Set a Purpose

Discuss with students how the phrase “The enemy of my enemy is my friend.” applies to the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II. Then have them predict what will happen once their common enemy is defeated.

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe the issues faced by the Allies after World War II ended.
- Summarize the organization of the United Nations.
- Analyze how new conflicts developed among the former Allies after World War II.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Discuss with students how the phrase “The enemy of my enemy is my friend.” applies to the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II. Then have them predict what will happen once their common enemy is defeated.

Set a Purpose

- WITNESS HISTORY Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- Focus Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 5 Assessment answers.)
- Preview Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Note Taking

Have students read this section using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. 720). As they read, have students fill in an outline of the section.

The End of World War II

Even as the Allies celebrated victory, the appalling costs of the war began to emerge. The war had killed as many as 50 million people around the world. In Europe alone, over 50 million people had lost their lives, more than half of them civilians. The Soviet Union suffered the worst casualties, with over 20 million dead. As they had after World War I, the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.

The War’s Aftermath

“Give me ten years and you will not be able to recognize Germany,” said Hitler in 1933. Indeed, Germany in 1945 was an unrecognizable ruin. Parts of Poland, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, and other countries lay in ruins. Total war had gutted cities, factories, harbors, bridges, railroads, farms, and homes. Over twenty million refugees wandered Europe. Amid the devastation, hunger, disease, and mental illness took their toll for years after the fighting ended. As they had after World War I, the Allies faced difficult decisions about the future.

Horrors of the Holocaust

Numbers alone did not tell the story of the Nazi nightmare in Europe or the Japanese brutality in Asia. During the war, the Allies were aware of the existence of Nazi concentration camps and death camps. But only after war’s end did they learn the full extent of the inhumanity of the Holocaust. American General Dwight Eisenhower, who visited the camps, was stunned to come “face to face with indisputable evidence of Nazi brutality and ruthless disregard of every sense of decency.”

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use words from this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-Use Words</th>
<th>Definitions and Sample Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convene, p. 934</td>
<td>to meet, assemble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoke, p. 936</td>
<td>at a resort to; to call upon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student council convened every month in the cafeteria to plan events.

In order to finish preparing the food before the guests arrived, I invoked the help of my brothers.
that political and military leaders could be held accountable were held in Japan. Many of those accused of war crimes were found guilty. A handful of top Nazis received death sentences. Confessions of Nazi war criminals produced anti-communist feeling around the world. Assign two questions: (1) In what ways are the conditions depicted in Animal Farm similar to conditions in the Soviet Union under Stalin? (2) How might Animal Farm have contributed to the antagonistic relationship that developed between the Soviet Union and the United States?

Establishing the United Nations

In April 1945, delegates from 50 nations (except the Soviet Union) convened in San Francisco to draft a charter for the United Nations (UN). The UN would play a greater role in world affairs than did its predecessor, the League of Nations.

Under the UN Charter, each of the member nations has one vote in the General Assembly. A much smaller body called the Security Council has greater power. Each of its five permanent members—the United States, the Soviet Union (today Russia), Britain, France, and China—has the right to veto any council decision. The goal was to give these great powers the authority to ensure the peace. The Security Council has the power to apply economic sanctions or send a peace-keeping military force to ensure the peace. The Security Council has the power to try to resolve disputes. Differences among the nations on the Security Council, most notably the United States and the Soviet Union, have often kept the UN from taking action. Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, more peacekeeping delegations have been approved.

The United States felt that strengthening democracy would ensure tolerance and peace. The Western Allies built new govern- ments in occupied Germany and Japan with democratic con- stitutions to protect the rights of all citizens. In Japan, the occupying forces under General MacArthur helped Japanese politicians to create a new constitution that gave power to the Japanese people, rather than the emperor.

Check Your Vocabulary

**Vocabulary Builder**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter</td>
<td>A written document setting out the purposes and powers of an organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacekeeping</td>
<td>An international effort to promote peace in a region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitor Progress**

Have students consider the status of the United Nations Security Council in today’s world. Tell them to write an essay that addresses how relevant the present permanent members are in the world today.

