

# World History Week 5 Packet

**Due Date: Monday 5/4**

**DIRECTIONS:** Download or print a copy of this document. Use workbook pages 662-664, 668-670, and 691-694; scan the QR code with your phone; or follow this [link](#) to read the necessary passages. **DO NOT answer the questions on the workbook pages themselves!** When you have finished, turn in by uploading to Focus, emailing me, or dropping off at school. Please take a good photo if you plan to send an image of your work!



**Email or send a Remind if you have any questions!**

**Overview:** This week you will be learning about the beginning of the Cold War and some of the early conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union or USSR.

## **Florida Standards**

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### **Chapter 31 Lessons 1 and 3**

- **SS.912.W.7.11** Describe the effects of World War II.
- **SS.912.W.8.1** Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
- **SS.912.W.8.2** Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
- **SS.912.W.8.4** Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

### **Chapter 32 Lesson 2**

- **SS.912.W.8.4** Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
- **SS.912.W.8.6** Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.

## Week 5 Chapter 31 Lesson 1: The Cold War Begins

**PART I: Vocabulary.** Use the vocabulary terms defined below to complete the blanks in each statement.

- **arms race**- when countries compete to build the best/most weapons possible
- **Axis Powers**- Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan defeated by the Allies in WWII
- **Berlin Airlift**- the US and other countries flew supplies into West Berlin while it was blockaded by the Soviet Union
- **Berlin Wall**- built between East and West Berlin by the Soviet Union
- **Cold War** – (link to short video included) where nations threaten, but do not outright attack each other. (If using printed format of this assignment, search for “From World War to Cold War” to watch video)
- **blockade**- to prevent people or goods from getting into a country or area
- **deterrence**- idea that a country would not attack another country if it meant its own destruction might happen
- **ICBMs**- “Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles;” missiles with a range far enough that, once launched from the ground, they can attack another nation. During the Cold War, they were often fitted with nuclear weapons
- **Joseph Stalin**- communist leader of the Soviet Union during WWII and the start of the Cold War. He is remembered for his brutal policies and killing millions of civilians.
- **Marshall Plan**- US plan to provide money to Europe to rebuild after the destruction of WWII
- **NATO**- “North Atlantic Treaty Organization;” a defensive alliance the US joined during the Cold War to help members combat the spread of communism.
- **Nikita Khrushchev**- communist leader of the Soviet Union starting in 1955
- **partition**- split or divided
- **Policy of Containment**- US strategy to stop the spread of communism
- **regime**- refers to a country with an authoritarian form of government
- **satellite states**- countries in Eastern Europe under the influence of the Soviet Union
- **Sputnik I**- Soviet satellite launched into space in 1957
- **Truman Doctrine**- provided financial and military aid to areas under communist threats
- **Warsaw Pact**- defensive alliance started by the Soviet Union in response to NATO
- **West Berlin**- democratic controlled section of Berlin located in communist controlled East Germany

1. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, the United States sent aid to parts of Europe after WWII to help rebuild and stop communist influence.

2. The US and the United Kingdom started \_\_\_\_\_ to help defend each other against the threat of communism. The Soviet Union responded by creating the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. During the Cold War, the US and Soviet Union competed in an \_\_\_\_\_ to build more and more powerful weapons. These included long-range weapons such as \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In 1948 the Soviet Union \_\_\_\_\_ (d) West Berlin and cut off access to food and supplies. The US and its allies responded with the \_\_\_\_\_ to fly in supplies to West Berlin.

**PART II: Reading Questions.** Use pages 662-664 to answer the questions below.

5. What was the two-fold aim of the United States' policy of containment?
6. What happened to Germany after WWII? Why do you think the Allies decided to do that?
7. What do you think was the purpose of Cold War alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
8. Why was the Berlin Wall Built?

**PART III: Document Analysis.** Use the image to the right to answer the questions below.

9. Which part of Germany was occupied by the Allies?

10. Which part was occupied by the Soviet Union? Why is the name of the Soviet side misleading?

11. Describe geographically why West Berlin was in trouble during the Berlin Airlift. (In other words, why was the location of West Berlin a problem?)



