

Chapter 26 Cold War Conflicts Notes

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Chapter 26 : Cold War Conflicts

University of Washington, Seattle: Students and Faculty Face the Cold War. o May 1948 § University of Washington in Seattle · Melvin Radar o A professor accused of communist actions by two state legislators, members of the state ' s Committee on Un-American Activities. o Never was a communist. o He was a self-described liberal

[Chapter 26: Cold War Conflicts The Cold War and the danger](#)

Chapter 26: Cold War Conflicts. The Cold War and the danger of nuclear war define. international affairs, especially after the Korean War. Fear of. communism in the U.S. leads to accusations against innocent. citizens. Section 1: Origins of the Cold War. Section 2: The Cold War Heats Up.

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the state of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. Truman Doctrine a U.S. policy, announced by President Harry S. Truman in 1947, of providing economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external Opponents.

Quia - Chapter 26 Cold War Conflicts

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- McCarthy was against New Deal Democrats and silenced all critics of the Cold War - Encouraged "patriots" to prepare themselves for atomic war - McCarthyism targeted minority groups such as blacks, Jews, and gays, not the elite

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US History: Chapter 26- Cold War Conflicts. 1949; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; an attack against one of the member nations would be viewed as an attack against them all; protected member nations under American nuclear power; first US peacetime military alliance in history, formal end to US isolationism; inspired Soviet Union to create...

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Chapter 26 Cold War Conflicts. United Nations (UN) organization designed to be a forum to prevent war and solve international problems, founded in 1945.

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Chapter 26: The Cold War, 1945-1952 Overview At the conclusion of World War II the United States and the Soviet Union, once allies, were enemies locked in an ideological conflict based in part on their different political economies. The adversarial post-war conflict was exacerbated by war-time decisions.

Chapter 26 : Cold War Conflicts : Section 3: The Cold War ...

Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet union in which neither nation directly confronted the other on the battlefield. would dominate global affairs-and U.S. foreign policy- form 1945 until the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

U.S. History Cold War Conflicts - iComets.org

•United Nations (UN) •satellite nation •containment •iron curtain •Cold War •Truman Doctrine •Marshall Plan •Berlin airlift •North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as two "superpowers" with vastly different political and economic systems.

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Chapter 26: The Cold War, 1945-1952 - Pearson Education

CHAPTER 26 COLD WAR CONFLICTS 259 Former Allies Clash What caused Soviet-American problems? The United States and the Soviet Union were wartime allies. But there had been trouble between them for some time.

A major reason was that they had opposing political and economic systems. In addition, the Soviets were angry that the United

Chapter 26 : Cold War Conflicts : Chapter 26 Quiz

The Americans. Chapter 26 : Cold War Conflicts Section 3:

The Cold War at Home The Internet contains a wealth of information, but sometimes it's a little tricky to find what you need. By using the preselected Web sites provided below you will be able to narrow your search, answer assigned questions,...

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Home > The Americans > Chapter 26 > Chapter 26 Quiz Chapter 26 : Cold War Conflicts Chapter 26 Quiz. Ready to check your historical hunches? Test your ... All these occurred in the U.S. during the Cold War EXCEPT (A) build-up of military arms (B) interrogations of citizens (C)