

The Cold War Chapter Test Worksheet

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The Cold War University of Virginia Press
Get ready for your AP exam with this straightforward and easy-to-follow study guide, updated for all the latest exam changes! 5 Steps to a 5: AP U.S. History features an effective, 5-step plan to guide your preparation program and help you build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence you need to succeed. This fully revised edition covers the latest course syllabus and provides model tests that reflect the latest version of the exam. Inside you will find: 5-Step Plan to a Perfect 5: 1. Set Up Your Study Program 2. Determine Your Test Readiness 3. Develop Strategies for Success 4. Develop the Knowledge You Need to Score High 5. Build Your Test-Taking Confidence 2 complete practice AP U.S. History exams Interactive practice AP exams on CD-ROM 3 separate plans to fit your study style Review material updated and geared to the most recent tests Savvy information on how tests are constructed, scored, and used
Cracking the AP World History Exam, 2015 Edition McGraw Hill Professional
CliffsNotes AP U.S. History Cram Plan gives you a study plan leading up to your AP exam no matter if you have two months, one month, or even one week left to review before the exam! This new edition ofCliffsNotes AP U.S. History Cram Plan calendarizes a study plan for the 489,000 AP U.S. History test-takers depending on how much time they have left before they take the May exam. Features of this plan-to-ace-the-exam product include: * 2-months study calendar and 1-month study calendar * Diagnostic exam that helps test-takers pinpoint strengths and weaknesses * Subject reviews that include test tips and chapter-end quizzes * Full-length model practice exam with answers and explanations
AP® U.S. History Crash Course, For the 2020 Exam, Book + Online Research & Education Assoc.

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO HELP SCORE A PERFECT 800. Equip yourself to ace the SAT U.S. History Subject Test with The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide—including 3 full-length practice tests, detailed reviews of key U.S. history concepts, and targeted strategies for every question type. This eBook edition has been formatted for on-screen reading with cross-linked questions, answers, and explanations. SAT U.S. History is a tough exam to prepare for—after all, there's a lot of history to remember! Written by the experts at The Princeton Review, Cracking the SAT U.S. History Subject Test arms you to take on the exam and achieve your highest possible score. Techniques That Actually Work. • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need to Know for a High Score. • Expert subject reviews for every test topic • Up-to-date information on the SAT U.S. History Subject Test • Score conversion tables for accurate self-assessment Practice Your Way to Perfection. • 3 full-length practice tests (2 in the book and 1 online) with detailed answer explanations • Practice drills at the end of each content review chapter • Pop quiz questions throughout the review sections

Council of War Oxford University Press
The first comprehensive history of the arms racing phenomenon in modern international politics, drawing on European, Asian, and Middle Eastern examples from throughout the twentieth century and addressing the key questions - what causes arms races, and what is the connection between arms races and the outbreak of wars?
Cracking the SAT U.S. History Subject Test Springer Science & Business Media
Despite their Cold War rivalry, the United States and the Soviet Union frequently

engaged in joint efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Leaders in Washington and Moscow recognized that nuclear proliferation would serve neither country ' s interests even when they did not see eye-to-eye in many other areas. They likewise understood why collaboration in mitigating this nuclear danger would serve both their own interests and those of the international community. This volume examines seven little known examples of US-Soviet cooperation for non-proliferation, including preventing South Africa from conducting a nuclear test, developing international safeguards and export control guidelines, and negotiating a draft convention banning radiological weapons. It uses declassified and recently-digitized archival material to explore in-depth the motivations for and modalities for cooperation under often adverse political circumstances. Given the current disintegration of Russian and US relations, including in the nuclear sphere, this history is especially worthy of review. Accordingly, the volume ' final chapter is devoted to discussing how non-proliferation lessons from the past can be applied today in areas most in need of US-Russian cooperation.

