

dbq cold war

dbq cold war refers to Document-Based Questions focused on the Cold War era, a pivotal period in 20th-century history characterized by political tension, ideological conflict, and military rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. This article provides a comprehensive exploration of the Cold War, helping students and researchers understand the key events, causes, and consequences that shaped this global standoff. By analyzing primary documents and historical evidence, a dbq cold war assignment encourages critical thinking about the nature of international relations during the mid to late 1900s. The Cold War influenced numerous aspects of global affairs, including diplomacy, nuclear arms development, proxy wars, and the quest for ideological dominance. This article will break down the essential components of the Cold War, its major phases, significant policies, and the eventual resolution. The structured overview will assist in organizing thoughts and arguments required for a dbq cold war essay or project. The following table of contents outlines the main sections covered in this in-depth analysis.

- Origins and Causes of the Cold War
- Major Events and Crises of the Cold War
- Cold War Policies and Strategies
- Impact of the Cold War on Global Politics
- End of the Cold War and Its Legacy

Origins and Causes of the Cold War

The origins of the Cold War can be traced back to the aftermath of World War II, when the wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union quickly deteriorated due to conflicting ideologies and competing visions for the postwar world. The United States championed capitalism and democracy, whereas the Soviet Union sought to spread communism and establish a sphere of influence across Eastern Europe. Mutual distrust, ideological opposition, and security concerns fueled tensions that escalated into a prolonged geopolitical confrontation.

Ideological Differences

The ideological divide between capitalism and communism formed the core basis of the Cold War conflict. The United States promoted free-market economies and political pluralism, while the Soviet Union emphasized state control of the economy and a one-party system. This fundamental opposition led to competing political and economic models vying for global influence.

Post-World War II Power Vacuum

World War II left much of Europe devastated and politically unstable, creating a power vacuum that both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to fill. The division of Germany and the establishment of Soviet-controlled communist regimes in Eastern Europe heightened fears of expansionism and aggression. The resulting distrust set the stage for the Cold War's geopolitical chess match.

Early Conflicts and Tensions

Events such as the Iron Curtain speech by Winston Churchill, the Truman Doctrine, and the Marshall Plan illustrated the early moves by Western powers to contain Soviet influence. Conversely, Soviet actions in Eastern Europe and the Berlin Blockade demonstrated the USSR's determination to secure its interests, intensifying the divide.

Major Events and Crises of the Cold War

The Cold War featured numerous pivotal events and crises that brought the world to the brink of conflict. These moments tested the resolve of both superpowers and shaped the global balance of power for decades. Understanding these key incidents is essential for a thorough dbq cold war analysis.

Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948-1949)

One of the first major confrontations, the Berlin Blockade, occurred when the Soviet Union blocked all land access to West Berlin in an attempt to force the Allies out of the city. The United States and its allies responded with the Berlin Airlift, supplying West Berliners via air for almost a year. This event underscored the ideological and strategic stakes of the Cold War.

Korean War (1950-1953)

The Korean War marked the first armed conflict of the Cold War era, pitting communist North Korea, supported by China and the Soviet Union, against South Korea, backed by United Nations forces led by the United States. The war ended in a stalemate, but it solidified the division of Korea and demonstrated the global reach of Cold War tensions.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

The Cuban Missile Crisis was arguably the most dangerous moment of the Cold War, bringing the world close to nuclear war. After the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles from the U.S. coast, a tense 13-day standoff ensued. The crisis ended with a negotiated withdrawal of missiles, highlighting the risks of nuclear brinkmanship.

Vietnam War (1955-1975)

The Vietnam War became a prolonged and controversial proxy war between communist North Vietnam and non-communist South Vietnam, with heavy involvement from the U.S. The conflict illustrated the ideological battle between communism and capitalism and had profound social and political consequences in the United States and abroad.

Cold War Policies and Strategies

Throughout the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union developed policies and strategies designed to contain their rival's influence and expand their own. These approaches shaped military doctrines, diplomatic efforts, and economic initiatives that defined the era.

Containment Policy

The U.S. policy of containment aimed to prevent the spread of communism worldwide. Formulated by diplomat George F. Kennan, containment guided American foreign policy, leading to alliances such as NATO and interventions in conflicts perceived as communist threats.

