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956?

- A To stop a rebellion led by Alexander Dubček
- B To set up nuclear missiles aimed at Berlin
- C To maintain Communist rule
- D To stop a rebellion led by a group of writers

16. Which event caused a shift in U.S. politics to the political right?

- A The Cuban missile crisis
- B The election of Richard Nixon
- C Passage of the Civil Rights Act
- D The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Need Extra Help?

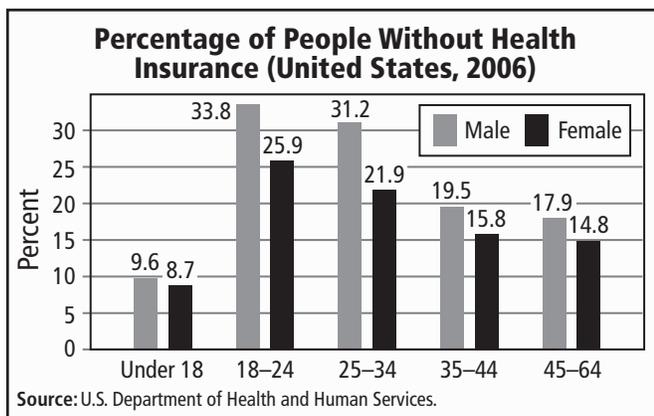
If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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GO ON

17. What was the significance of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in the 1950s?
- A They sent missiles into space.
 - B They were hydrogen bombs.
 - C They could send bombs anywhere.
 - D They were the first space satellites.

Analyze the chart below and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the chart.

The British welfare state became the norm for most European states after World War II. The United States did not follow suit. As health-care costs continue to rise in the United States, so does the number of people who are without health insurance.



18. According to the graph, which age group and gender has the highest percentage of people without health insurance?
- A 25-to-34-year-old males
 - B 25-to-34-year-old females
 - C 18-to-24-year-old females
 - D 18-to-24-year-old males

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short answer questions that follow the document. Base your answers on the document and on your knowledge of world history.

Bob Dylan, recording artist, expressed the feeling of the younger generation with his song "The Times They Are a-Changin'," released in 1964.

The Times They Are a-Changin'

Come gather round people

Wherever you roam

And admit that the waters

Around you have grown

And accept it that soon

You'll be drenched to the bone

If your time to you

Is worth savin'

Then you better start swimmin'

Or you'll sink like a stone

For the times they are a-changin' . . .

19. What is the tone of Dylan's lyrics? To whom does Dylan direct "come gather round"?

20. What does Dylan mean when he says "admit that the waters around you have grown"?

Extended Response

21. The Cuban missile crisis brought the world dangerously close to nuclear war. Explain how the politics of the Cold War affected both Kennedy's and Khrushchev's decisions leading to the crisis. What else could they have done to prevent the crisis?

History  **ONLINE**

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Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	17	18	19	20	21
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STOP