Nuclear Weapons Everest Media LLC
EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO HELP SCORE A PERFECT 800. Equip yourself to ace the SAT Subject Test in U.S. History with The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide—including 3 full-length practice tests, detailed reviews of key U.S. history concepts, and targeted strategies for every question type. SAT U.S. History is a tough exam to prepare for—after all, there's a lot of history to remember! Written by the experts at The Princeton Review, Cracking the SAT Subject Test in U.S. History arms you to take on the exam and achieve your highest possible score. Techniques That Actually Work. • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder Everything You Need to Know for a High Score. • Expert subject reviews for every test topic • Up-to-date information on the SAT Subject Test in U.S. History • Score conversion tables for accurate self-assessment Practice Your Way to Perfection. • 3 full-length practice tests with detailed answer explanations • Practice drills at the end of each content review chapter • Pop quiz questions throughout the review sections This eBook edition has been optimized for on-screen learning with cross-linked questions, answers, and explanations.

NY Regents Algebra 2-Trigonometry Test Prep Review--Exambusters Flashcards BRILL
Nuclear tests have caused public concern ever since the first such test was conducted, more than six decades ago. During the Cold War, however, con-tions were not conducive to discussing a complete ban on nuclear testing. It was not until 1993 that negotiations on such a treaty finally got under way. From then on, things moved relatively quickly: in 1996, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). To date, the Treaty has been signed by 178 states and ratified by 144, though it has yet to enter into force, as nine out of 44 ‘ ‘ Annex 2 states ’ ’, whose ratification is mandatory, have not heeded the call. Nevertheless, the CTBT verification system is already provisionally operational and has proven its effectiveness. We commend the CTBT organisation in Vienna for its successful efforts to build a verification network. This book is an excellent overview of the evolution of the CTBT and its verification regime. The authors are eminent scholars from the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden who have been intimately involved with the CTBT and its verification agency, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, from their inc- tion to the present day. They have written a thorough and engaging narrative of the long road that led to the CTBT. Their story will appeal to both the layman and the expert and provide useful lessons for future negotiations on disarmament issues.

Atomic Postcards Ace Academics Inc.
Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev was a Soviet politician who led the Soviet Union during part of the Cold War as the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964 and as chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1958 to 1964. Nikita