Deterrence and the Arms Race

The Cold War saw an intense arms race, particularly the buildup of nuclear weapons, as both superpowers sought to deter aggression through the threat of mutual assured destruction (MAD). This strategy was intended to prevent direct military conflict but increased global anxiety over possible nuclear war.

Diplomatic Efforts and Treaties

Despite tensions, diplomacy played a key role in managing Cold War conflicts. Important treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and the Helsinki Accords sought to limit arms and reduce hostilities, reflecting periods of détente and cooperation.

Proxy Wars

Instead of direct confrontation, the Cold War superpowers often engaged in proxy wars by supporting allied nations or factions in regional conflicts. These included wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and various parts of Africa and Latin America, where ideological battles were fought indirectly.

Impact of the Cold War on Global Politics

The Cold War's influence extended well beyond the United States and Soviet Union, affecting global alliances, economic development, and international institutions. Its legacy shaped the modern geopolitical landscape.

Division of the World into Blocs

The global order became divided into two main blocs: the Western bloc led by the United States and the Eastern bloc under Soviet influence. This division influenced diplomatic relations, trade, and military cooperation worldwide.

Development of International Organizations

Entities such as the United Nations gained prominence during the Cold War as venues for diplomacy and conflict resolution. Additionally, military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact institutionalized the division of power.

Technological and Scientific Competition

The Cold War spurred significant technological advancements, including the space race, which saw the Soviet Union launch Sputnik and the United States land humans on the moon. Military technology and intelligence gathering also advanced rapidly during this period.

Social and Cultural Effects

The ideological conflict influenced culture and society, including propaganda campaigns, education, and fear of espionage. The Cold War shaped domestic policies and public perceptions in many countries.

End of the Cold War and Its Legacy

The Cold War gradually came to an end in the late 1980s and early 1990s due to a combination of political, economic, and social factors. The collapse of the Soviet Union marked the conclusion of this global confrontation, but its effects continue to resonate.

Reforms and Leadership in the Soviet Union

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms such as glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) that aimed to modernize the USSR but also loosened central control. These changes contributed to the weakening of Soviet authority and eventual dissolution.

Fall of the Berlin Wall and Eastern Europe

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the end of Cold War divisions. Eastern European countries overthrew communist regimes, transitioning toward democracy and market economies, which reshaped the continent's political landscape.

Dissolution of the Soviet Union

In 1991, the Soviet Union officially dissolved into independent republics, ending the bipolar global order. This event marked a significant geopolitical shift and the emergence of the United States as the sole superpower.

Legacy and Continuing Influence

The Cold War left a lasting legacy on international relations, military strategy, and global alliances. Issues such as nuclear proliferation, regional conflicts, and ideological divisions still reflect Cold War-era dynamics in contemporary geopolitics.

1. Ideological conflict between capitalism and communism
2. Key crises including the Berlin Blockade and Cuban Missile Crisis
3. U.S. containment policy and Soviet expansionism
4. Proxy wars as indirect confrontations
5. Global division into competing political and military blocs
6. Technological competition exemplified by the space race
7. End marked by Soviet reforms and the fall of communist regimes

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a DBQ in the context of the Cold War?

A DBQ, or Document-Based Question, is an essay or series of questions that requires students to analyze and interpret primary source documents related to the Cold War to construct a historical argument.

What were the main causes of the Cold War as explored in

DBQ documents?

The main causes often highlighted include ideological differences between the US and USSR, the power vacuum after World War II, nuclear arms race, and conflicting interests in Europe and around the world.

How did the policy of containment influence Cold War events according to DBQ sources?

Containment was the US strategy to prevent the spread of communism, leading to events such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and support for anti-communist regimes, as reflected in various Cold War DBQ documents.

What role did nuclear weapons play in Cold War tensions based on DBQ evidence?

Nuclear weapons created a balance of terror known as mutually assured destruction (MAD), contributing to both heightened tensions and deterrence between superpowers throughout the Cold War.

How do DBQ documents explain the impact of the Berlin Wall during the Cold War?

The Berlin Wall symbolized the division between East and West, communism and democracy, and was a physical manifestation of Cold War tensions, as shown in political speeches, photographs, and eyewitness accounts in DBQs.

What insights do DBQ documents provide about the role of propaganda during the Cold War?

