

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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## College U.S. History II Benchmark Assessment Study Guide

Directions: Identify and describe each of the terms, people and places listed below.

1. Iron Curtain - The Iron Curtain was the name for the boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991.
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization - is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.
3. McCarthyism - is the practice of investigating and accusing persons in positions of power or influence of disloyalty, subversion (working secretly to undermine or overthrow the government), or treason.
4. The Berlin Wall - was a barrier that divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989. Constructed by the German Democratic Republic, starting on 13 August 1961, the Wall completely cut off West Berlin from surrounding East Germany and from East Berlin until government officials opened it in November 1989.
5. Truman Doctrine - was an American foreign policy created to counter Soviet geopolitical expansion during the Cold War. It was first announced to Congress by President Harry S. Truman on March 12, 1947
6. Containment - Containment was a United States policy using numerous strategies to prevent the spread of communism abroad.

7. Soviet Domination of Eastern Europe – Considered a major cause of the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
8. Nuclear Weapons - After World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States started a program of arms building that cost trillions of dollars.
9. Korean War – A major cause of the Korean war was the idea of the containment of communism in Asia and in Europe.
10. The Bay of Pigs Invasion - The Bay of Pigs Invasion was a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the CIA-sponsored paramilitary group Brigade 2506 on 17 April 1961. Cuban leader Fidel Castro allowed the U.S.S.R. to place nuclear weapons in Cuba after the failed invasion.
11. Constitutional Crisis during the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts existed because the president failed to every formally declare war to congress.
12. The Vietnam War and TV - From 1965 to 1975, television played an unprecedented role in shaping American perceptions of the Vietnam War. New technology and unlimited access to the battlefields of Southeast Asia invested field reporters with the ability to broadcast what became known as "bang-bang" coverage.
13. Arab-Israel Conflict - The roots of the modern Arab–Israeli conflict are bound in the rise of Zionism and Arab nationalism towards the end of the 19th century. Territory regarded by the Jewish people as their historical homeland is also regarded by the Pan-Arab movement as historically and currently belonging to the Palestinians.
14. Sputnik - The Soviet Union launched it into an elliptical low Earth orbit on 4 October 1957. This surprise success precipitated the American Sputnik crisis and triggered the Space Race, a part of the larger Cold War.