1. Intense rivalry between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.
2. President Truman's program to help nations threatened by communist expansion.
3. George Marshall's plan to help Europeans rebuild their countries.
4. The effort by Britain and the United States to carry food, fuel, and other supplies to West Berliners by plane during the Soviet blockade.
5. The wall built by East German government to seal of East Berlin from West Berlin.
6. The military alliance of United States and many Western European countries.
7. The military alliance of Soviet Union and its allies.
8. The world peacekeeping organization founded in 1945.
9. A nation that is dominated politically and by a more powerful nation.
10. This would help keep Soviet influence contained within existing boundaries. This was a Cold War policy of President Harry S. Truman.
11. Describe two reasons for the tensions that led to the Cold War.
12. How did the United States try to stop the spread of communism in Europe?
13. What military alliances emerged during the Cold War?
14. What two 1949 crises raised Cold War tensions?
15. What was the line established after World War II as the border between North Korea and South Korea?
16. Who was the World War II commander chosen to lead UN troops in Korea?
17. Who was the couple sentenced and executed in 1953 as Soviet spies in the United States?
18. Who was the senator from Wisconsin who led investigation of communism in the United States?
19. An area with no military forces.
20. Lying under oath.
21. Officially condemn.
22. Describe how the United States became involved in the conflict in Korea.
23. How did the McCarthy era grow out of the hunt for Communists at home?
24. Cuban exiles' failed invasion to overthrow Castro.
25. The standoff between United States and Soviet Union about Soviet missiles in Cuba.
26. The aid program created by President Kennedy to help Latin American countries make reforms.
27. The organization started by President Kennedy in which American volunteers worked in developing countries.
28. The government agency in charge of American space program.
29. Nations with enough military, political, and economic strength to influence events worldwide.
30. People who have been forced to leave their own country.
31. How did superpower rivalries spread to Africa and Asia?
32. How did the superpowers come to the brink of war over Cuba?
33. What form did United States intervention in Latin America take during the Cold War?
34. Why did the Cold War superpowers become involved in an arms race?
35. The leader of Communist North Vietnam.
36. Noncommunist leader of South Vietnam supported by the United States.
37. The peasants who opposed Diem and fought against him as guerrillas.
38. What was the congressional resolution allowing the President to take all necessary measures to stop armed attacks and prevent further aggression called?
39. The surprise Vietcong attacks on cities in South Vietnam during the Vietnamese New Year.
40. Communist group that imposed a reign of terror on Cambodia.
41. Fighters who make hit-and-run attacks on the enemy.
42. If South Vietnam fell to communism, it was believed, other countries in the region would follow--like a row of dominoes. What was this called?
43. system of mandatory enlistment.
44. Describe the events that led the United States to play a major role in the Vietnam War.
45. List three ways that the Vietnam War affected Americans at home.
46. What was the relationship between the Tet Offensive and the war's end?
47. Describe the impact of the Vietnam War on the United States and Southeast Asia.
48. Cold War
49. Truman Doctrine
50. Marshall Plan
51. Berlin Airlift
52. Berlin Wall
53. NATO
54. Warsaw Pact
55. United Nations
56. Satellite Nation
57. Containment
58. Soviet takeover of much of Easter Europe; the Soviet Union's fear of invasion
59. by providing aid to countries like Greece and Turkey that were facing communist threats; by creating the Marshall Plan; by countering Stalin's threats to Berlin
60. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the Warsaw Pact
61. The Communists built the Berlin Wall; the Chinese Communists seized power; Russia exploded an atom bomb.
62. 38th parallel
63. Douglas MacArthur
64. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
65. Joseph McCarthy
66. Demilitarized Zone
67. Perjury
68. Censure
69. The United States wanted to help South Korea's noncommunist government defeat North Korean invaders. The United States provided the majority of troops for the UN action.
70. Fear of Communists at home led McCarthy to exaggerate and accuse left-wing sympathizers of being communists.
71. Bay of Pigs Invasion
72. Cuban Missile Crisis
73. Alliance for Progress
74. Peace Corps
75. NASA
76. Superpower
77. Exiles
78. After the nations of Africa and Asia won their independence from colonial rule, the two sides in the Cold War competed for their favor
79. Castro let the Soviet Union build missile bases in Cuba, and the United States set up a naval blockade to stop Soviet ships
80. The United States often supported the noncommunist forces in Latin America civil wars. It directly intervened in Grenada, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua.
81. The two nations were in competition. If one appeared to be making gains, the other felt threatened.
82. Ho Chi Minh
83. Ngo Dinh Diem
84. Vietcong
85. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
86. Tet Offensive
87. Khmer Rouge
88. Guerrilla
89. Domino Theory
90. Draft
91. At first, the United States backed South Vietnam with aid and advisers. After the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the United States started bombing in Vietnam, and American forces took part in combat; more and more American forces were then sent to Vietnam
92. The war divided Americans and brought large numbers of protesters into the streets; it led some to avoid the draft; it caused President Johnson to decide not to seek reelection; it cost American lives; it became a focus of opposition for the youth culture
93. As a result of the Tet Offensive, more Americans began to oppose the war.
94. Fighting spread to nearby Cambodia; after the Vietnam War ended, thousands of refugees fled from South Vietnam, often in boats. The war divided the United States. Many Americans wondered how far they should go to fight communism.