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Mission
The Walter and Leonore Annenberg Presidential Learning Center (APLC) is committed to engaging the future leaders of America in the study of our nation’s democratic processes with the aim of developing proactive informed, educated, and conscientious citizens and leaders.

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Question: Analyze the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War through the actions of the office of the President of the United States. Confine your answer to the years 1947-1989.

The 8-9 Essay
- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that:
  - Analyzes foreign policy through the lens of the presidency between 1947 and 1989.
  - Examines the ways in which the Cold War drove U.S. foreign policy.
  - Evaluate the actions and choices of a representative selection of presidents during the Cold War.
- Supports thesis with effective analysis of:
  - The evolution of American policies when dealing with the Soviet leaders and Communist countries.
  - Discussion of doctrines and substantial schools of thought that guided U.S. foreign policy during this time.
  - Challenges and conflicts in Asia, Latin America, or the Middle East.
  - A variety of presidential administrations and their responses to the challenges of the Cold War.
    - Treatment of different administrations may be somewhat uneven.
    - Treatment of regions of the world during the Cold War may be intertwined.
- Effectively uses a substantial number of documents.
- Develops thesis with substantial and relevant outside information.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

The 5-7 Essay
- Contains a thesis that:
  - Provides limited evaluation of presidential administrations and their responses to the Cold War.
  - May only be partially developed.
- Has limited or implied analysis of the:
  - Different presidential approaches to the Cold War.
  - Discussion of some presidents and their responses to the challenges of the Cold War.
    - Treatment of presidential administration may be uneven.
    - Treatment of regions of the world may be uneven or intertwined.
- Effectively uses some documents.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant outside information.
- May have errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Shows acceptable organization and writing; language errors do not interfere with comprehension of the essay.

The 2-4 Essay
- Contains an unfocused or limited thesis or simply paraphrases the question.
- Lacks analysis; is simply a description or deals with question in a generally, simplistic, incomplete, or superficial manner.
- Merely paraphrases, quotes, or briefly cites documents.
- Contains little outside information, or information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or poorly written.

The 0-1 Essay
- Contains no thesis or a thesis that does not address the question.
- Exhibits inadequate or incorrect understanding of the question.
- Has little or no understanding or the documents or ignores them completely.
- Has numerous errors.
- Is organized and/or written so poorly that it inhibits understanding.
Question: Analyze the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War through the actions of the office of the President of the United States. Confine your answer to the years 1947-1989.

THESIS
Copy the author’s thesis statement below:

Does the thesis address the question?  □ Yes  □ Maybe □ No

Explain:

BODY PARAGRAPHS
Directions: Read through your partner’s essay and chart how they analyzed and supported their thesis statement with arguments, documents and outside information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy</th>
<th>Actions of the Presidency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author’s analysis or argument states:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents used:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside information used:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERALL

Θ (Things I liked)  + (Things I would add)
Outside information or documents
Δ (Things I would change)
Errors or organizations

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-3-
Timeline of Events, 1947-1989

March 1947
- Truman Doctrine
- President Truman declares an active role for the United States in the Greek Civil War

June 1947
- Marshall Plan announced

September 1947
- Rio Pact (or the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance)
- Formation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

February 1948
- The Communist Party seizes power in Czechoslovakia

June 1948
- Berlin Blockade begins
- Berlin Airlift organized by Western Allies

November 1948
- Harry Truman is elected president

June 1949
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ratified

May 1949
- Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift ends

August 1949
- Soviets successfully detonate First Lightning, an atomic missile

October 1949
- Mao Zedong establishes the Communist government, People’s Republic of China (PRC)

December 1949
- Chiang Kai-shek establishes the Nationalist government of China on the island of Formosa (Taiwan)

January 1950
- President Truman approves the development of a Hydrogen bomb

June 1950
- Korean War begins. North Korea is supported by Stalin’s Soviet Union

April 1951
- President Truman fires General Douglas MacArthur

November 1952
- Dwight D. Eisenhower elected president

June 1953
- Korean War ceasefire

December 1953
- “Atoms for Peace” delivered by President Eisenhower to the UN General Assembly