Answers

**Teach**

The War’s Aftermath/ Establishing the United Nations

Instruct

- Introduce: Vocabulary Builder Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask: What was the purpose of the courts convened in Nuremberg after the end of the war? (to try German and Austrian officials for war crimes)

Teach Ask: How did the war crimes trials help in creating new govern- ments in Germany and Japan? (They helped discredit the old leaders who had led the countries into war and com- mitted such terrible crimes.) How was the United Nations meant to main- tain peace? (by giving the Security Council the power to apply economic sanctions or send troops to enforce its decisions) What issues besides peacekeeping has the United Nations become involved in over the years? (preventing the outbreak of disease, improving education, protecting refugees, economic development)

Independent Practice

Have students consider the status of the United Nations Security Council in today’s world. Tell them to write an essay that addresses how relevant the present permanent members are in the world today.

Monitor Progress

As students complete their outline, circulate to make sure they understand which detail to include. For a completed version of the outline, see Note Taking Transparencies, 188

Answers

- to hold them accountable for “crimes against humanity”
- to prevent the outbreak of disease
- to improve education
- to protect refugees
- to develop economically

**Chart Skills**

- The Soviet Union

Sample: The Security Council gave the United Nations the authority to create peacekeeping missions, which the League of Nations never had; the United States belonged to the United Nations but not to the League of Nations.

Chapter 29 Section 5 953
The Alliance Breaks Apart

Instruct

■ Introduce: Key Terms Direct students’ attention to the key term Cold War (in blue). Ask Why was the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union called a cold war? Guide students to see that while those nations were bitter rivals, and although both were involved in shooting wars at times during the long Cold War, they never fought each other directly.

■ Teach Ask: What were Stalin’s goals in Eastern Europe? (communist leadership in those countries, to create a set of nations that could not act as a buffer between the Soviet Union and Germany)

What were Roosevelt and Churchill’s goals? (free elections so people could choose whatever leaders they wanted) What was the outcome? (Stalin made sure that communists took control in those countries.)

Independent Practice

Divide the class into halves to debate the following statement: “The Cold War was inevitable.” Remind those who take the opposing view that they must specify what steps could have been taken—by both sides—to avoid it.

Monitor Progress

Remind students that the Cold War arose in part from different goals or beliefs held by American and Soviet leaders and from actions taken by both countries. Have them create a two-column chart with the headings Goals/Beliefs and Actions. Then have them list appropriate details from the text under each heading.

Answer

 reparations in Germany and the nature of the governments of Eastern Europe

954 World War II and Its Aftermath

The Alliance Breaks Apart

Amid the rubble of war, a new power structure emerged. In Europe, Germany was defeated. France and Britain were exhausted. Two other powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, emerged as the new world leaders. The United States abandoned its traditional policy of isolationism to counter what President Truman saw as the communist threat.

Differences Grow Between the Allies

During the war, the Soviet Union and the nations of the West had cooperated to defeat Nazi Germany. After the war’s end, the Allies set up councils made up of foreign ministers from Britain, France, China, the United States, and the Soviet Union to iron out the peace agreements discussed at various conferences during the war. The councils concluded peace agreements with several Axis nations in 1947. However, reparations in Germany and the nature of the governments of Eastern Europe caused divisiveness to deepen between the former Allies. Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust soon led to the conflict known as the Cold War. The Cold War was a state of tension and hostility between nations aligned with the United States on one side and the Soviet Union on the other, without armed conflict between the major rivals.

The Cold War Begins

Stalin had two goals in Eastern Europe. First, he wanted to spread communism in the area. Second, he wanted to create a buffer zone of friendly governments as a defense against Germany, which had invaded Russia during World War I and again in 1941.

As the Red Army pushed German forces out of Eastern Europe, it had left behind occupying forces. At wartime conferences, Stalin tried to persuade the West to accept Soviet influence in Eastern Europe. The Soviet dictator pointed out that the United States was not consulting the Soviet Union about peace terms for Italy and Japan, both of which were defeated and occupied by American and British troops. In the same way, the Soviet Union would determine the fate of the Eastern European lands it occupied.

