Ch. 29 English Orals

Wednesday, May 7 (1st Period Questions 1-28)

Thursday, May 8 (6th Period Questions 1-28)

Friday, May 9 (1st Period Questions 29-56)

And Monday, May 12 (6th Period Questions 29-56)

**The Legacies of the Second World War**

1. Identify five specific legacies of WWII.
2. What were the Nuremburg Trials? What resulted from the trials?
3. Compare the Western and Soviet zones of German occupation after the war.

**The Peace Accords and Cold War Origins**

1. What agreements were made at the Tehran Conference in 1943? Which countries and leaders attended the conference?
2. What agreements were made at the Yalta Conference in 1945? Which countries and leaders attended the conference?
3. What agreements were made at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? Which countries and leaders attended the conference?
4. Compare the desires and aims of Stalin and the United States when the war ended.

**West vs. East**

1. Identify two specific things that President Truman did to cause a rift between the US and Soviet Union in 1945.
2. What did Prime Minister Winston Churchill declare in March, 1946 in a famous speech to an American audience?
3. What did Stalin do with coalition governments that were established after the war?
4. In which country did Stalin seize power in February, 1948? What effect did this takeover have on the West?
5. In which western countries did the Communist Party have a strong following?
6. Where did civil wars involving communism take place in the 1940s?
7. What was the Truman Doctrine?
8. What did the Soviets explode in 1949?
9. Explain the purpose and provisions of the Marshall Plan. Was it successful? Provide evidence.
10. What was COMECON?
11. What did the western allies do in western Germany that violated the peace accords? How did Stalin respond?
12. What were the around-the-clock flights (Berlin Blockade) of the Western allies in response to? How did the Soviets respond?
13. Which two German states were created in 1949? Which sided with the US and which with the Soviet Union?
14. What was NATO (what does it stand for and why was it created)?
15. What is the Warsaw Pact, which countries were involved, and what impact did it have?
16. How long did the Cold War last?

**Big Science and New Technologies**

1. During WWII, what did most leading university scientists work on?
2. Identify four specific scientific innovations/products that were introduced during WWII.
3. How did the governments of the US and Soviet Union treat Big Science? What fraction of men and women trained in science were involved in the production of weapons after WWII?
4. Which scientific breakthroughs did the Soviets have in 1957 and 1961? How did the US respond?
5. Which machines were created in the search for better weaponry in WWII?
6. What was the postwar green revolution interested in?
7. What impact did Big Science have on industry?

**The Search for Political and Social Consensus**

1. What economic and political policies were adopted in western Europe in the decades following WWII?
2. What did the Christian Democrats offer voters; what were their platforms and what did they reject?
3. What did the socialists and communists offer and where were their parties particularly strong?
4. Which party took over in Britain after the war and what did they do to promote a welfare state?
5. Describe the standard of living for Europeans by the 1960s.

**Postwar Life under Stalin**

1. Identify three specific things that Stalin did to reinstitute rigid dictatorship after WWII in the Soviet Union.
2. List the Soviet satellite states in eastern and central Europe. Which southeastern European country was the only country able to proclaim independence and successful resistance against Soviet domination?
3. What were East Germany, Hungary, and Romania forced to pay?
4. What did the Russians do in East Germany?
5. What happened to most industries and businesses across the East Bloc?
6. What did Communist planners place top priority on and what did they neglect?
7. What position did Communist regimes in the Eastern Bloc take on agriculture?
8. What problems did socialist planned economies face in the 1950s?
9. What happened in East Germany in Jun3, 1953? How did the Soviets respond?
10. Describe the themes of found in art within the Soviet Bloc—what did it idealize and promote?

**Reform and De-Stalinization**

1. Identify three specific policy changes made after Stalin died in 1953.
2. What position did Khrushchev take on Stalin?
3. What happened to the standard of living in the Soviet Union during the 1960s?
4. What did Boris Pasternak write and what was it about?
5. What did Alexander Solzhenitsyn write and what was it about?

**Foreign Policy and Domestic Reform**

1. Identify three specific foreign policy decision of Khrushchev.
2. What impact did de-Stalinization have on eastern European satellites?
3. In which countries did rioting and revolt transpire in 1956? What resulted?

**The Limits of Reform**

1. What famous structure was constructed in 1961?
2. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis and how did it end?
3. Describe Soviet policy towards the US during Brezhnev’s reign.