## Week 5 Chapter 31 Lesson 3: Cold War Conflicts

**PART I: Vocabulary.** Use the vocabulary terms defined below to complete the blanks in each statement.

- **38th Parallel**- marked the dividing line between Soviet-occupied North Korea and US-occupied South Korea
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**- (link to short video included) Under the leadership of Fidel Castro, the Soviet Union was permitted to place nuclear weapons in Cuba close to Florida and the US mainland. President Kennedy was able to negotiate a deal to prevent nuclear weapons from being located in Cuba and aimed at the US. *(If using printed format of this assignment, search for "TedEd Cuban Missile Crisis" to watch video)*
- **domino theory**- thought that if one country became communist then other countries around it would also.
- **Fidel Castro**- started a communist revolution in Cuba and became the communist dictator of Cuba
- **Ho Chi Minh**- (pronounced "Hoe Chee Min") communist leader of North Vietnam who fought against the US
- **John F. Kennedy**- President of the US during the Cuban Missile Crisis and parts of the Vietnam War
- **Korean War**- In 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea to unify the nation under one government. The US supported the democratic South and the Soviets/China supported the communist North. This was a *proxy war* that has never actually ended. Today, both nations are prepared for the other nation to attack.
- **proxy wars** - when superpower nations like the US and Soviet Union fought each other indirectly through smaller, less powerful countries.
- **Richard Nixon**- President of the US at the end of Vietnam War
- **superpowers**- countries that had better military, technology, and industrial capacity than other countries. Examples- US and Soviet Union.
- **United Nations (UN)**- organization that aims to maintain international peace and security and develop friendly relations among nations.
- **Vietnam War**- conflict from 1955-1975 between the US and the Soviet-backed North Vietnamese led by Ho Chi Minh. Ended for the US when Nixon pulled US troops out in 1973. This was a proxy war that the US lost.

1. During the Cold War the US and the Soviet Union fought in \_\_\_\_\_ but never fought directly against each other. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ invited the Soviets to place nuclear weapons in Cuba. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the closest the US and Soviet Union came to nuclear war during the Cold War.

3. The US and Soviet Union were the most powerful countries during the Cold War. As a result, they were referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

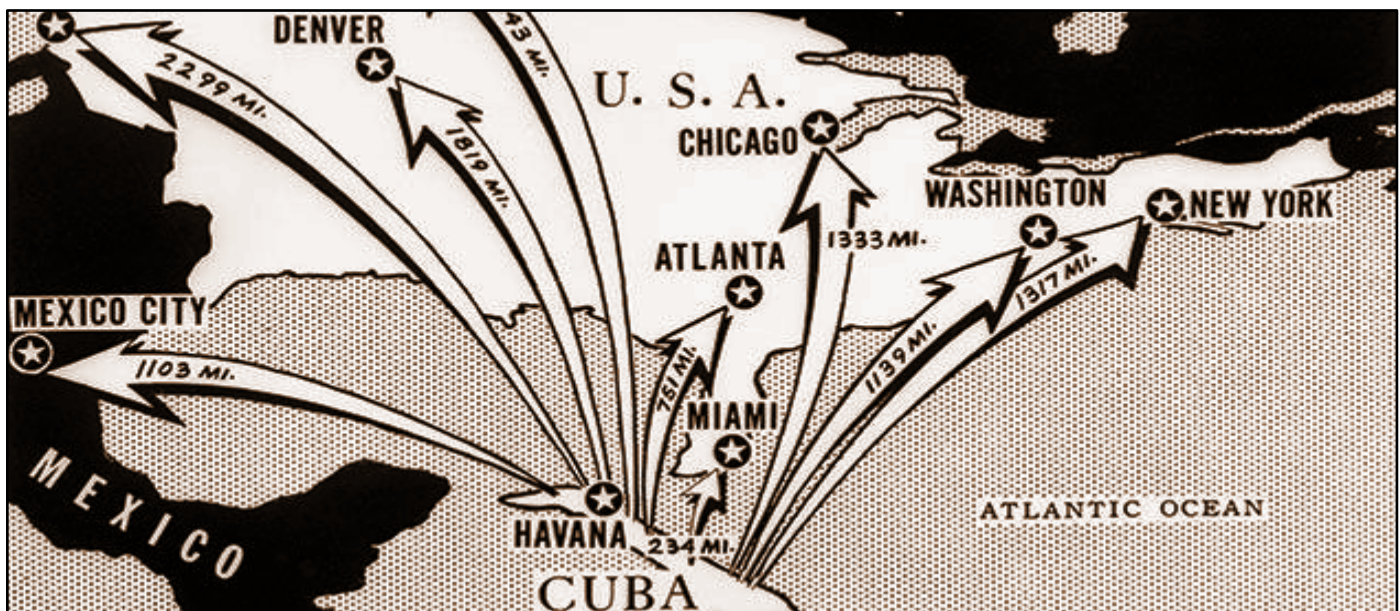
**PART II: Reading Questions.** Use pages 668-670 in your workbook to answer the questions below.

4. What did the negotiations between Kennedy and Khrushchev result in that ended the Cuban Missile Crisis and threat of nuclear war?

5. Why did the United States get so involved in the Vietnam War and trying to stop the spread of communism in southeast Asia?