Propaganda was extensively used by both the US and USSR to promote their ideologies, demonize the other side, and gain public support, with posters, speeches, and media playing critical roles.

How do DBQ sources describe the effects of Cold War proxy wars?

Proxy wars, such as those in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, were indirect conflicts where the superpowers supported opposing sides, leading to prolonged violence and political instability.

What do DBQ documents reveal about the eventual end of the Cold War?

The end of the Cold War is often attributed to factors such as economic pressures on the USSR, reforms by Mikhail Gorbachev like glasnost and perestroika, and diplomatic efforts including arms control agreements.

Additional Resources

1. *The Cold War: A New History*

This book by John Lewis Gaddis offers a comprehensive overview of the Cold War, explaining the origins, key events, and consequences of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is accessible to readers new to the topic and provides insight into the ideological, political, and military tensions that defined the era. Gaddis also explores how the Cold War shaped international relations in the 20th century.

2. *Voices of the Cold War: Documentary Perspectives*

This collection presents primary source documents from the Cold War period, including speeches, letters, and government memos. It is designed to help students and researchers analyze the complex perspectives and motivations of different actors during the Cold War. The book supports DBQ (Document-Based Question) assignments by offering authentic materials for critical evaluation.

3. *Cold War and Détente, 1945-1972*

Author Thomas A. Bailey covers the early and middle years of the Cold War, focusing on the diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions through détente. The book includes important treaties, summits, and crises, providing historical context essential for understanding the shifting dynamics between superpowers. It is particularly useful for students studying documents related to Cold War diplomacy.

4. *The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Documentary History*

This book compiles key documents related to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, one of the most critical moments of the Cold War. It features government communications, eyewitness accounts, and analysis that illuminate the brinkmanship between the US and the USSR. The detailed primary sources make it an excellent resource for DBQ essays focusing on Cold War confrontations.

5. *Cold War America: A Documentary History*

Focusing on the American perspective, this volume presents a wide range of documents from the Cold War era, including political speeches, propaganda, and media coverage. It helps readers understand how the Cold War influenced American society, politics, and culture. The book is geared towards students conducting document-based inquiries into Cold War America.

6. *Iron Curtain: The Cold War in Europe*

Anne Applebaum's book examines the division of Europe after World War II and the establishment of communist regimes behind the Iron Curtain. It provides detailed accounts of life under Soviet influence and the political repression that characterized Eastern Europe. This title is valuable for understanding the geopolitical and human dimensions of the Cold War.

7. *The Cold War in Asia: The Korean and Vietnam Wars*

This book explores the proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam as critical battlegrounds of the Cold War. It explains the causes, major events, and outcomes of these conflicts and how they reflected the larger ideological struggle. The text includes primary documents that are useful for DBQs examining Cold War military engagements in Asia.

8. *Berlin Wall: A Cold War History*

This title traces the history of the Berlin Wall, from its construction in 1961 to its fall in 1989. It discusses the Wall's symbolic significance and the impact on Berlin's citizens and international relations. The book includes photographs, government documents, and personal testimonies, making it a rich source for document-based questions.

9. *The Cold War: A Global History with Documents*

Author Edward C. Keefer presents a global perspective on the Cold War, incorporating documents from various countries involved in the conflict. The book covers political, social, and cultural aspects, showcasing how the Cold War affected regions beyond the US and USSR. It is especially useful for DBQ assignments requiring diverse international viewpoints.

Dbq Cold War

DBQ: Cold War

Name: Unmasking the Cold War: A Document-Based Inquiry Approach

Outline:

Introduction: Defining the Cold War, its origins, and the significance of using primary source analysis (DBQ).

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Examining the post-World War II environment, including the Yalta Conference, the emergence of superpowers, and the ideological clash between capitalism and communism.

Chapter 2: The Proxy Wars: Analyzing key conflicts like the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the various proxy conflicts in Africa and Latin America, emphasizing the role of ideological competition.

Chapter 3: The Arms Race and Espionage: Exploring the nuclear arms race, the Space Race, and the pervasive atmosphere of espionage and mistrust.

Chapter 4: The Détente and its Aftermath: Examining the period of détente under Nixon and its eventual breakdown, leading to renewed tensions.

Chapter 5: The Fall of the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War: Analyzing the events leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, exploring the multifaceted factors involved.