Khrushchev Chapter 1: Short History of Nikita Khrushchev Chapter 2: Party official 2.1 Kaganovich prot é g é 2.2 Involvement in purges Chapter 3: World War II 3.1 War against Germany Chapter 4: Rise to power 4.1 Stalin's final years 4.2 Struggle for control Chapter 5: Leader (1953– 1964) 5.1 Liberalization and the arts 5.2 Political reform 5.3 Agricultural policy 5.4 Education 5.5 Anti-religious campaign 5.6 Foreign and defense policies 5.7 United States and allies 5.8 U-2 and Berlin crisis (1960– 1961) 5.9 Cuban Missile Crisis and the test ban treaty (1962– 1964) 5.10 Eastern Europe 5.11 China Chapter 6: Removal Chapter 7: Life in retirement Chapter 8: Death 8.1 Legacy Chapter 9: History of the Soviet Union (1953– 1964) 9.1 Reforms and Khrushchev's fall
CliffsNotes AP European History Cram Plan Oxford University Press, USA
What does narrative look like when the possibility of an expansive future has been called into question? This query is the driving force behind Daniel Grausam's On Endings, which seeks to show how the core texts of American postmodernism are a response to the geopolitical dynamics of the Cold War and especially to the new potential for total nuclear conflict. Postwar American fiction needs to be rethought, he argues, by highlighting postmodern experimentation as a mode of profound historical consciousness. In Grausam's view, previous studies of fiction mimetically concerned with nuclear conflict neither engage the problems that total war might pose to narration nor take seriously the paradox of a war that narrative can never actually describe. Those few critical works that do take seriously such problems do not offer a broad account of American postmodernism. And recent work on postmodernism has offered no comprehensive historical account of the part played by nuclear weapons in the emergence of new forms of temporal and historical experience. On Endings significantly extends the project of historicizing postmodernism while returning the nuclear to a central place in the study of the Cold War.
CliffsNotes AP U.S. History Cram Plan Research & Education Assn
A chilling echo of the nuclear fear permeating America ' s public during the Cold War with the Soviet Union is growing louder today, with new reports about North Korea ' s progress on atomic weapons and long-range missiles, Iran ' s desire for similar technologies, and Russia ' s and China ' s increasing pushback against the role of the US in the world. In addition, uncontrollable Middle East violence and hatred of the US is contributing to the possibility that nuclear weapons may someday detonate on American soil. Unfortunately, few of our leaders remember the horror of what nuclear weapons can cause, and the public today has little understanding of what was at stake during the Cold War and what to expect from a nuclear explosion in one of our cities.
Passing the Ohio Graduation Test in Social Studies Influence Publishers
This is the definitive official history of U.S. Navy aviation from its inception through 2010. United States naval aviation celebrated more than 100 years of service in 2010. Its story as told in these two volumes had its origins in the 1950s. The book was first published as United States Naval Aviation 1910-1960 and celebrated the first 50 years of naval aviation. Two subsequent editions added the decades of the 60s and 70s. A fourth edition brought the chronology up to 1995. This is the fifth update. Previous editions have proved an invaluable first-stop tool to aviation, naval, and military historians. This edition breaks U.S. naval aviation history into two volumes: Vol. I Chronology and Vol. II Statistics. Both have been greatly expanded over the previous edition beyond simply including years not previously covered. New and expanded research make these the definitive volumes on U.S. naval aviation's first century. Chapter 1 A Few Pioneers 1898-1916 * Chapter 2 Test of Strength 1917-1919 * Chapter 3 The Roaring Twenties 1920-1929 * Chapter 4 The Great Depression 1930-1939 * Chapter 5 World War II 1940-1945 * Chapter 6 The Cold War 1946-1949 * Chapter 7 The Korean War 1950-1953 * Chapter 8 The New Navy 1954-1959 * Chapter 9 On The Brink 1960-1969 * Chapter 10 Defeat and Decline 1970-1979 * Chapter 11 The 600-Ship Navy 1980-1989 * Chapter 12 From the Sea 1990-1999 * Chapter 13 The Dawn of the Twenty-first Century 2000-2009 This volume documents the people and events that proved crucial to naval aviation's history. The work expands upon the previous chronological format by providing additional information of campaigns and technical aspects, and it provides the researcher and the Navy a more detailed account of specific subjects pertinent to better understanding its history. This edition, while attempting to maintain the

professional standards established by the previous editions, also corrects errors and omissions in the preceding volumes. The United States Navy's official interest in airplanes emerged as early as 1898. That year the Navy assigned officers to sit on an interservice board to investigate the military possibilities of Samuel P. Langley's flying machine. In subsequent years naval observers attended air meets in the United States and abroad, and public demonstrations staged by Orville and Wilbur Wright in 1908 and 1909. These men became enthusiastic about the potential of airplanes as fleet scouts, and by 1909, many naval officers, including a bureau chief, urged the purchase of aircraft. The next year the Navy made a place for aviation in its organizational structure when Capt. Washington. Chambers was designated as the officer to whom all aviation matters were to be referred. Although holding no special title, he pulled together existing threads of aviation interest within the Navy and gave official recognition to the proposals of inventors and builders. Before the Navy had either planes or pilots, he arranged a series of tests in which civilian aircraft designer and entrepreneur Glenn H. Curtiss and Eugene B. Ely, a pilot who worked for Curtiss, dramatized the airplane's capability for shipboard operations and showed the world and a skeptical fleet that aviation could go to sea.

Behind the Fog Ace Academics Inc.