Roosevelt and Churchill rejected Stalin’s view, making him promise “free elections” in Eastern Europe. Stalin ignored that pledge. Most Eastern European countries had existing Communist parties, many of which had actively resisted the Nazis during the war. Backed by the Red Army, these local Communists in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere destroyed rival political parties and even assassinated democratic leaders. By 1948, pro-Soviet communist governments were in place throughout Eastern Europe.

Checkpoint What post-war issues caused the Western Allies and the Soviet Union to disagree?

New Conflicts Develop

Stalin soon showed his aggressive intentions outside of Eastern Europe. In Greece, Stalin backed communist rebels who were fighting to overturn a right-wing monarchy supported by Britain. By 1941, however, Britain could no longer afford to defend Greece. Stalin was also menacing Turkey in the Dardanelles.

A Widening Gulf

Although Stalin and Truman were friendly at the Potsdam Conference (above), the Soviet propaganda poster from 1949 shows that relations between the two nations were becoming strained. The poster urges support for a stable peace! Against those who would ignite a new war. The small caricatures of Churchill and Uncle Sam in the inner corner indicate who “these” people are.

Differentiated Instruction

Solutions for All Learners

Adapted Section Summary, p. 273

Special Needs

Less Proficient Readers Pair less proficient readers with advanced readers. Have the latter students write each key event in the section on a separate slip of paper, without including the dates. Have the less proficient readers put the events in the correct order and fill in the dates. Have their partners confirm the answers and help them review any events they placed or dated incorrectly.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills.

Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

■ Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, pp. 271–272

■ Adapted Section Summary, p. 273
The Truman Doctrine

Truman took action. On March 12, 1947, Truman outlined a new policy to Congress: “I believe that 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.” This policy, known as the Truman Doctrine, was rooted in the idea of containment, limiting communism in the areas already under Soviet control. The Truman Doctrine would guide the United States for decades. It made clear that Americans would resist Soviet expansion in Europe or anywhere else in the world. Truman soon sent military and economic aid and advisers to Greece and Turkey so that they could withstand the communist threat.

The Marshall Plan

Postwar hunger and poverty made Western Europe desperately in need of aid. To strengthen democratic governments, the United States offered a massive aid package, called the Marshall Plan. Under it, the United States funneled food and economic assistance to Europe to help countries rebuild. Billions of dollars in American aid helped war-shattered Europe recover rapidly. President Truman also offered aid to the Soviet Union and its satellites, or dependent states, in Eastern Europe. However, Stalin declined and forbade Eastern European countries to accept American aid. Instead, he promised help from the Soviet Union in its place.

Germany Stays Divided

Defeated Germany became another focus of the Cold War. The Soviet Union took reparations for its massive war losses by dismantling and moving factories and other resources in its occupation zone to help rebuild the Soviet Union. France, Britain, and the United States also took some reparations out of their portions of Germany. However, Western leaders wanted the German economy to recover in order to restore political stability to the region. The Western Allies decided to unite their zones of occupation. Then, they extended the Marshall Plan to western Germany. The Soviets were furious at Western moves to rebuild the German economy and deny them further reparations. They strengthened their hold on eastern Germany.

The Berlin Airlift

After World War II, Germany, and Berlin within it, was divided into communist and noncommunist zones. In the photo below, children in West Berlin watch a plane delivering supplies during the Berlin Airlift.

New Conflicts Develop

Instruct

- Introduce: Vocabulary Builder
  Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask What policy was invoked by presidents after Truman to explain steps they took to block the spread of communism? (the Truman Doctrine; containment)
- Teach: Ask Why did Truman announce the Truman Doctrine? (as a result of growing Soviet power in general and to block communist gains in Greece and Turkey in particular)
  How was the Marshall Plan related to that doctrine? (The United States provided aid to European countries to help them rebuild in the belief that doing so would strengthen democratic governments and prevent communists from taking control.) Why did Stalin block Marshall Plan aid in Eastern Europe? (He feared that American aid would influence countries there in favor of the United States.) What was the effect of the forming Cold War on Germany? (It remained divided and developed into two separate nations.)