Conclusion: Reflecting on the legacy of the Cold War and its continuing relevance to contemporary global politics.

Unmasking the Cold War: A Document-Based Inquiry Approach

Introduction: Understanding the Cold War Through Primary Sources

The Cold War, a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, dominated the latter half of the 20th century. Understanding this complex era requires delving beyond simplified narratives and engaging with primary source materials. A Document-Based Question (DBQ) approach allows for a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the Cold War's multifaceted causes, consequences, and lasting impact. This approach encourages

critical thinking, source analysis, and the construction of well-supported arguments based on evidence. This ebook will serve as a comprehensive guide, utilizing a DBQ framework to dissect the key events and ideologies that shaped this pivotal period in history. We will analyze a range of primary sources—speeches, letters, photographs, political cartoons, and official documents—to illuminate the perspectives of key players and the complexities of the period. By engaging with these materials, readers will develop a richer, more nuanced appreciation for the historical context and significance of the Cold War.

Chapter 1: The Seeds of Conflict: Post-War Tensions and Ideological Clash

The Cold War didn't emerge overnight. Its roots lie in the ashes of World War II. The Yalta Conference, a pivotal meeting between the Allied leaders Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, laid the groundwork for future tensions. Disagreements over the future of post-war Europe, particularly regarding the establishment of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, sowed the seeds of distrust. The differing ideologies of capitalism and communism became central to the conflict. The United States, championing free markets and democracy, found itself diametrically opposed to the Soviet Union, which promoted a centrally planned economy and a one-party communist state. This ideological clash, fueled by mutual suspicion and competing geopolitical ambitions, created a climate of intense rivalry that permeated global politics. The formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact further solidified the division of Europe and the world into opposing blocs. Examining primary source documents from the Yalta Conference, alongside statements from key figures like Churchill and Stalin, reveals the early seeds of discord and the hardening of ideological positions.

Chapter 2: The Proxy Wars: Ideological Battlegrounds Across the Globe

The Cold War wasn't confined to direct confrontation between the superpowers. Instead, it manifested as a series of proxy wars fought across the globe. The Korean War (1950-1953) and the Vietnam War (1955-1975) serve as prime examples. These conflicts pitted communist forces supported by the Soviet Union and China against anti-communist forces backed by the United States. Analyzing primary sources such as military reports, propaganda posters, and personal accounts from soldiers and civilians reveals the human cost of these proxy wars and the devastating consequences of superpower rivalry. Similar conflicts erupted in other parts of the world, including Africa and Latin America, where the Cold War's ideological battle played out through covert operations, political subversion, and support for rival factions. Examining these conflicts through a DBQ lens allows for a deeper understanding of the global reach of the Cold War and its impact on decolonization and the formation of new nation-states.

Chapter 3: The Arms Race and Espionage: A Climate of Fear and Distrust

The Cold War was characterized by a relentless arms race, culminating in the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The fear of nuclear annihilation hung heavy over the world, creating a climate of constant anxiety and mistrust. The Space Race, a competition between the US and the USSR to achieve dominance in space exploration, further intensified this rivalry. Examining primary sources like speeches by political leaders, declassified government documents, and accounts from scientists and engineers involved in the arms race reveals the technological advancements and the immense risks associated with this competition. Simultaneously, the pervasive atmosphere of espionage and covert operations created a climate of suspicion and paranoia. Analyzing documents related to espionage activities, such as the case of the Rosenbergs, reveals the lengths to which both superpowers went to gather intelligence and undermine their adversaries.

Chapter 4: Détente and its Aftermath: A Period of Thaw and Renewed Tensions

The period of détente, beginning in the late 1960s, marked a brief period of reduced tension between the superpowers. Under President Nixon, the US and the Soviet Union engaged in diplomatic initiatives such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). However, this thaw proved temporary. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 marked a significant turning point, leading to renewed tensions and a resurgence of the arms race. Analyzing primary source documents such as diplomatic correspondence, speeches by Nixon and Brezhnev, and news reports from the time, reveals the complexities of détente and the factors that contributed to its eventual collapse. Examining the different perspectives on détente, from both the US and Soviet viewpoints, illuminates the challenges of building trust and achieving lasting peace in a climate of intense ideological rivalry.

