

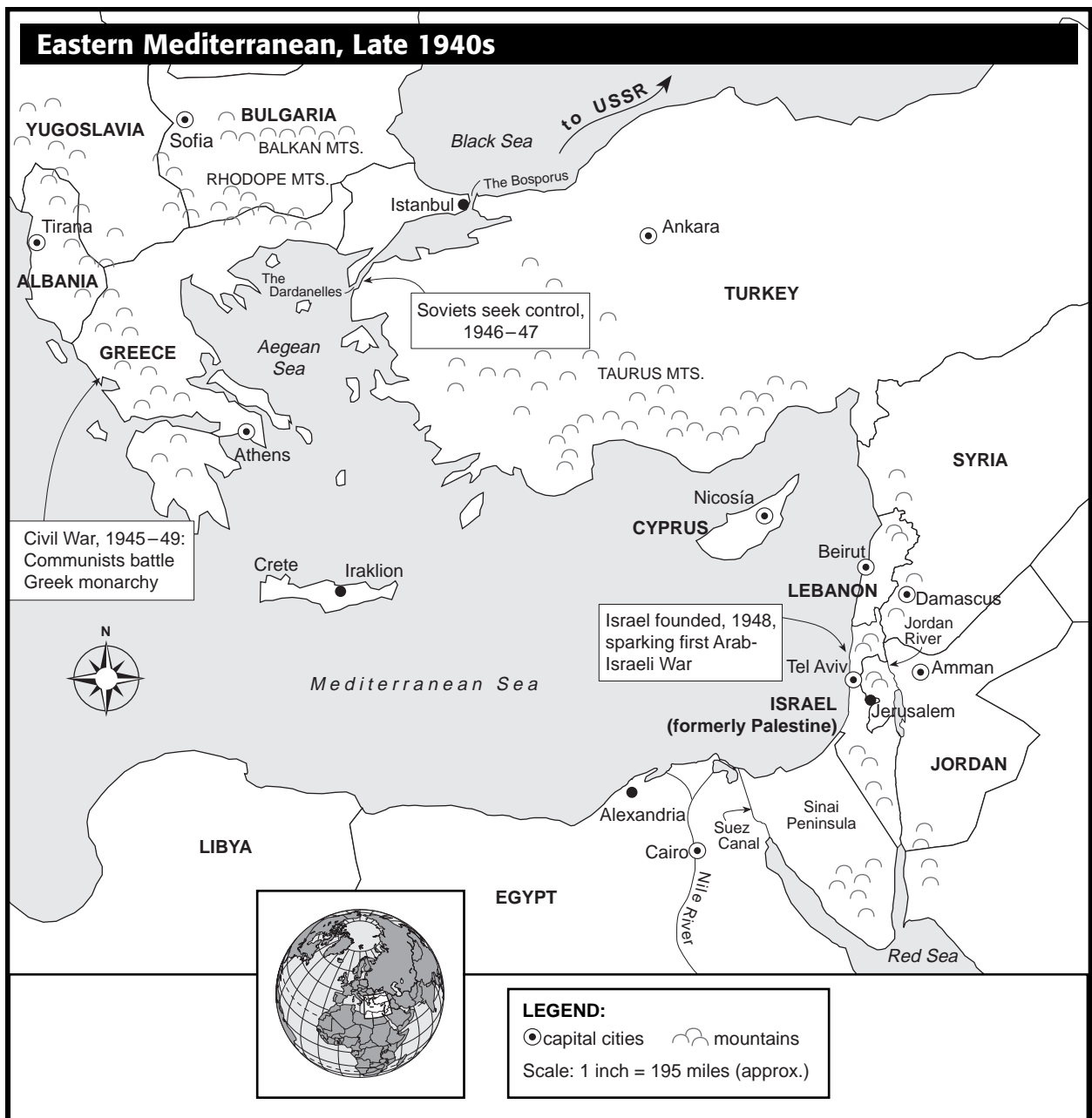
The Cold War

GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY

Postwar Tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean

One of the crisis areas in the postwar world was the eastern Mediterranean. In 1947 the threat of Soviet expansion in this region caused President Truman to issue the Truman Doctrine, pledging support for efforts to resist the

spread of communism. The map below shows the region and notes several points of conflict. Examine the map, and answer the questions that follow.



1. What mountains, rivers, and seas are named on this map? Where is the Nile River? Where is the Sinai Peninsula?

2. What countries and capital cities are shown on the map?

3. What was Israel's previous name? What happened there in 1948?

4. What two straits are located near Istanbul? In what country are they located?

5. **Critical Thinking: Human Systems** President Truman issued the Truman Doctrine partly in response to increasing Soviet pressure on Turkey to give up control of the Dardanelles. Why might the USSR have wanted to control the Dardanelles? Why might Truman have found this possibility threatening?

ACTIVITY



Draw a map of the same area of the world today, showing national boundaries. Use the color blue to show boundaries and country names that are the same today. Use red to show boundaries and country names that are different.

