5 Key Question 5: How effectively did the USA contain the spread of communism?

1 Use Chapter 5 of your textbook to draw lines to match the heads with the correct tails to define the key terms.

Heads	Tails
Arms race	US policy based on the belief that communism would spread unless it was stopped in its tracks
Domino theory	Mutually Assured Destruction – the theory that neither superpower could survive a nuclear conflict
ICBM	The competition between two or more countries to build more weapons than the other – this can include nuclear weapons (nuclear arms race)
MAD	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile – long-range nuclear weapon capable of travelling thousands of miles
SEATO	South East Asian Treaty Organisation – 1954 alliance to stop the spread of communism
CENTO	Central Treaty Organisation – an alliance to stop the spread of communism including Britain, Turkey and Pakistan

• Case study 1: The Korean War

2 complete the following tasks.

a Which country ruled Korea until 1945?

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b What were the main differences between North and South Korea after the Second World War?

North Korea: .....

South Korea: .....

c How did President Truman react to North Korea's expansion into South Korea?

.....

.....

d Why was the USA able to exert so much influence on the UN Security Council?

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e Why did the USSR do nothing to oppose UN intervention in Korea?

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f Who commanded the UN forces in Korea?

.....

3 Study figure 1- Link the details to the correct meaning in the table below.

Source details	Meanings/inferences
President Truman holding hands with the woman representing the United Nations	This suggests that the UN is prepared to use force to stop aggression.
The woman representing the United Nations holding a machine-gun	This suggests that the USA has influence over the actions of the UN.
The gravestone which says, 'Died of Lack of Exercise', and the ghost calling out	This suggests the League of Nations failed due to its inability to deal with aggressive nations.

4 Study Figure 2 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

a What does the term '38th parallel' mean?

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b Create a flow diagram to describe the course of the Korean War, 1950–53. The first box has been done for you. Next to the arrows, decide who had the advantage at each stage: North Korea or South Korea and its UN allies.

September, 1950 – North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. They advanced into the capital, Seoul. The communists now occupied most of South Korea except a small part of the south-east near Pusan.

Advantage: _____

Advantage: _____

Advantage: _____

Advantage: _____

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