Chapter 5: The Fall of the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War:

The late 1980s witnessed a dramatic shift in the global geopolitical landscape. The rise of Mikhail Gorbachev and his policies of perestroika (economic restructuring) and glasnost (openness) within the Soviet Union, coupled with growing economic instability and popular dissent in Eastern Europe, led to a series of revolutionary changes. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the crumbling of the communist bloc and the imminent collapse of the Soviet Union. Examining primary sources such as speeches by Gorbachev and other Eastern European leaders, eyewitness accounts of the fall of the Berlin Wall, and documents related to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, provides valuable insights into the multifaceted factors that contributed to the end of the Cold War. This chapter will analyze the role of internal pressures within the Soviet Union, the rise of nationalist movements in Eastern Europe, and the impact of Western policies in bringing about this dramatic transformation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of the Cold War

The Cold War, while officially concluded, continues to cast a long shadow over global politics. Its legacy is evident in the enduring geopolitical structures, the persistent nuclear threat, and the ongoing ideological debates that shape the contemporary world. Understanding the Cold War through a DBQ approach equips us with the critical thinking skills and historical understanding necessary to navigate the complexities of international relations today. This ebook has served as a comprehensive journey through the key events, personalities, and ideologies that defined this pivotal era. By critically analyzing primary source materials, we have developed a more profound understanding of the Cold War's causes, consequences, and enduring impact on the world we inhabit.

FAQs:

1. What is a DBQ and why is it important for studying the Cold War? A DBQ (Document-Based Question) is an essay question that requires the analysis of provided primary source documents to formulate a well-supported argument. It encourages critical thinking and historical interpretation.
2. What types of primary sources are most relevant to studying the Cold War? Speeches, letters, government documents, photographs, maps, political cartoons, and personal accounts are all

valuable primary sources for understanding this period.

3. How did the Cold War affect decolonization in Africa and Asia? Superpower rivalry often fueled proxy conflicts and influenced the development of newly independent nations.
4. What was the significance of the Berlin Wall? The Berlin Wall symbolized the division between East and West, and its fall marked a crucial turning point in the end of the Cold War.
5. What role did espionage play in the Cold War? Espionage was a crucial element, used by both sides to gather intelligence and attempt to undermine the other.
6. What were the key differences between the US and Soviet ideologies? The US championed capitalism and democracy, while the Soviet Union promoted communism and a one-party state.
7. How did the arms race impact the global political landscape? It created a climate of fear and heightened international tensions.
8. What was the impact of détente on the Cold War? Détente was a period of reduced tensions, but it was temporary and ultimately did not prevent renewed conflict.
9. What is the lasting legacy of the Cold War? The Cold War left behind a complex legacy, including the enduring geopolitical structures, the nuclear threat, and the ongoing ideological debates.

Related Articles:

1. The Yalta Conference and the Origins of the Cold War: An in-depth analysis of the decisions made at the Yalta Conference and their implications for post-war Europe.
2. The Korean War: A Proxy War in the Cold War: Examining the causes, key events, and consequences of the Korean War.
3. The Vietnam War: A Cold War Quagmire: An exploration of the complexities of the Vietnam War and its implications for the Cold War.
4. The Cuban Missile Crisis: Brinkmanship and Détente: A study of the Cuban Missile Crisis and its impact on US-Soviet relations.
5. The Arms Race: Nuclear Weapons and the Threat of Annihilation: A detailed look at the nuclear arms race and its consequences.
6. Espionage and Covert Operations During the Cold War: An analysis of the role of espionage in the Cold War.
7. The Fall of the Soviet Union: Causes and Consequences: An examination of the factors leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union.
8. The Impact of the Cold War on Decolonization: How superpower rivalry influenced the development of newly independent nations.

