

GLOBAL STUDIES III

RTG CHAPTER 4 STUDY SHEET

PEOPLE TO KNOW

President Harry S. Truman
Joseph Stalin
Winston Churchill
Ambassador Harriman
George Kennan
V.M. Molotov

TERMS TO KNOW

Cold War
Grand Alliance
Lublin Government
Yalta Agreements
Hegemony
Do-Nothing Policy
Potsdam
Manhattan Project
Massive Retaliation
Iron Curtain
Denazification policy

CONCEPTS

What were the objectives of the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the future of Poland after the war? Why or why not were America's objectives for Poland realistic? (p. 53-55)

What role did the American public play in the foreign policy decisions of the United States? Was this level of involvement positive or negative? Were the expectations of the American public realistic in regard to foreign policy? (p.54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62)

What were the concerns regarding following a do-nothing policy? (p.57-58)

How were the Soviets often characterized (culturally)? (p. 55, 58, 60 & 62)

What did Stalin identify as the most important goal of the Soviet Union after World War II? Why did he freely disregard the terms of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements? (p.60)

The idea "American influence would never be as great as American power" was an important realization in the development of foreign policy after the war. Do you agree with this statement? If so, why? If not, why not? What challenges does this concept pose for the United States? (p. 61)

What is the difference between usable power and diplomatic power? (p. 61)

The atomic bomb quickly became a tool to intimidate nations. Is the strategy of massive retaliation a good one considering what would be required in order to implement the strategy? (p. 67-68)

Why did Churchill's Iron Curtain speech elicit such a negative and immediate response from Stalin? (p. 70) How did Stalin react? (p. 71)