6. Why do you think the US was unsuccessful in Vietnam?

**PART III: Document Analysis.** Use the image given to answer the questions below.



7. Which Cold War conflict is this image most likely about?

8. What is the main point the image is trying to get across?

9. Should people in the US be worried based on this map? Explain.



## Week 5 Chapter 32 Lesson 2: The Middle East

**PART I: Vocabulary.** Use the vocabulary terms defined below to complete the blanks in each statement.

Video that explains much of this [lesson](#): (or search for "Vox Israel Palestine conflict" to watch)

- **al-Qaeda**- terrorist organization founded by Osama Bin Laden
- **Anwar Sadat**- Arabic leader in Egypt who opposed the existence of Israel, signed the Camp David Accords
- **Arab World**- referring to countries that are culturally Arab and practice Islam
- **Camp David Accords**- agreement between Israel and Egypt to end the Yom Kippur War
- **economic sanctions**- financial penalties aimed at group of people or country
- **fundamentalist**- a person who believes in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture in a religion.
- **Gamal Abdel Nassar**- leader of Egypt during the Six Day War
- **Jimmy Carter**- President of the US, negotiated a deal between Egypt and Israel to end the Yom Kippur War in 1979
- **mandate**- territories gained by the Allies after WWI; Allies were supposed to help these countries become independent
- **Middle East**- geographic region in Asia with mostly Muslim populations
- **OPEC**- Organization of Oil Exporting Countries, made up of Middle Eastern countries to control prices of oil
- **Palestinian Mandate**- historic homeland of the Jewish people, currently occupied by majority-Muslim population
- **Pan-Arabism**- Arab unity between countries with majority Muslim populations
- **Persian Gulf War**- Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait and was defeated by the US and international its allies
- **revenues**- income or profit
- **Saddam Hussein**- Shia dictator of Iraq
- **secular**- non-religious
- **Shah**- king
- **Six Day War**- fought between Israel and Egypt, started with an Egyptian blockade of Israel, resulted in an Israeli victory and expansion of territory
- **Suez Canal**- connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean
- **Taliban**- Islamic group that gained control of Afghanistan in 1996 and enforced strict Islamic laws
- **zionists**- Jews who wanted to create a Jewish state in what is today Israel

1. After WWII \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to create a Jewish state in the \_\_\_\_\_. In 1948 the Jewish people claimed the entire mandate as the country of Israel.

2. In 1967 \_\_\_\_\_, the leader of Egypt, blocked Israeli shipping. This led to the \_\_\_\_\_ between Israel and Egypt.

3. The President of the US, \_\_\_\_\_, was able to make peace between the Egyptian leader \_\_\_\_\_ and Israel in 1979. Leaders signed the \_\_\_\_\_ that ended the Yom Kippur War.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ started when \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Kuwait. He was defeated by the US and its international allies.

**PART II: Reading Questions.** *Use pages 691-694 to answer the questions below.*

5. Why do you think the United Nations decided to create a Jewish state after WWII when the League of Nations had not after WWI?
6. How did the Iranian view of America change after the Iranian Revolution?
7. Why did the US think that economic sanctions against Iraq would result in the overthrow of Saddam Hussein?
8. What was the main goal of Islamic extremists such as the Taliban and al-Qaeda in Afghanistan?
9. How do Islamic fundamentalist view American and Western culture?

**PART III: Document Analysis.** *Use the image below to answer the question that follows.*



10. How do these political cartoons address why the US and the Soviet Union disliked each other in the Cold War?

LESSON 1 SUMMARY

# The Cold War Begins

SS.912.G.2.3, SS.912.W.7.11, SS.912.W.8.1, SS.912.W.8.2, SS.912.W.8.4

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

How did the United States practice “dollar diplomacy” in the wake of World War II?

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ANALYZING INFORMATION

What was the Soviet Union’s biggest advantage during the standoff over West Berlin? What factors worked to the benefit of the other three nations involved?

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## Balance of Power After World War II

The defeat of the Axis Powers heightened tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. This uncertainty was on full display in Eastern Europe. The United States held that those newly **liberated** nations should be allowed to choose their own governments. Stalin, however, worried that the region would become anti-Soviet if free elections were allowed. To preclude this, he saw to it that pro-Soviet regimes were established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

Another superpower rivalry **emerged** in Greece, where forces supported by Great Britain had fought against the Communist People’s Liberation Army. Britain withdrew its aid in 1946 due to economic troubles, a development that alarmed the United States.

## The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan

The United States responded to events in Europe with the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Both were attempts to stop the spread of communism and encourage the spread of democracy. In general, the United States adopted a **policy of containment** toward the Soviet Union. Its aim was twofold: to keep communism in check and to prevent further Soviet aggression.

The Truman Doctrine	The Marshall Plan
Offered financial aid to nations threatened by communist expansion	Provided \$13 billion for the rebuilding of Europe

Although the Soviet Union and its **satellite states** were not excluded from the Marshall Plan, those nations refused to participate. They saw the arrangement as a way for the West to buy support from smaller European nations.