A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for George Orwell ' s Animal Farm, one of the most famous political satires to this day. As a book of the twentieth-century prior to the Cold War, it remains among the most celebrated allegorical novellas. Moreover, Animal Farm, while controversial at its time, became a success due to the political shift of the Cold War. This Bright Notes Study Guide explores the context and history of George Orwell ' s classic work, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons it has stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

Nikita Khrushchев LifeRich Publishing

Atomic postcards played an important role in creating and disseminating a public image of nuclear power. Presenting small-scale images of test explosions, power plants, fallout shelters, and long-range missiles, the cards were produced for mass audiences in China, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan, and they link the multilayered geographies of Atomic Age nationalism and tourism. From the unfailingly cheery slogans— “ Greetings from Los Alamos ” —to blithe, handwritten notes and no-irony-intended “ Pray for Peace ” postmarks, these postcards mailed from the edge of danger nonetheless maintain the upbeat language of their medium. With 150 reproductions of cards and handwritten messages dating from the 1945 bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the end of the Cold War, Atomic Postcards offers a fascinating glimpse of a time when the end of the world seemed close at hand.

Cracking the SAT Subject Test in U.S. History, 2nd Edition Research & Education Assoc.

"This study explores new horizons in the theory of strategy. In studying existing theory, it doesn't take long to discover the fact that few theories offer any universal prescriptive utility, and the few that do are at best only slightly useful. Further complicating matters, many popular theorists such as Clausewitz suggest that any attempt to develop strategy from a prescriptive or scientific approach is dangerous. As contemporary military strategists attack new domains, what does existing theory really offer other than laundry lists of principles that may or may not be relevant? However, Robert Jervis was on to something in his exploration of the role of perceptions, the human psyche, and their role in international politics. But he leaves us hanging with notions of never being able to understand this...but can we deliberately try? Without falling into the overly scientific and prescriptive Fuller category, can we systematically seek to avoid pitfalls, or at least make sure our strategies don't ignore lessons of history and relevant theories? Today, strategists are left grasping at Clausewitz' vague description of the "divined" military genius as they strive to achieve Sun Tzu's supremely important task to "attack the enemy's strategy." This study tests a hypothesis that we can build a prescriptive model for strategy development by accounting for the objective attributes of strategy development. It emphasizes paradigmatic and perceptual concepts as presented by Kuhn and Jervis. Chapter 1 presents a test model that incorporates many foundational theories on military employment, war and international relations in to a single Rational Actor Model (RAM) with focus on deliberate management of Paradigms, Perceptions and Interpretation of new information (PPI) at each step. A RAM infused with traditional theory and focused on deliberate management of PPI is presented in Chapter 1. Chapters 2 and 3 then test its explanatory utility through analyses of the Berlin and Cuban Crises of the Cold War. Then Chapter 4 explores its prescriptive utility in the development of

better cyber strategy for today. If proven useful, clearly the model could be utilized as a starting point for military strategists in the development of any new strategy. However, potentially more useful is the more comprehensive approach to military strategy that accounts for the interplay of all instruments of national power"--Abstract.

