

The Aftermath of World War II: 1945 to 1955

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 27.

I. Section 1: Results of World War II (pp. 676–679)

A. Social Results

1. As many as _____ people may have died in the war
2. The Germans carried out _____ against the Jews in _____ camps
3. Hitler's plan to kill all the Jews in Europe was the _____

B. Economic Results

1. War may have cost _____ dollars
2. War wrecked the _____ of most countries
3. War caused millions of _____ to flee their countries

C. Political Results

1. The _____ and the _____ became superpowers
2. The _____ divided Western Europe and Eastern Europe
3. _____ became divided between Eastern and Western
4. Eastern European countries became _____ of the Soviet Union
5. _____ became more democratic and wrote a new _____

II. Section 2: The United Nations (pp. 680–682)

A. The United Nations

1. Was formed in _____ to replace the _____

B. General Assembly

1. Includes all _____ nations
2. Debates _____ problems

C. Security Council

1. Has _____ members
2. Tries to settle _____ between nations peacefully
3. _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ became permanent members
4. Permanent members have _____ power

D. Secretariat

1. Handles the _____ work of the UN
2. Is headed by the _____ of the UN

E. International Court of Justice

1. Handles questions of _____ that arise between member nations
2. Cannot carry out the _____ of its rulings

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F. Economic and Social Council

1. Tries to stop _____ by improving how people _____
2. Has five _____, or groups that provide services

G. Trusteeship Council

1. Takes care of all _____

III. Section 3: The Cold War Begins (pp. 683–685)

A. The Soviet Union

1. Expanded into _____ Europe
2. Fought a _____ War with the United States by using _____

B. Truman Doctrine

1. Gave economic and _____ help to nations threatened by Communism

C. Marshall Plan

1. Helped _____ nations get back on their feet after the war

D. Military Alliances

1. Nations formed the _____ to protect one another from attack and to keep world peace
2. The _____ set up a military alliance between the Soviet Union and its _____ nations

IV. Section 4: Conflicts Between the Superpowers (pp. 686–690)

A. Soviet Blockade

1. The Soviets blocked roads, _____, and railroads into _____

B. Berlin Airlift

1. The _____ flew supplies and food into the city
2. Showed that the West was going to contain _____

C. Korean War

1. Started in 1950 when _____ troops crossed the 38th parallel into _____
2. The UN sent _____ to South Korea, and organized an _____
3. _____ entered the war on the side of North Korea
4. The war ended with a _____, and both sides signed an _____
5. Showed that the _____ could protect a member nation
6. Showed that _____ could fight in a war without atomic weapons
7. Showed that the _____ between the two _____ would continue

Results of World War II

Directions: Each sentence below describes a result of World War II. Read each sentence and decide what kind of result is described. Write *S* for a social result, *E* for an economic result, or *P* for a political result.

- _____ 1) The war may have cost four trillion dollars.
- _____ 2) The Nazis carried out a program of genocide against the Jews.
- _____ 3) Britain and France no longer controlled many of their colonies.
- _____ 4) The Soviet Union and the United States became superpowers.
- _____ 5) Most countries could not pay back the money they borrowed for weapons.
- _____ 6) As many as 60 million people may have died in the war.
- _____ 7) The Communists took control of Eastern Europe.
- _____ 8) Germany was divided into four zones.
- _____ 9) The Allies discovered German concentration camps.
- _____ 10) The United States placed Japan under the control of General Douglas MacArthur.
- _____ 11) Countries had nothing to sell because the war had destroyed their factories.
- _____ 12) The Iron Curtain separated democratic Western Europe from Communist-controlled Eastern Europe.
- _____ 13) Many civilians died in this total war.
- _____ 14) The Japanese gave up militarism.
- _____ 15) Countries in Eastern Europe became satellites of the Soviet Union.