In 1949 the Soviets offered a financial-aid plan of their own. Called the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and aimed at Eastern European states, it failed for the simple reason that the Soviet Union lacked the funds to provide any significant amount of financial aid.

## The Division of Germany and the Berlin Airlift

Yet another area of contention between the Soviets and the West was the fate of Germany. It had been partitioned into four zones at the end of the war, each of which was occupied by an Allied nation. The city of Berlin, deep within Soviet-controlled territory, was similarly split up.

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## LESSON 1 SUMMARY, *continued*

As negotiations on the German issue dragged on, three of the powers—Great Britain, France, and the United States—merged both their larger zones and those zones' counterparts in Berlin to create a West German government. In February 1948 the Soviets blockaded West Berlin, cutting off the delivery of goods to 2.5 million people. They hoped this would discourage the West from dividing Germany.

The Western powers responded with the Berlin Airlift, during which supplies were flown into the city by American and British airplanes. With neither side interested in returning to war—the West did not want to set foot in actual Soviet territory, and the Soviets did not want to attack Allied planes—the Soviets finally gave in and lifted the blockade in May 1949.

In September of that same year, Germany was separated into two states: West Germany (the Federal Republic of Germany) and East Germany (the German Democratic Republic). Bonn was the West German capital; the eastern portion of a still-divided Berlin became the capital of Soviet-controlled East Germany.

### ANALYZING MAPS

How were the Cold War military alliances also geographical alliances?

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## The Spread of the Cold War

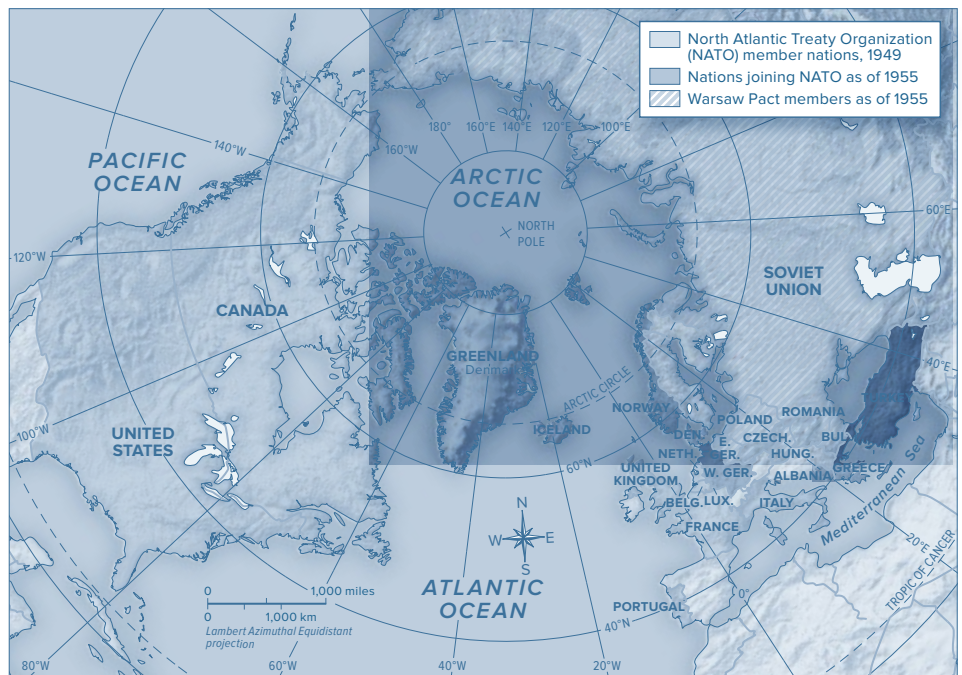
In 1949 China became communist. The Cold War was spreading from Europe to the rest of the world.

### New Military Alliances

New Cold War alliances formed as a response. In 1949 12 nations—including the United States and the United Kingdom—founded the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Six years later, the Soviet Union established the Warsaw Pact. Both alliances were defensive alliances: an attack on one member was considered an attack on all. A system of interlocking loyalties had emerged similar to that of pre-World War I Europe.

In 1950 Soviet ally North Korea invaded South Korea. The Korean War ensued, with the United States involved on the South Korean side. This attempt at communist expansion prompted the United States to seek more alliances. By the mid-1950s, the United States had mutual-defense agreements with 42 nations worldwide.

**NATO and Warsaw Pact Members 1949–1955**



The new alliances formed after World War II split the northern hemisphere into two heavily militarized blocs.

LESSON 1 SUMMARY, *continued*

**DETERMINING CAUSE  
AND EFFECT**

Identify one cause and one effect of the Korean War.