9. The Cold War's Legacy on Global Politics: The lasting impacts of the Cold War on the international political landscape.

dbq cold war: Document-Based Assessment Activities for Global History Classes Theresa C. Noonan, 1999 Covers all significant eras of global history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Develops essential writing skills.

dbq cold war: The Devil We Knew H. W. Brands, 1994-10-20 In the late 1950s, Washington was driven by its fear of communist subversion: it saw the hand of Kremlin behind developments at home and across the globe. The FBI was obsessed with the threat posed by American communist party--yet party membership had sunk so low, writes H.W. Brands, that it could have fit inside a high-school gymnasium, and it was so heavily infiltrated that J. Edgar Hoover actually contemplated using his informers as a voting bloc to take over the party. Abroad, the preoccupation with communism drove the White House to help overthrow democratically elected governments in Guatemala and Iran, and replace them with dictatorships. But by then the Cold War had long since blinded Americans to the ironies of their battle against communism. In *The Devil We Knew*, Brands provides a witty, perceptive history of the American experience of the Cold War, from Truman's creation of the CIA to Ronald Reagan's creation of SDI. Brands has written a number of highly regarded works on America in the twentieth century; here he puts his experience to work in a volume of impeccable scholarship and exceptional verve. He turns a critical eye to the strategic conceptions (and misconceptions) that led a once-isolationist nation to pursue the war against communism to the most remote places on Earth. By the time Eisenhower left office, the United States was fighting communism by backing dictators from Iran to South Vietnam, from Latin America to the Middle East--while engaging in covert operations the world over. Brands offers no apologies for communist behavior, but he deftly illustrates the strained thinking that led Washington to commit gravely disproportionate resources (including tens of thousands of lives in Korea and Vietnam) to questionable causes. He keenly analyzes the changing policies of each administration, from Nixon's juggling (SALT talks with Moscow, new relations with Communist China, and bombing North Vietnam) to Carter's confusion to Reagan's laser-rattling. Equally important is his incisive, often amusing look at how the anti-Soviet struggle was exploited by politicians, industrialists, and government agencies. He weaves in deft sketches of figures like Barry Goldwater and Henry Jackson (who won a Senate seat with the promise, Many plants will be converting from peace time to all-out defense production). We see John F. Kennedy deliver an eloquent speech in 1957 defending the rising forces of nationalism in Algeria and Vietnam; we also see him in the White House a few years later, ordering a massive increase in America's troop commitment to Saigon. The book ranges through the economics and psychology of the Cold War, demonstrating how the confrontation created its own constituencies in private industry and public life. In the end, Americans claimed victory in the Cold War, but Brands's account gives us reason to tone down the celebrations. Most perversely, he writes, the call to arms against communism caused American leaders to subvert the principles that constituted their country's best argument against communism. This far-reaching history makes clear that the Cold War was simultaneously far more, and far less, than we ever imagined at the time.

dbq cold war: Dear Bess Harry S. Truman, 1998 This correspondence, which encompasses Truman's courtship of his wife, his service in the senate, his presidency, and after, reveals not only the character of Truman's mind but also a shrewd observer's view of American politics.

dbq cold war: Strangers in the Land John Higham, 2002 This book attempts a general history of the anti-foreign spirit that I have defined as nativism. It tries to show how American nativism evolved its own distinctive patterns, how it has ebbed and flowed under the pressure of successive impulses in American history, how it has fared at every social level and in every section where it left a mark, and how it has passed into action. Fundamentally, this remains a study of public opinion, but I have sought to follow the movement of opinion wherever it led, relating it to political pressures,

social organization, economic changes, and intellectual interests.--from the Preface, taken from back cover.

dbq cold war: Virtue Hoarders Catherine Liu, 2021-01-26 A denunciation of the credentialed elite class that serves capitalism while insisting on its own progressive heroism Professional Managerial Class (PMC) elite workers labor in a world of performative identity and virtue signaling, publicizing an ability to do ordinary things in fundamentally superior ways. Author Catherine Liu shows how the PMC stands in the way of social justice and economic redistribution by promoting meritocracy, philanthropy, and other self-serving operations to abet an individualist path to a better world. *Virtue Hoarders* is an unapologetically polemical call to reject making a virtue out of taste and consumption habits. *Forerunners: Ideas First* is a thought-in-process series of breakthrough digital publications. Written between fresh ideas and finished books, *Forerunners* draws on scholarly work initiated in notable blogs, social media, conference plenaries, journal articles, and the synergy of academic exchange. This is gray literature publishing: where intense thinking, change, and speculation take place in scholarship.

dbq cold war: U.S. Television News and Cold War Propaganda, 1947-1960 Nancy Bernhard, 1999 How US government and media collaborated in their dissemination of Cold War propaganda.