The United Nations Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) A group that provides a service is a(n) _____.
- 2) The _____ Council tries to settle arguments between nations peacefully.
- 3) A(n) _____ is a set of statements that explains a group's purpose.
- 4) The first branch of the UN is the General _____.
- 5) The five permanent members of the Security Council have _____ power.
- 6) _____ means lasting.
- 7) Most of the _____ territories are now independent countries.
- 8) A(n) _____ is a group of people joined together for a common purpose.
- 9) The _____ helps farmers grow more food.
- 10) The _____ Council takes care of the trust territories.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name the group that handles the day-to-day work of the UN.

		S	
1)	_____		_____
2)	_____		_____
3)	_____		_____
4)	_____		_____
5)	_____		_____
6)	_____		_____
7)	_____		_____
8)	_____		_____
9)	_____		_____
10)	_____		_____

Word Bank

agency
assembly
charter
FAO
organization
permanent
security
trust
trusteeship
veto

Superpowers True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The Soviets tried to take over all of Berlin by using a blockade.
- _____ 2) When World War II ended, South Korea became the People's Democratic Republic.
- _____ 3) General MacArthur did not want to drop the atomic bomb on China to end the Korean war.
- _____ 4) A truce is an agreement to stop a war for a time.
- _____ 5) The Korean war showed that the UN could stop an attack on a member nation.
- _____ 6) In the Berlin Airlift, the Soviets lifted supplies into the air and took them to Berlin.
- _____ 7) Berlin was located completely within the Soviet zone after World War II.
- _____ 8) The West wanted to contain communism.
- _____ 9) The Soviets stopped blockading Berlin because they did not want to start a war.
- _____ 10) The Korean War started when Communist troops crossed from North Korea into South Korea.
- _____ 11) The UN helped North Korea in the Korean War.
- _____ 12) Chinese cities supplied war materials to North Korean soldiers.
- _____ 13) The Korean War showed that China could not fight in a war without atomic weapons.
- _____ 14) The Soviet Union allowed Western powers to enter Berlin through any of the zones.
- _____ 15) The Berlin Airlift allowed the Communists to control even more European land.

Chapter 27 Mastery Test A

Part A Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) After World War II, the United States and Germany became superpowers.
- _____ 2) The United Nations works to establish security and keep peace around the world.
- _____ 3) The Berlin Airlift showed that the Western powers wanted to contain Communism.
- _____ 4) The Korean War started when Communist troops crossed into South Korea.
- _____ 5) The Korean War ended when the United States dropped an atomic bomb.
- _____ 6) The Marshall Plan was also called the European Recovery Program.
- _____ 7) The invisible boundary between Western and Eastern Europe was the Iron Line.
- _____ 8) The Soviets tried to take over Berlin by using a blockade.
- _____ 9) The Korean War showed that the cold war between the two superpowers was over.
- _____ 10) The Nazis carried out a program of genocide against the Jews.

Part B Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) A person who is forced to flee from his or her country is a (truce, refugee, charter).
- 2) The (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Warsaw Pact) set up a military alliance between the Soviet Union and its satellites.
- 3) The Holocaust was Hitler's plan to (enslave, kill, free) all the Jews in Europe.
- 4) Communist (China, Japan, Russia) joined the Korean War on the side of North Korea.
- 5) A neutral area that separates two warring countries is a (neutral, buffer, no-fly) zone.

Chapter 27 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1) genocide | a) where the Germans kept those they did not like |
| _____ 2) superpower | b) mass murder of a group of people |
| _____ 3) satellite | c) international organization with six major parts |
| _____ 4) propaganda | d) 19 nations committed to keeping world peace |
| _____ 5) NATO | e) taken from countries that lost World Wars I and II |
| _____ 6) truce | f) nation that has more power and money than others |
| _____ 7) concentration camps | g) agreement to stop war for a time |
| _____ 8) Holocaust | h) one-sided information |
| _____ 9) UN | i) Hitler's plan to kill all the Jews in Europe |
| _____ 10) trust territories | j) nation tightly controlled by another nation |

Part D Write the correct answer on the blank line for each question.

- 1) What do we call the war of propaganda between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II? _____
- 2) What plan helped European nations get back on their feet after World War II?

- 3) How did the Korean War end? _____
- 4) When the UN formed, it wrote a constitution. What is another name for constitution?

- 5) Name President Truman's plan to stop the spread of communism. _____