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**VISUALIZING**

Describe the physical borders of West Berlin in the 1960s.

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**The Arms Race Begins**

This same period saw the United States and the Soviet Union in an escalating **arms race**. Both nations increased their weapons arsenals, and the evolution of **nuclear** weapons and ways to deliver them proceeded at a frightening pace. By the late 1950s, both had intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) that could carry nuclear warheads to any point on Earth.

Each nation adopted a policy of **deterrence**, reasoning that its opponent would not attack if doing so meant its own destruction. Then, in 1957, the Soviets launched *Sputnik I*, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. This achievement unnerved many in the United States. One U.S. senator declared that Americans must be “prepared to shed blood, sweat and tears if this country and the free world are to survive.”

**A Wall in Berlin**

Nikita Khrushchev became Soviet leader in 1955. Upset by the number of East Germans fleeing communism by escaping through West Berlin, he ordered the construction of a wall in 1961 separating the city’s two sides. The Berlin Wall was 15 feet high and topped with barbed wire. Hundreds of soldiers stood guard in watchtowers. A second wall separated West Berlin from the Soviet-controlled East German countryside.



**REVIEW LESSON 1**

1. Complete the chart below to list events that marked the early Cold War.

THE EARLY COLD WAR		
Communist Expansion and Response	Alliance Systems	Arms Race

2. **SUMMARIZING** Use your chart as a starting point for a short essay describing how the United States and Soviet Union, allies during World War II, became adversaries after that war ended.

LESSON 3 SUMMARY

Cold War Conflicts

SS.912.W.8.2, SS.912.W.8.4, SS.912.W.8.7

DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT

Why did the United States and the Soviet Union engage in proxy wars with each other rather than face-to-face confrontation?

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EXPLAINING

How was the Korean War a proxy war?

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DIFFERENTIATING

Was the Cuban Missile Crisis a proxy war? Explain.

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The United States and the Soviet Union

European dominance in world affairs ended at the close of World War II. After that, the United States and the Soviet Union were largely in control, and individual European nations found themselves dependent on one or the other of them.

Rivalry between the two superpowers generated worldwide conflict between them. The fact that both had nuclear capability, however, kept them from fighting each other directly. Instead, they engaged in a series of **proxy wars** during which they supported the opposing sides of smaller struggles.

Both superpowers used military and economic aid to gain support from less-powerful nations. The United States formed alliances apart from NATO to stem Communist aggression in far-flung regions, including the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), which included Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan. Similarly, the Soviet Union allied itself with several nations in different parts of the world.

Each of the two superpowers supported proxy forces to prevent the spread of the other’s influence. Two significant proxy conflicts occurred in Korea and Vietnam. A third, on the island nation of Cuba, nearly ended in nuclear war.

The Korean War

Until 1945, Korea was under Japanese control. At the end of World War II, it was split at the 38th parallel into two zones under the supervision of the United States and the Soviet Union. There were plans made for elections to reunify the country. However, worsening relations between the United States and Soviet Union resulted instead in the establishment of a Communist North Korea and an anti-Communist South Korea.

Then, in 1950 North Korean troops moved south. With United Nations support, a mostly American military force retaliated with a northward march across the 38th parallel, intending to reunite Korea. The alarmed Chinese government sent hundreds of thousands of troops to push the UN forces back. Conflict continued until 1953, when an armistice established a permanent division of Korea.

Many Americans saw this outcome as a successful attempt at communist containment. Yet the conflict also prompted changes in the U.S. approach to foreign affairs. President Eisenhower declared that any further Soviet advance would prompt a nuclear response and increased military alliances worldwide.

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LESSON 3 SUMMARY, *continued*

## The Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1959 left-wing revolutionary Fidel Castro deposed Cuba's dictator and, with Soviet support, established a socialist regime on the Caribbean island. President John F. Kennedy feared having a Soviet ally so close to the U.S. mainland. Yet he was also concerned that a move against Castro would prompt a retaliatory Communist attack on Berlin that could escalate into nuclear war.

In 1961 Kennedy approved a plan to send exiled Cuban fighters into Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Once there, they were to ignite a revolt against Castro. The invasion was a disaster, crushed within days. Afterwards the Soviets sent advisors—and nuclear missiles—to Cuba. Kennedy protested and set up a naval blockade to prevent the delivery of more missiles.

"Your rockets are stationed in Turkey. You are worried over Cuba ... Because it lies at a distance of 90 miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us."

—Nikita Khrushchev, October 27, 1962

Negotiations resulted in an agreement between Kennedy and Khrushchev—the Soviets removed their missiles in return for an American pledge not to invade Cuba. Both sides were shaken by the incident, which was the closest that the world had ever come to a nuclear conflict. In 1963 a hotline system was installed between Washington, D.C., and Moscow, allowing instant communication between the superpowers' leaders should a similar crisis ever occur.