Quick Activity: Display Color Transparency 179: NATO and Warsaw Pact Member Nations. Ask volunteers to read the names of the countries in each alliance aloud while other volunteers show their locations on a wall map of Europe. When the exercise is complete, discuss why the two alliances were sometimes referred to as “the West” (NATO) and “the East” (the Warsaw Pact).

Color transparencies, 179

Independent Practice

Biography: To help students better understand the president who led the country as World War II ended and the Cold War began, have them read the biography, Harry Truman, and complete the worksheet.

Teaching Resources, Unit 6, p. 76

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.
2. Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence

What do many of the key terms listed at the beginning of the section have in common? Explain.

Sample: to have a better chance of prevailing in the future

3. Compare and Contrast

What was the main purpose of the UN when it was founded?

Recall that made after World War I?

4. Identify Central Issues

Under what circumstances did the United States, Canada, and ten other countries form a new military alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)? Members pledged to help one another if any one of them was attacked.

In 1955, the Soviet Union responded by forming its own military alliance, the Warsaw Pact. It included the Soviet Union and seven satellite states in Eastern Europe. Unlike NATO, however, the Warsaw Pact was often invoked by the Soviet Union to keep its satellites in order. The Warsaw Pact cemented the division of Europe into “western” and “eastern” blocs.

5. Recognize Causes

In the West were the Western democracies, with a focus on Western economic development and a commitment to capitalism. In the East were the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe. Those countries were communistic in name but dictatorships in practice, like the Soviet Union itself. In the West were the Western democracies, led by the United States.

6. Draw Conclusions

Why is it important to remember the inhumanity of the Holocaust?

Writing About History

For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at Web Code maa-2851.

Section 5 Assessment

1. Sample: The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were U.S. steps taken early in the Cold War, which was based on rivalry between the U.S.-led alliance of NATO and the Soviet-led alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

2. Issue: the status of Germany and free elections in Eastern Europe. Tensions: the Americans and the Soviets were threatened by each other’s actions.

3. Sample: After World War II, the Allies made stronger efforts to reform the political systems of the defeated nations and tried to create a stronger international organization.

4. To ensure peace

5. Conflict over reparations in Germany and communism in Eastern Europe, conflict ideologies, and mutual distrust.

6. Sample: to have a better chance of preventing something similar from happening in the future
During World War I, and may have been stationed in the Ottoman empire who later became Nazis were Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire. In 1915, as World War I raged, the Ottoman empire ordered the systematic extermination of most of the male Armenian population and the forced deportation of Armenian women, children, and elderly. By the end of the brutal massacre, two million people were massacred or worked to death through forced labor. After years of civil war, Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, came to power in Cambodia, a Southeast Asian country. Pol Pot attempted to transform Cambodia into a communist agricultural society by exterminating the country’s professional and educated middle class. Over the course of four years of Khmer Rouge rule, between one and two million people were massacred or worked to death through forced labor. 

Several German military leaders who later became Nazi were stationed in the Ottoman empire during World War I, and may have applied what they observed there to their persecution of Jewish people during World War II. Armenia

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In 1975, after years of civil war, Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, came to power in Cambodia, a Southeast Asian country. Pol Pot attempted to transform Cambodia into a communist agricultural society by exterminating the country’s professional and educated middle class. Over the course of four years of Khmer Rouge rule, between one and two million people were massacred or worked to death through forced labor.

In the African nation of Rwanda, the Tutsi and Hutu groups share the same language and other cultural characteristics. But social, political, and economic factors divide them. In 1994, the Hutu-led government called on military personnel to eliminate members of the Tutsi political opposition. The hatred and violence spread quickly. Soon Hutu civilians were murdering their Tutsi neighbors. In 100 days, more than 800,000 Tutsis were slaughtered.

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Connections to Today The Nuremberg trials marked the first time in history that individuals were put on trial for genocide. After the trials, the new United Nations approved a convention that defined genocide as actions taken to kill, injure, or harm a particular group of people or to prevent them from having or rearing children. Such actions are considered an international crime for which they take place in a period of war or peace, and are punishable even if they are directed by a country’s government against its own citizens. In recent years, international courts have tried people, including leaders, from Serbia and Rwanda for their role in organizing and carrying out genocide. No agreement has yet been reached on trying those who carried out the Cambodian genocide, however.