dbq cold war: The Cold War Konrad H. Jarausch, Christian Ostermann, Andreas Etges, 2017-02-06 The traces of the Cold War are still visible in many places all around the world. It is the topic of exhibits and new museums, of memorial days and historic sites, of documentaries and movies, of arts and culture. There are historical and political controversies, both nationally and internationally, about how the history of the Cold War should be told and taught, how it should be represented and remembered. While much has been written about the political history of the Cold War, the analysis of its memory and representation is just beginning. Bringing together a wide range of scholars, this volume describes and analyzes the cultural history and representation of the Cold War from an international perspective. That innovative approach focuses on master narratives of the Cold War, places of memory, public and private memorialization, popular culture, and schoolbooks. Due to its unique status as a center of Cold War confrontation and competition, Cold War memory in Berlin receives a special emphasis. With the friendly support of the Wilson Center.

dbq cold war: The Passing of the Great Race Madison Grant, 2012-05-31 *The Passing of the Great Race* is one of the most prominent racially oriented books of all times, written by the most influential American conservationist that ever lived. Historically, topically, and geographically, Grant's magnum opus covers a vast amount of ground, broadly tracing the racial basis of European history, emphasising the need to preserve the northern European type and generally improve the White race. Grant was, logically, a proponent of eugenics, and along with Lothrop Stoddard was probably the single most influential creator of the national mood that made possible the immigration control measures of 1924. *The Passing of the Great Race* remains one of the foremost classic texts of its kind. This new edition supersedes all others in many respects. Firstly, it comes with a number of enhancements that will be found in no other edition, including: an introductory essay by Jared Taylor (*American Renaissance*), which puts Grant's text into context from our present-day perspective; a full complement of editorial footnotes, which correct and update Grant's original narration; an expanded index; a reformatted bibliography, following modern conventions of style and meeting today's more demanding requirements. Secondly, great care has been placed on producing an aesthetically appealing volume, graphically and typographically—something that will not be found elsewhere.

dbq cold war: Tear Down This Wall Romesh Ratnesar, 2009-11-03 On June 12, 1987, Ronald Reagan addressed a crowd of 20,000 people in West Berlin in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. The words he delivered that afternoon would become among the most famous in presidential history. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate, Reagan said. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this Wall! In this riveting and fast-paced book, Romesh Ratnesar provides an account of how Reagan arrived at his defining moment and what followed from it. The book is based on interviews with numerous former Reagan

administration officials and American and German eyewitnesses to the speech, as well as recently declassified State Department documents and East German records of the president's trip. Ratnesar provides new details about the origins of Reagan's speech and the debate within the administration about how to issue the fateful challenge to Gorbachev. *Tear Down This Wall* re-creates the charged atmosphere surrounding Reagan's visit to Berlin and explores the speech's role in bringing about the fall of the Berlin Wall less than two years later. At the heart of the story is the relationship between two giants of the late twentieth century: Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Departing from the view that Reagan won the Cold War, Ratnesar demonstrates that both Reagan and Gorbachev played indispensable roles in bringing about the end of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry. It was the trust that Reagan and Gorbachev built in each other that allowed them finally to overcome the suspicions that had held their predecessors back. Calling on Gorbachev to tear down the Wall, in Reagan's mind, might actually encourage him to do it. Reagan's speech in Berlin was more than a good sound bite. Twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, we can now see the speech as the event that marked the beginning of the end of the Cold War. Elegant and dramatic, *Tear Down This Wall* is the definitive account of one of the most memorable speeches in recent history and a reminder of the power of a president's words to change the world.

dbq cold war: Is This Tomorrow , 2016 Originally published in the midst of the cold war, *Is This Tomorrow* is a classic example of red scare propaganda. The story envisions a scenario in which the Soviet Union orders American communists to overthrow the US Government. Charles Schulz contributed to the artwork throughout the issue. Reprinted here for the first time in 70 years.

dbq cold war: Reading Like a Historian Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students' curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

dbq cold war: The Cold War through Documents Edward H. Judge, John W. Langdon, 2024-06-10 This text is a comprehensive collection of more than 100 carefully edited documents (speeches, treaties, statements, and articles), making the great events of the era come alive through the words and phrases of those who were actively involved. Coverage traces the Cold War from its roots in East-West tensions before and during World War II through its origins in the immediate postwar era, up to and including the collapse of the Soviet Union during 1989-1991.