March 1954
- The KGB, the national security agency of the Soviet Union is established

July 1954
- Vietnam divided at the 17th parallel

March 1955
- Nikita Krushchev comes to power in the Soviet Union

May 1955
- Warsaw Pact formed
July 1955
- Geneva Summit with President Eisenhower and Nikita Krushchev

October 1956
- Communist Hungary suppresses rebellion
- Suez Crisis begins and Egypt seizes the Suez Canal

October 1957
- Soviet-manned satellite Sputnik launched into orbit

November 1958
- Krushchev demands the West withdraw troops from Berlin

January 1959
- Fidel Castro gains control of Cuba

September 1959
- The Kitchen Debate: Krushchev visits the United States

May 1960
- U2 Incident: Soviet Union reveals that a U.S. spy plane was shot down over Soviet airspace

November 1960
- John F. Kennedy elected president

December 1960
- Fidel Castro openly aligns Cuba with the Soviet Union

April 1961
- Bay of Pigs invasion

June 1961
- Vienna Summit with President Kennedy and Nikita Krushchev

August 1961
- Berlin borders are closed
- The construction of the Berlin Wall begins

October 1962
- Cuban Missile Crisis

July 1963
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty ratified

November 1963
- John F. Kennedy assassinated. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson assumes the presidency.

August 1964
- Gulf of Tonkin incident

October 1964
- Leonid Brezhnev comes to power in the Soviet Union

November 1964
- Lyndon B. Johnson is elected president

April 1965
- U.S. Marines sent to Dominican Republic to fight Communism

July 1965
- The U.S. announces a commitment of 200,000 troops into Vietnam

June 1967
- Glassboro Summit Conference with President Johnson and Alexei Kosygin

August 1968
- Soviet Red Army suppresses and ends Czechoslovakian revolt
November 1968
   • Richard Nixon elected President
March 1969
   • Nixon orders secret bombing of Cambodia
July 1969
   • Apollo 11 lands on the moon
   • Nixon Doctrine outlined
April 1970
   • President Nixon extends Vietnam War conflict to Cambodia
June 1971
   • The New York Times begins publishing The Pentagon Papers
February 1972
   • President Nixon visits the People’s Republic of China
May 1972
   • Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) signed by President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev
December 1972
   • Christmas bombings of North Vietnam
January 1973
   • Paris Peace Accords signed/ Cease fire in Vietnam between North Vietnam and the United States
September 1973
   • United States assists in the overthrow of Chilean government
October 1973
   • Arab-Israeli War (Yom Kippur War)
   • Arab oil embargo begins
November 1973
   • War Powers Act passed
August 1974
   • President Richard Nixon resigns; Gerald Ford assumes the presidency
April 1975
   • North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam/Fall of Saigon
February 1976
   • Soviet and Cuban forces install Communist government in Angola
November 1976
   • Jimmy Carter elected president
January 1979
   • The United States and the People’s Republic of China establish diplomatic relationships
November 1979
   • Shah of Iran overthrown
   • Iranian Hostage Crisis
December 1979
   • Soviet forces invade Afghanistan
August 1980
   • Solidarity movement strikes in Poland led by Lech Walesa
November 1980
   • Ronald Reagan elected president.
November 1982
   • Yuri Andropov comes to power in the Soviet Union
March 1983
  • President Reagan proposes Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
October 1983
  • U.S. troops overthrow regime in Grenada
February 1984
  • Konstantin Chernenko comes to power in the Soviet Union
March 1985
  • Mikhail Gorbachev comes to power in the Soviet Union
November 1985
  • Geneva Summit with President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev
June 1987
  • Ronald Reagan delivers the Brandenburg Gate (“tear down this wall”) speech
October 1986
  • Reyjavik Summit with President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev
November 1986
  • Iran-Contra Affair revealed to public
December 1987
  • Washington Summit: President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev sign the INF Treaty
May 1988
  • Moscow Summit with President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev
January 1989
  • Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan
June 1989
  • Tiananmen Square protests
  • Poland becomes independent
September 1989
  • Hungary becomes independent
November 1989
  • Berlin Wall falls
December 1989
  • Communist governments in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania fall
Cold War DBQ Guidelines

Question: Analyze the effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War through the actions of the office of the President of the United States. Confine your answer to the years 1947-1989.