CHAPTER 26

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 26

1. Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; Caribbean: Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico
2. Toward Cuba, the United States canceled the Platt Amendment but retained its base at Guantánamo. Toward Panama, it renounced intervention but retained control over the canal. In both cases, the United States stated that it would not intervene, but maintained a strong presence in the country.
3. Mexico nationalized foreign oil holdings; the United States accepted it.
4. 1926–33; a war broke out with rebels led by Augusto Sandino, followed by the Somoza dictatorship, 1937
5. Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, Dominican Republic
6. **Critical Thinking: Places and Regions**
Answers will vary. The United States wanted to influence Latin American militaries and governments and to maintain control over the region. Some students may say they would have done the same to protect American interests; others may argue that this policy helped keep dictators in power.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but all students should find that the United States has had a great influence on popular culture, from the adoption of American sports such as baseball in countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua, to the presence in most Latin American countries of American movies, music, fast food, fashions, and multinational corporations.

CHAPTER 27

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 27

1. Allied nations: Great Britain, USSR, Cyprus, Palestine, Transjordan; Allied-occupied lands: Morocco, Algeria, part of Tunisia, part of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq

2. Finland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Vichy France; iron ore, bauxite, oil, lead, zinc
3. coal; from the Ukraine
4. Switzerland; Sweden was neutral, while Norway was under German rule
5. **Critical Thinking: Human Systems**
Answers will vary, but students should note that Hitler had imposed his rule over most of Europe by 1942. Some students may argue that this shows the goal is feasible. Others may feel that Hitler would not have been able to keep control of vast expanses of territory, and that such an opinion is supported by Germany's eventual defeat. Students may feel that a short-lived tyranny proves that diverse peoples can be controlled by one ruler temporarily.

ACTIVITY

Students can interview relatives or family friends who were alive at the time. Students without access to audiotape recorders can record their interviews on paper. Encourage students to prepare questions before their interviews.

CHAPTER 28

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 28

1. Balkan Mts., Rhodope Mts., Taurus Mts.; Nile R., Jordan R.; Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea; Egypt; in northeast Egypt between the Suez Canal and Israel
2. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria (Sofia), Greece (Athens), Albania (Tirana), Turkey (Ankara), Cyprus (Nicosía), Syria (Damascus), Lebanon (Beirut), Jordan (Amman), Israel (Tel Aviv), Egypt (Cairo), Libya
3. Palestine; Israel was founded, sparking the first Arab-Israeli War.
4. the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles; Turkey
5. **Critical Thinking: Human Systems**
Answers will vary, but students should note that Soviet control of the Dardanelles would have allowed the USSR to reach the Mediterranean via the Black Sea. Truman worried that this

might enable the USSR to threaten Suez Canal shipping.

ACTIVITY

Students will find the following differences: the area of Jordan west of the Jordan River is now part of Israel; Yugoslavia is now broken into several new countries such as Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia.

CHAPTER 29

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 29

1. Armour Square and Fuller Park; Fuller Park
2. Douglas, Grand Boulevard, Washington Park, and Riverdale
3. Near North Side, Near South Side, Douglas, Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard, Washington Park, Morgan Park, and Riverdale
4. North Lawndale, Kenwood, and Greater Grand Cr.; because they moved from 0–20 percent to 81–100 percent
5. **Critical Thinking: The World in Spatial Terms** Answers will vary, but students should infer that the manufacturing areas may have been along the south side of the city because of the clusters of heavy population there. They also may point out that the area near North Lawndale and East Garfield Park may have had manufacturing facilities.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but students should pick a perspective that will show a significant change in the composition of their location. It may show a decrease as people migrated from towns to larger cities, major ethnic or foreign groups arriving or leaving, or shifts of population because of changes in income or in the lifestyle of a city, such as a shift from a manufacturing-based economy to one based on information services.

CHAPTER 30

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 30

1. There were six in Cuba, located in the central and western parts of the country.
2. There was a U.S. naval base in Cuba. It was on the southeastern coast.
3. Countries included Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the Bahamas.
4. Florida is closest to Cuba.
5. Major water bodies include the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea.
6. **Critical Thinking: Human Systems** Answers will vary, but students should conclude that the blockade would have prevented the Soviets from bringing additional military equipment or personnel to their bases. The blockade would also have prevented Cuba from trading with other countries, denying the government needed revenue. The island would also have been prevented from receiving necessary goods. Kennedy probably concluded that the price of hosting the bases would become too high for the Cubans.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary depending on students' opinions about U.S. policy, under which American citizens are prevented from visiting Cuba, and American companies cannot do business there. Students' opinions will vary but should be well supported.

CHAPTER 31

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 31

1. between 1955 and 1956
2. race riots and planned demonstrations
3. *Brown v. Board* decision, 1954; Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated, 1968
4. in 1968, in Memphis; in 1965, in New York City; Medgar Evers
5. **Critical Thinking: Places and Regions** Civil rights activity was diverse from 1945 to 1965. Although race riots took place, the era was marked by planned demonstrations and important Supreme Court