The Cold War: a Very Short Introduction Routledge

This is a comprehensive history of an important chapter in the history of the Cold War, American atmospheric atomic tests at the Nevada Test Site and elsewhere, providing unique insight into the successes, failures, and controversies of the program. Contents: Introduction: Operation Big Shot, April 22, 1952 * Part I: Origins of the Nevada Test Site * Part II: Early Atmospheric Testing, 1951-1952 * Part III: The Trials and Tribulations of Atmospheric Testing, 1953-1954 * Part IV: Atmospheric Testing in the Balance, 1955-1956 * Part V: Atmospheric Testing Comes to a Close, 1957-1958 * Epilogue: From Moratorium to Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, 1958-1963 * Appendix: United States Nuclear Tests, 1945-1958 * Acronyms and Abbreviations * Endnotes Here is an excerpt: Operation Big Shot was a smashing success. As Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean observed as he watched Charlie's multicolored mushroom cloud rising overhead, "it was a pretty sizeable bang for this country." More sobering was Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell's assessment of Charlie, a relatively small device compared to the megaton weapons that would follow. "A bomb of this kiloton force," he noted, "would have claimed one-half million casualties in New York from blast, fire and radiation effects." Nonetheless, weapon scientists, military officials, and the media, even with some mixed feelings as to the uses that might be made of the "spectacular display," all emerged well-satisfied with the results. Despite the faulty television reception, the American people also had gained a clearer notion of the significance of the events that were taking place at the test site. And significant they were. From 1951 through 1958, the United States conducted 120 tests at the Nevada Test Site. These tests directly contributed to the creation and manufacture of bigger, smaller, better, and safer nuclear weapons that greatly enhanced the capabilities of the nation's security forces and helped deter an all-out hot war. Warheads from a few kilotons to multi-megaton yields, warheads for bombs, guided missiles, ballistic missiles, depth charges, and hand-held bazookas were developed, refined, and stockpiled. On the downside, nuclear weapons testing also produced airborne radioactivity that fell outside the test site and, as the decade progressed, a worldwide uproar and clamoring for a ban on all tests. This combination of off-site radioactivity and an increasingly wary public ultimately would prove to be the undoing of atmospheric testing.

The Best Test Preparation for the SAT Subject Test Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 The so-called postwar peace was, and still is, saturated in blood and wracked with suffering. It is reasonable to argue that total war-related fatalities during those Cold War decades were lower than in the six years of World War II, and far less than the toll for the twentieth century ' s two world wars combined. #2 The idea that the long postwar era is an epoch of relative peace is disingenuous. It ignores the fact that the United States has contributed to, rather than impeded, militarization and mayhem after 1945. #3 The difficulty of assessing the toll of civil, tribal, ethnic, and religious conflicts is obvious. The same is true of politicides, which range from millions of mass deaths caused by government policies to tens of thousands of more selective political murders by authoritarian regimes. #4 Figures and tables can only hint at the psychological and social violence suffered by combatants and noncombatants alike. It has been suggested that one in six people in areas affected by war may suffer from mental disorder, compared to one in ten in normal times.

NY Regents Integrated Algebra Test Prep Review--Exambusters Flashcards Intellect Books

This concise book traces the history of nuclear weapons fromWorld War II through the Cold War to the present day. You will also readabout issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, missile defenseand the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This book also examines efforts touse nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as proposed by President DwightEisenhower in his "Atoms for Peace" speech. This edition includes a reportprepared by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey titled "The Effects of theAtomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki". Table of Contents Chapter 1: The Atomic Bomb Chapter 2: Nuclear Weapons and the Cold War Chapter 3: Atoms for Peace Chapter 4: Nuclear Weapons Testing and Blast Effects

Chapter 5: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Limited Test Ban Treaty Chapter 6: Nuclear Weapons Today Chapter 7: The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Chapter 8: Conclusion Appendix: The Effects of the Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima andNagasaki Documents on the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Author biography: William Lambers has written two other books titled "TheBattle of Britain" and "From War to Peace: The Story of Great Britain andthe United States". He is a graduate of the College of Mount St. Joseph inOhio and is the director of Lambers Publications, a book publisher anddistributor. He is also a writer for the History News Service.

5 Steps to a 5 AP US History, 2012-2013 Edition Ace Academics Inc.

Behind the Fog is the first in-depth, comprehensive examination of the United States ' Cold War radiological weapons program. The book examines controversial military-sponsored studies and field trials using radioactive "simulants" that exposed American civilians to radiation and other hazardous substances without their knowledge or consent during the Cold War. Although Western biological and chemical weapons programs have been analyzed by a number of scholars, Behind the Fog is a strong departure from the rest in that the United States radiological weapons program has been generally unknown to the public. Martino-Taylor documents the coordinated efforts of a small group of military scientists who advanced a four-pronged secret program of human-subject radiation studies that targeted unsuspecting Americans for Cold War military purposes. Officials enabled such projects to advance through the layering of secrecy, by embedding classified studies in other studies, and through outright deception. Agency and academic partnerships advanced, supported, and concealed the studies from the public at large who ultimately served as unwitting test subjects. Martino-Taylor ' s comprehensive research illuminates a dark chapter of government secrecy, the military-industrial-academic complex, and large-scale organizational deviance in American history. In its critical approach, Behind the Fog effectively examines the mechanisms that allow large-scale elite deviance to take place in modern society.