Potential Outside Information

1980 Summer Olympics boycott
1984 Summer Olympics boycott
Allende, Salvador (Chile)
American Embassy hostage crisis, 1979
Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, 1972
Apollo moon landing, 1961
Arab oil embargo, 1979
Atomic Energy Commission, 1946
atomic research
Pinochet, Augusto (Chile)
Ayatollah Khomeini
Bandung Conference (newly independent Afro-Asian states), 1955
Bao Dai regime
Battle of Dien Bien Phu, 1954
Bay of Pigs, 1961
Begin, Menachem (Israel)
Berlin airlift, 1948-1949
Berlin Wall, building of
Bosch, Juan (Dominican Republic)
Brezhnev visits the United States, 1973
Brezhnev, Leonid
Brinkmanship
Calley, William (My Lai Massacre)
Cambodia invasion, 1970
Camp David Accords (Begin, Carter, Sadat), 1979
Carter, Jimmy
Castro, Fidel
Central Intelligence (CIA)
Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist China (Formosa, Taiwan)
Christmas bombings (Operation Linebacker II), 1972
CIA overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman (Guatemala), 1956
Communism
containment
credibility gap
Cuba overthrow of Batista regime (Castro), 1958
Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
Czechoslovakia Coup of 1948
de-escalation
De-Stalinization, 1953
détente
domino theory
Dulles, John Foster (massive retaliation)
Economic Cooperation Administration, 1948
economic sanctions
Eisenhower, Dwight
Eisenhower’s Farewell Address (military-industrial complex), 1961
escalation
"Evil Empire" speech (Reagan), 1983
Fall of Saigon, 1975
First Indochina War, 1954
Ford, Gerald
Le Duc Tho and Kissinger negotiations ("peace is at hand"), 1972
Friendship Games, 1984
Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
Game of the Century, 1956
Geneva (1955) meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin
Geneva Accords (17th parallel), 1954
glasnost (openness)
Golan Heights
Gorbachev, Mikhail
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution ("take all necessary measures"), 1964
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, repeal of "hearts and minds"
Ho Chi Minh
Ho Chi Minh Trail
Hungarian Revolution of 1956
hydrogen bomb research approved, 1950
"Ich bin ein Berliner" speech (Kennedy), 1963
imperial presidency
Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Iran-Contra Affair
Iranian Revolution, 1979
Iron Curtain
Israel invasion of Lebanon and American withdrawal
Israel, 1948
Johnson, Lyndon
Kai-shek, Chiang
Kennan, George
KGB established, 1954
Khmer Rouge (Communist Party of Cambodia)
Kim Il-Sang
Kissinger, Henry
Korean stalemate (38th parallel)
Kruchchev, Nikita
Le Duc Tho
Lebanese Civil War begins, 1975
liberation vs. containment
Libya bombing, 1986
Long Telegram (Kennan), 1946
loss of China
lottery system (limiting the draft)
MacArthur, Douglas
Marshall Plan, 1947
Marshall, George
Mass exodus from Lebanon
massive retaliation
McNamara, Robert
Molotov Plan, 1947
Moscow's national liberation policy, 1959
Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi (Last Shah of Iran)
multipolar world
My Lai Massacre, 1968
National Liberation Front (NLF) / Viet Cong
National Security Act of 1947
National Security Council (NSC)
National Security Council Report 68 (NSC-68), 1950
"necessary to destroy the village in order to save it"
Ngo Dinh Diem's "puppet regime", 1956
Ngo Dinh Nhu's overthrow
Nixon Doctrine (Guam Doctrine), 1969
Nixon, Richard
Nixon's recognition of China, 1972
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949
North Korea (Communist)
North Vietnamese "Easter Offensive"
North, Oliver
nuclear age
nuclear deterrence theory
nuclear freeze
Operation Ajax (installation of the Shah), 1953
Operation Mongoose (The Cuban Project), 1961
Operation Rolling Thunder, 1965-1968
Operation Urgent Fury (Grenada), 1983
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
Ortega, Daniel (Nicaragua)
Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)
Panama Canal
Paris Peace Accords, 1973
Parisian Unrest, 1968
"Peace with honor" speech (Nixon), 1973
People's Republic of China
Perestroika (reform)
ing ping pong diplomacy, 1971
Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge)
Prague Spring, 1968
quagmire
Reagan Doctrine (new American activism)
Reagan, Ronald
realpolitik (Nixon)
Red China
Reykjavik Summit, 1986
Rhee, Syngman
rollback strategy, 1950
Rusk, Dean
Sadat, Anwar
Sandinistas vs. Contras (Nicaragua)
Selective Service System revived, 1948
Self-immolation Buddhist monks
shah of Iran
shuttle diplomacy
Sino-Soviet border conflict, 1969
Six-Day War (Gaza, Golan Heights), 1967
Solidarity (Poland), 1980
South Korea
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO, Manila Pact), 1954
Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
Soviet Union H-bomb, 1952
Space Race
Sputnik, 1957
Stalin, Joseph
Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I), 1972
Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), 1979
Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
strategy of attrition
Suez Crisis, 1956
"Tear down this wall" speech (Brandenberg Gate speech- Reagan), 1987
Tet Offensive, 1968
Thatcher, Margaret (Britain)
"There is no substitute for victory" speech (MacArthur)
Third World nationalism
Third World reliance on terrorism
Tienmen Square, 1989
Tito-Stalin split, 1947
triangulation (Chinese-Soviet-U.S. diplomacy)
Trujillo, Rafael (Dominican Republic)
Truman Doctrine, 1947
Truman, Harry
U-2 Crisis (Francis Gary Powers), 1962
Vienna Summit, 1951
Viet Cong
Việt Minh, 1941
Vietnam War
Vietnamization
Walesa, Lech
Wallace, George
Wallace, Henry (Conciliatory approach) 1946
War Powers Act, 1973
Warsaw Pact, 1955
"World peace" speech at American University
(Kennedy), 1963
Yom Kippur War (October War), 1973
Zedong, Mao (Tse-tung)