## The Vietnam War

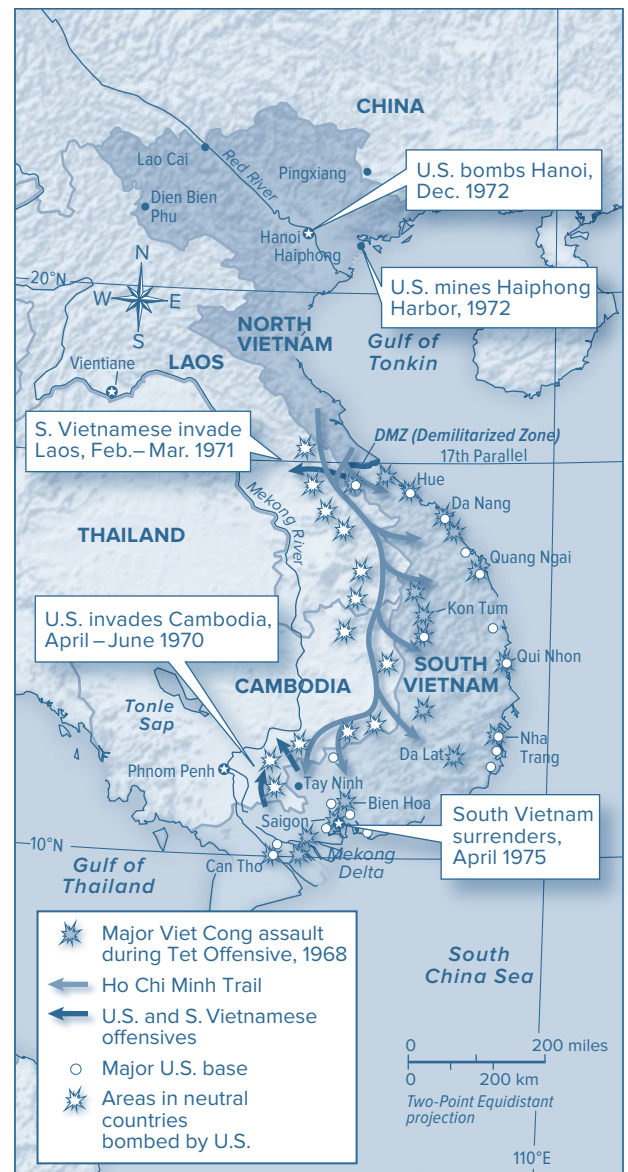
At the end of World War II, most Southeast Asian states gained independence. The French, however, refused to relinquish their colonial territories in Indochina. This led to conflict with the Vietminh, an alliance led by local Communist leader Ho Chi Minh. In August 1945 Minh was elected president of a new Vietnamese republic. For years, France fought unsuccessfully for control of Vietnam.

In 1954 the French gave up. The Geneva Peace Accords ended the conflict in Indochina. To ease tensions with the United States, China and the Soviet Union pressured Vietnam to agree to a **temporary** partition of their country. The Communists took over North Vietnam and the non-Communists, South Vietnam.

### IDENTIFYING POINT OF VIEW

Read Khrushchev's response to President Kennedy. Does he take Kennedy's concerns seriously? Explain.

### Vietnam War 1968–1975



LESSON 3 SUMMARY, *continued*

**ANALYZING MAPS**

How might the map help explain why the communists were given North Vietnam rather than South Vietnam? For which other nation might this same general observation hold true?

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Elections were scheduled to create a single, united Vietnamese government. Instead, Vietnam became another Cold War battleground. The United States gave aid to nationalist South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem, but by early 1965, Communist guerrillas were on the verge of taking the country.

The United States sent troops to defend South Vietnam, embracing the **domino theory** of communist expansion. If the Communists overtook South Vietnam, it was thought, the rest of the newly independent colonial powers in Asia would fall to communism as well. U.S. forces proved unable to defeat the North Vietnamese, and a growing U.S. involvement—in particular, the drafting, deployment, and death of tens of thousands of college-age men—gave rise to a strong anti-war movement. In 1973 the United States reached an agreement with North Vietnam that allowed the United States to withdraw its forces. Within two years of the withdrawal, the Communists had control of all of Vietnam.

The domino theory proved unfounded. By this time, a split between China and the Soviet Union made it obvious that there was no single face to Communism. Under President Nixon, America commenced diplomatic relations with China while a new era in American-Soviet relations began to emerge.



**REVIEW LESSON 3**

1. Complete this graphic organizer to chart the three most significant U.S./Soviet proxy conflicts between 1950 and 1973.

