The Cold War was a time of hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR) without direct warfare between them.

- It lasted from 1945 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- **Ideological differences** and **security concerns** were the main causes of tension between these former allies.

	United States	Soviet Union
Ideological Differences (beliefs)	**Capitalist** (people own businesses) **Democratic** (people elect leaders)	**Communist** (the government owns businesses) **Totalitarian** (one party controls everything)
Security Concerns (fears of attack)	spread of communism	invasion from the West

CFU

hostility: unfriendly, angry feelings.
Which describes the Cold War?
A The US and USSR were enemies but never fought each other directly.
B US and Soviet armies fought each other in Europe.

In your own words, what was the Cold War?

capitalism: people and businesses own property and sell for profit.
Which is an example of capitalism?
A A family owns a farm and sells its eggs.
B The government owns every farm and decides who gets eggs.

communism: the government owns land and businesses.
Which is an example of communism?
A A family opens its own store.
B The government owns every factory and sets prices.

security concern: a fear of being attacked.
Which was a Soviet security concern?
A Another invasion from the West, like Germany's attack in 1941
B Free elections in Western Europe

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1. Read the organizer to find what you are looking for.
2. Underline the ideological differences. (underline)
3. Double underline the security concerns. (double underline)
4. Write each cause in the organizer, then read it. (write)

The Russian Revolution (1917)

[1]In 1917, the Russian Revolution overthrew the czar, Russia's emperor. [2]Communists led by Vladimir Lenin then took power and said the government would own all land and factories. [3]In 1922, they formed the Soviet Union, the world's first communist country. [4]American leaders feared that communism would spread to other countries. [5]From 1918 to 1920, the United States sent troops to Russia during the civil war that followed the revolution. [6]Soviet leaders saw this as an attempt to destroy their new government.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

World War II (1939 to 1945)

[1]During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against Nazi Germany. [2]Still, they did not trust each other. [3]Germany had invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, and about 27 million Soviet people died in the war. [4]Soviet leader Joseph Stalin wanted friendly communist countries in Eastern Europe as a buffer, or protective zone, against future attacks. [5]The United States wanted the countries of Europe to hold free elections and trade freely.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

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The Yalta Conference (February 1945)

[1]In February 1945, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin met at Yalta to plan for the end of the war. [2]They agreed to divide Germany into zones, each controlled by one of the Allies. [3]Roosevelt wanted Soviet help to defeat Japan, and Stalin agreed. [4]Stalin also promised free elections in Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe. [5]However, Stalin wanted a government in Poland friendly to the Soviet Union, because Germany had attacked Russia through Poland twice.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

The Potsdam Conference (July 1945)

[1]In July 1945, the Allies met again at Potsdam, Germany. [2]By then, Soviet troops controlled most of Eastern Europe, and Stalin had put communists in power in Poland. [3]President Harry Truman believed Stalin had broken his promise of free elections. [4]During the meeting, Truman hinted to Stalin that the United States had a powerful new weapon, which was the atomic bomb. [5]Each side now feared the other, and the mistrust grew into the Cold War.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

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Skill Closure

Read the passage. Complete the organizer.

The "Iron Curtain" Speech (1946)

[1]In March 1946, Winston Churchill gave a speech in Fulton, Missouri. [2]He said that an "iron curtain" had come down across Europe. [3]In the West, people chose their leaders in free elections. [4]In the East, communist parties backed by the Soviet Union controlled the governments. [5]Churchill warned that the Soviet Union wanted to spread its power and its ideas. [6]Stalin answered that the Soviet Union only wanted friendly neighbors after being invaded by Germany.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

Concept Closure

Leo says the Cold War started only because the US and the USSR had different economic systems. Why is he incorrect?

Summary Closure

What did you learn today about analyzing the causes of the Cold War?

Word Bank

- Ideological Differences
- Security Concerns
- Capitalism
- Communism
- Democracy
- Totalitarianism

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Read the passage. Complete the organizer.

George Kennan's Long Telegram (1946)

[1]In February 1946, the American diplomat George Kennan sent a long telegram from Moscow to Washington. [2]He wrote that Soviet leaders believed communism and capitalism could not live together in peace. [3]He also wrote that Soviet leaders felt unsafe and feared attacks from other countries. [4]Kennan warned that the Soviet Union would try to spread its power wherever it could. [5]He advised the United States to stand firm and stop the spread of Soviet power.

Ideological Differences (beliefs)	Security Concerns (fears of attack)

Speaking

Which statements about the Cold War are true? Circle Yes or No. Explain your answers.

1 The Cold War was an ideological struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. Yes No

2 The United States wanted communist states in Eastern Europe as a buffer against Soviet invasion. Yes No

Discuss with a partner: What do you think is the most important difference between the United States and the Soviet Union that led to the Cold War? How did this difference contribute to the Cold War?

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