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dbq cold war: The Cold War David Painter, 2002-03-11 The Cold War dominated international relations for forty-five years. It shaped the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union and deeply affected their societies, domestic situations and their government institutions. Hardly any part of the world escaped its influence. David Painter provides a compact and analytical study that examines the origins, course, and end of the Cold War. His overview is global in perspective, with an emphasis on the Third World as well as the contested regions of Asia and Central America, and a strong consideration of economic issues. He includes discussion of: the global distribution of power the arms race the world economy. The Cold War gives a concise, original and interdisciplinary introduction to this international state of affairs, covering the years between 1945 and 1990.

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topic sentences, choosing good evidence, and the crucial role of revision Includes an annotated case study that takes the reader through one student's process of writing an essay, illustrating how strategies in the text can be successfully implemented New edition features updates to cultural references, a newly written preface, and reorganized table of contents

dbq cold war: Blacklisted by History M. Stanton Evans, 2007-11-06 Accused of creating a bogus Red Scare and smearing countless innocent victims in a five-year reign of terror, Senator Joseph McCarthy is universally remembered as a demagogue, a bully, and a liar. History has judged him such a loathsome figure that even today, a half century after his death, his name remains synonymous with witch hunts. But that conventional image is all wrong, as veteran journalist and author M. Stanton Evans reveals in this groundbreaking book. The long-awaited Blacklisted by History, based on six years of intensive research, dismantles the myths surrounding Joe McCarthy and his campaign to unmask Communists, Soviet agents, and flagrant loyalty risks working within the U.S. government. Evans's revelations completely overturn our understanding of McCarthy, McCarthyism, and the Cold War. Drawing on primary sources—including never-before-published government records and FBI files, as well as recent research gleaned from Soviet archives and intercepted transmissions between Moscow spymasters and their agents in the United States—Evans presents irrefutable evidence of a relentless Communist drive to penetrate our government, influence its policies, and steal its secrets. Most shocking of all, he shows that U.S. officials supposedly guarding against this danger not only let it happen but actively covered up the penetration. All of this was precisely as Joe McCarthy contended. Blacklisted by History shows, for instance, that the FBI knew as early as 1942 that J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the atomic bomb project, had been identified by Communist leaders as a party member; that high-level U.S. officials were warned that Alger Hiss was a Soviet spy almost a decade before the Hiss case became a public scandal; that a cabal of White House, Justice Department, and State Department officials lied about and covered up the Amerasia spy case; and that the State Department had been heavily penetrated by Communists and Soviet agents before McCarthy came on the scene. Evans also shows that practically everything we've been told about McCarthy is false, including conventional treatment of the famous 1950 speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, that launched the McCarthy era ("I have here in my hand . . ."), the Senate hearings that casually dismissed his charges, the matter of leading McCarthy suspect Owen Lattimore, the Annie Lee Moss case, the Army-McCarthy hearings, and much more. In the end, Senator McCarthy was censured by his colleagues and condemned by the press and historians. But as Evans writes, "The real Joe McCarthy has vanished into the mists of fable and recycled error, so that it takes the equivalent of a dragnet search to find him." Blacklisted by History provides the first accurate account of what McCarthy did and, more broadly, what happened to America during the Cold War. It is a revealing exposé of the forces that distorted our national policy in that conflict and our understanding of its history since.

dbq cold war: The Cold War John Lewis Gaddis, 2011-12-01 In 1950, when Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh and Kim Il-Sung met in Moscow to discuss the future, they had reason to feel optimistic. International Communism seemed everywhere on the offensive: all of Eastern Europe was securely in the Soviet camp; America's monopoly on nuclear weapons was a thing of the past; and Mao's forces had assumed control over the world's most populous country. The story of the previous five decades was one of the worst fears confirmed, and there seemed as of 1950 little sign, at least to the West, that the next fifty years would be any less dark. In fact, of course, the century's end brought the widespread triumph of political and economic freedom over its ideological enemies. In The Cold War, John Lewis Gaddis makes a major contribution to our understanding of this epochal story. Beginning with the Second World War and ending with the collapse of the Soviet Union, he provides a thrilling account of the strategic dynamics that drove the age. Now, as Britain once more finds itself in a global confrontation with an implacable ideological enemy, The Cold War tells a story whose lessons it is vitally necessary to understand.

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