U.S./SOVIET PROXY CONFLICTS 1950-1973		
Location: Korea	Location: Cuba	Location: Vietnam
Purpose:	Purpose:	Purpose:
Outcome:	Outcome:	Outcome:

2. **DETERMINING CENTRAL IDEAS** Use the information on your chart to help you compose an essay that answers this question: How effective were proxy wars in helping the United States and Soviet Union achieve their Cold War aims?



## LESSON 2 SUMMARY

# The Middle East

SS.912.G.2.2, SS.912.G.4.2, SS.912.G.4.3, SS.912.G.4.7, SS.912.H.1.3, SS.912.H.3.1, SS.912.W.8.4, SS.912.W.8.6, SS.912.W.8.8, SS.912.W.8.10, SS.912.W.9.4, SS.912.W.9.7

## The Mideast Crisis

A number of new (mostly Muslim) nations were established in the Middle East at the end of World War II.

## The Palestine Mandate

Between the two world wars, many Jews immigrated to their historic homeland, the Palestinian Mandate. After a massive Arab revolt in the second half of the 1930s, however, that immigration was limited. At the same time, the League of Nations repeatedly rejected Zionist proposals for an independent Jewish state in that region.

Sympathy grew for the Jewish cause after World War II, when the extermination of 6 million Jews in Nazi death camps became public knowledge. In 1947, the United Nations proposed a division of the Palestinian Mandate into a Jewish state and an Arab state. Then, on May 14, 1948, the Jews claimed the entire territory as the newly established State of Israel.

The Arab world saw this as a betrayal of Palestinian Arabs. Five Arab states unsuccessfully invaded the new nation, refusing afterwards to recognize its legitimacy. Some Palestinian Arabs became Israeli citizens; others fled to Arab countries even as Jews from those countries migrated to Israel. Demands for a Palestinian state in the Middle East continue today.

## Nasser and Pan-Arabism

A new Arab leader, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, arose in Egypt in the early 1950s. An opponent of Israel's existence, he supported terrorist attacks on the state and blockaded its southern port of Eliat.

On July 26, 1956, he seized control of the Suez Canal from France and Great Britain. Those two nations, along with Israel, attacked Egypt in what became the Suez War of 1956.

The United States and Soviet Union took Egypt's side and forced the three attacking nations to withdraw. A newly empowered Nasser began promoting **Pan-Arabism** (Arab unity). In February 1958, Egypt and Syria merged into the United Arab Republic (UAR). Nasser became its first president and invited other Arab states to join.

Oil-rich states were reluctant to do so, however. They feared that they would be forced to share their **revenues** with poorer Middle Eastern states as Nasser worked to improve the entire region's standard of living. In 1961, Syria became a military state and withdrew from the UAR.

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Why was the United Nations willing to establish a Jewish state when the League of Nations had not been?

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## IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE

Underline text that describes the Jewish reaction to the United Nations' 1947 proposal to establish a Jewish state and an Arab state.

LESSON 2 SUMMARY, *continued***ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES**

In his speech before the United Nations, what specific goal is Nasser indicating he intends to pursue?

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**IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE**

Underline the names of states, persons, and groups in the Middle East who opposed Israel.

**DEFINING**

What is meant by the term “interim agreement?”

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**The Arab-Israeli Dispute**

In the spring of 1967, Nasser again blocked Israeli shipping, and Arab armies gathered near Israel's borders. In a May 29 speech at the United Nations, he declared, “We are now ready to confront Israel . . . We are now ready to deal with the entire Palestine question.” Fearing attack, Israel launched air strikes on June 5. The Six-Day War ensued, during which Israel broke Egypt's blockade, wiped out most of the Egyptian air force, and tripled the size of the territory under its control.

Arab states repeatedly demanded the return of the West Bank and Gaza. Upon Nasser's death in 1970, Anwar el-Sadat became Egypt's president. On October 6, 1973 (Yom Kippur), Egypt and Syria launched a coordinated surprise attack against Israel. Israeli forces countered with a push into Egypt. The United Nations negotiated a cease-fire on October 22, and a 1974 agreement officially ended the conflict, but tensions remained.

In 1960, several Middle Eastern states had formed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to control the price of oil. During the Yom Kippur War, this group raised oil prices to foreign countries to discourage support for Israel.

In 1979, U.S. president Jimmy Carter oversaw the drafting of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty called the Camp David Accords. Signed by Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, the agreement formally ended the war between the two nations. Nevertheless, many Arab countries still refused to recognize Israel.

Israel also faced long-term opposition from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a large and active group that believed only Palestinian Arabs deserved a state in the Middle East.

**THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)**

- formed in 1964
- dedicated to Israel's destruction
- launched **intifada** (uprising) in 1980s, attempting to take back territory Israel gained in Six-Day War (1967)
- reached “interim agreement” with Israel in 1993 (Oslo Accords)

The Oslo Accords gave the Palestinians control of an area called the Palestinian Authority. In return, the PLO officially recognized Israel and pledged a renunciation of terrorism against the Jewish state.

**Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan**

The gap between rich and poor in the Middle East is wide. Many look to Islam for answers, and some are willing to use violence to bring about an Islamic revolution.

**LESSON 2 SUMMARY, *continued*****The Iranian Revolution**

In the 1950s and 1960s, Iran was a U.S. ally ruled by a secular leader, Reza Shah Pahlavi. It had grown rich on sales of its oil. Many Muslims felt that Iran's culture had become too greedy and materialistic and blamed the United States.

By the late 1970s, many Iranians supported a strong opponent of the shah, Muslim clergyman Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. In 1979, the shah's government collapsed and Khomeini took charge of a new Islamic republic. Anti-American sentiment erupted as militants held 52 American embassy employees hostage for more than a year. Khomeini's death in 1989 ushered in a period of greater individual liberties.

**The Iran-Iraq War**

Iraq borders Iran to the west. Whereas Iran is mostly Shia Muslim, Iraq is largely Sunni Muslim. That difference has sparked an uneasy relationship between the two. There have also been violent disputes over territory, especially the Strait of Hormuz.

In 1980, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein launched a vicious war against Iran. Children were forced to clear minefields, and poison gas was used against both soldiers and civilians. In 1988, the two states declared a cease-fire without resolving any of their issues.

**The Persian Gulf War**

In August 1990, Hussein attempted to seize the oil-rich nation of Kuwait. The United States led a multinational force that repelled the attack. Afterwards, the allies imposed economic sanctions in hopes that the Iraqi people would overthrow Hussein, but they did not.

**Afghanistan and the Taliban**

The Soviet Union established close ties to Afghanistan at the end of World War II. In 1979, the Soviets invaded the country in an effort to stifle widespread internal conflict. After ten years of occupation, they were ousted by the mujahedeen, anti-Communist Islamists supported by the United States and Pakistan.

After the Soviets were gone, Islamic groups struggled with one another for control of the nation. The most successful of these, the Taliban, seized the capital city of Kabul in 1996. By the end of 1998, the group had taken over more than two-thirds of the country. With the support of religious conservatives in Pakistan, a wealthy Muslim extremist named Osama Bin Laden established al-Qaeda training centers in Afghanistan, recruiting Muslim activists to drive Westerners out of predominantly Muslim countries.

**MAKING CONNECTIONS**

Why might the allies think that sanctions would lead to the overthrow of Hussein, and why would that be a desirable outcome?

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**SUMMARIZING**

What are the main goals of Islamic extremists?

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LESSON 2 SUMMARY, *continued*

**IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE**

Underline text that describes what Muslim fundamentalists see as a necessary step to preserving their culture.

**Society and Culture**

Although not indicative of all Islamic thought, the fundamentalist Muslim viewpoint sees the West as materialistic, greedy, and immoral. Fundamentalist leaders want all traces of Western values removed from Middle Eastern societies. Their beliefs are reflected in their insistence on traditional clothing styles, social customs, and law.

Early Muslim women had extensive legal, political, and social options, but these were overshadowed by cultural practices as centuries passed. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, some Muslim scholars took a progressive view of women’s rights, but this shifted back toward more traditional roles beginning in the 1970s.

Middle Eastern literature since World War II has seen a greater emphasis on secular **themes** for more diverse audiences. Naguib Mahfouz’s *Cairo Trilogy*, for example, tells about changes in Egypt through the eyes of a merchant family in the 1920s. Mahfouz was the first Arabic writer to win a Nobel Prize in literature. Shmuel Yosef Agnon, another Middle Eastern writer, achieved the same distinction as a Hebrew writer. His work explored the relationships between traditional Jewish life, the Hebrew language, and the modern world.



**REVIEW LESSON 2**

1. Complete the graphic organizer below to list significant events in the Middle East between 1947 and 1993.

THE MIDDLE EAST	
YEAR	
1947	The United Nations proposes a division of _____.
1948	Jews establish _____.
1958	Egypt and Syria unite in _____.
1961	Syria withdraws from the _____.
1967	Arabs and Israelis fight _____.
1979	Jimmy Carter oversees the drafting of the _____.
1979	Ayatollah Khomeini takes charge of _____.
1979	Soviet Union invades _____.
1990	Saddam Hussein attempts to seize _____.
1993	Israel and the PLO sign the _____.

2. **ANALYZING INFORMATION** Use the information in your chart as a basis for a 3-to-5 paragraph overview touching upon a) interaction between Middle Eastern Arabs and Jews in the mid- to late-twentieth century; b) United States involvement in the Middle East during the same period; and c) Soviet Union involvement in the Middle East during that same period.