THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR:
Chapter 15, Section 1
I. A Clash of Interests

A. Cold War

1. After WWII, the US and the USSR became increasingly _________________
   leading to an era of confrontation and competition.

2. This lasted from about 19_____ to 19______.

C. The Soviet Union (USSR):

1. They were concerned with ____________________________.

2. They wanted to avoid future attacks from Germany by making sure that all
   countries between Germany and the Soviet Union were under Soviet control.

3. Soviets believed communism was superior to ____________________________.

4. They were suspicious of capitalism and believed that it always resulted in
   war.

D. Americans:

1. Were concerned with economic problems.

2. Roosevelt and his advisors believed that economic growth would keep the
   world ____________________________.

3. American leaders promoted a democracy:
   a. Promoted protections for individual rights
   b. Believed _______________ enterprise created prosperity.

II. The Yalta Conference – February 1945
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A. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at ____________ – a Soviet resort on the Black Sea -

1. They wanted to plan the postwar world.
2. Although the conference went well, some agreements made would later become key in causing the Cold War, specifically in regards to ________________.

B. At Yalta, a compromise was made with Roosevelt and Churchill and Stalin

1. They agreed to recognize the Polish Communist government set up by the Soviets.
2. ________________ agreed that the government would include members from the old Polish government before the war.
3. Stalin agreed that free elections would take place in Poland.

C. At Yalta the leaders issued the Declaration of Liberated Europe:

1. People had the ________________ to choose their form of government.

D. At Yalta the leaders decided to divide Germany and Berlin into ____ zones,

1. Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France each controlled one zone.
2. It was also agreed that Germany would pay ________________ for damage caused by the war.
3. Arguments about German reparations and economic policy in Germany would become one of the major causes of the Cold War.

E. The Soviets did not follow agreements made at Yalta

1. This caused Soviet-American relations to deteriorate.
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F.  President Roosevelt died and Vice President Harry S. ____________ became the next President.

III. Truman takes Control
A.  Harry S. Truman:
1.  Truman made it clear he would stand firm against ________________.
2.  He also stated that he was dedicated to keep promises made during Yalta.

B.  In July 1945, Truman and Stalin met at ________________ near Berlin to work out a deal regarding Germany.
   1.  Truman was against heavy reparations on Germany, feeling that the reparations would not allow German industry to recover.
   2.  Agreements were made allowing the Soviets to take reparations from their zone in Germany and a small amount of German ________________ equipment from other zones.
   3.  Stalin was not pleased with Truman’s proposal.

B.  Potsdam (cont.)
4.  Truman then told Stalin of the successfully tested ________________ Bomb.
5.  Stalin felt the revelation was meant to be a ________________ to get him to agree to the deal.
6.  Stalin agreed, but tensions rose even further.

D.  Other issues at Potsdam
4.  The Declaration of Liberation of Europe was not upheld.
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5. The Soviet army’s presence led to _____ - _______________ Communist
governments being established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria Hungary, and
Czechoslovakia.

6. These Communist countries of Eastern Europe became known as the
___________________ nations.

7. Although they had their own governments and were not under ____________
   Soviet control, they had to remain Communist and follow Soviet-approved
   policies.