Potential Mistakes
anti-war movements
Apartheid ends in South Africa, 1990
Armstrong, Neil
Black Panthers
Civil Rights Movement
counterculture
_Dennis v. United States_
dissolution of the USSR, 1991
domestic policy
fall of the Berlin Wall
Hollywood 10
House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
inflation
Iron Curtain speech, 1946
Kent State
Martin Luther King assassination
McCarthyism
Red Scare
riots
Robert Kennedy
Roe v. Wade
silent majority
Spring Mobilization (anti war protests)
subversion
The War at Home/Teach-Ins
_Tinker v. Des Moines_
Viet Cong soldier execution
War on Poverty
Watergate
Woodstock
youth culture
Sources of Documents

Document A
Memorandum from Representative Mike Mansfield (D-Montana), ca. 1947.
http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/marshall/large/documents/index.php?documentdate=1947-00-00&documentid=5-9&page number=1

Document B
http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/korea/large/documents/pdfs/kr-8-5.pdf#zoom=100

Document C
"It’s the Same Thing without the Mechanical Problems"——A 1949 Herblock Cartoon, copyright by The Herb Block Foundation
http://www.herbblockfoundation.org/

Document D
Department of State Telegram Cable from Llewellyn Thompson to John Foster Dulles, March 9, 1959.
http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/coldwar/documents/episode-9/01-01.htm

Document E
Kennedy Library, National Security Files, Countries Series, USSR, Khrushchev Correspondence. Top Secret. No drafting information appears on the source text. Another copy is in Department of State, Presidential Correspondence: Lot 77 D 163.

Document F
Clark Clifford memorandum to President Lyndon B. Johnson, May 17, 1965
http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/coldwar/documents/episode-11/06-01.htm

Document G

Document H
Cable President Richard Nixon to Henry A. Kissinger, November 24, 1972

Document I
President Ronald Reagan’s Farewell Address to the Nation. January 11, 1989
http://www.reagan.utexas.edu/archives/speeches/1989/011189i.htm