Blending Science and Art Research & Education Assn

The book tells a gripping account and shares the critical decisions made by all agencies involved in the nuclear underground testing during the Cold War with Russia.

The Armageddon Experience Battlefield of the Cold War - The Nevada Test Site, Volume I, Atmospheric Nuclear Weapons Testing 1951 -1963, Fallout and Radiation Concerns, From Moratorium to Test Ban Treaty, Hydrogen Bomb TestsThis is a comprehensive history of an important chapter in the history of the Cold War, American atmospheric atomic tests at the Nevada Test Site and elsewhere, providing unique insight into the successes, failures, and controversies of the program. Contents: Introduction: Operation Big Shot, April 22, 1952 * Part I: Origins of the Nevada Test Site * Part II: Early Atmospheric Testing, 1951-1952 * Part III: The Trials and Tribulations of Atmospheric Testing, 1953-1954 * Part IV: Atmospheric Testing in the Balance, 1955-1956 * Part V: Atmospheric Testing Comes to a Close, 1957-1958 * Epilogue: From Moratorium to Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, 1958-1963 * Appendix: United States Nuclear Tests, 1945-1958 * Acronyms and Abbreviations * Endnotes Here is an excerpt: Operation Big Shot was a smashing success. As Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Gordon Dean observed as he watched Charlie's multicolored mushroom cloud rising overhead, "it was a pretty sizeable bang for this country." More sobering was Federal Civil Defense Administrator Millard Caldwell's assessment of Charlie, a relatively small device compared to the megaton weapons that would follow. "A bomb of this kiloton force," he noted, "would have claimed one-half million casualties in New York from blast, fire and radiation effects." Nonetheless, weapon scientists, military officials, and the media, even with some mixed feelings as to the uses that might be made of the "spectacular display," all emerged well-satisfied with the results. Despite the faulty television reception, the American people also had gained a clearer notion of the significance of the events that were taking place at the test site. And significant they were. From 1951 through 1958, the United States conducted 120 tests at the Nevada Test Site. These tests directly contributed to the creation and manufacture of bigger, smaller, better, and safer nuclear weapons that greatly enhanced the capabilities of the nation's security forces and helped deter an all-out hot war. Warheads from a few kilotons to multi-megaton yields, warheads for bombs, guided missiles, ballistic missiles, depth charges, and hand-held bazookas were developed, refined, and stockpiled. On the downside, nuclear weapons testing also produced airborne radioactivity that fell outside the test site and, as the decade progressed, a worldwide uproar and clamoring for a ban on all tests. This combination of off-site radioactivity and an increasingly wary public ultimately would prove to be the undoing of

atmospheric testing.Cracking the SAT U.S. History Subject Test
"Outstanding . . . The most accessible distillation of that conflict yet written." —The Boston Globe "Energetically written and lucid, it makes an ideal introduction to the subject." —The New York Times The “ dean of Cold War historians ” (The New York Times) now presents the definitive account of the global confrontation that dominated the last half of the twentieth century. Drawing on newly opened archives and the reminiscences of the major players, John Lewis Gaddis explains not just what happened but why—from the months in 1945 when the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. went from alliance to antagonism to the barely averted holocaust of the Cuban Missile Crisis to the maneuvers of Nixon and Mao, Reagan and Gorbachev. Brilliant, accessible, almost Shakespearean in its drama, The Cold War stands as a triumphant summation of the era that, more than any other, shaped our own. Gaddis is also the author of On Grand Strategy.