



7th Grade History

Lesson #38 : May 13, 2020



Learning Target:

I can discuss who Nikita Khrushchev is and what some of the cause and effects of the Cold War are.

Lesson #??. Materials Needed

For this lesson you're going to need the following materials:

- ❑ Chromebook
- ❑ Pen or pencil
- ❑ Paper
- ❑ Cornell Notes

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective	Name
X AVID	Identify significant literary devices. How to define a writer's style and how to interpret work.	Class Period Date: 11/15 Page: 12, 2009
Essential Question: How does Langston Hughes' poem, "Mother to Son", advise the reader to overcome difficulty and keep from giving up in life?		
Questions:	Notes:	
1. What is the significance of the speaker in the poem?	1. <u>Speaker</u> - voice that communicates a person's ideas, actions, descriptions, & feelings. - similar to narrator - can be <u>unknown</u> or <u>specific</u> (like character)	
2. How does a poet's choice of speaker affect the mood/meaning of a poem?	1. <u>Point</u> - poet's choice of speaker - contributes to the poem's mood/meaning. - who speaks is as important as what is said. - different points of view regarding same event (i.e. parent, child, elderly person) - the person telling the story gives point of view and affects the message told. Poet's choice of speaker affects the poem's mood/meaning.	
3. How does Hughes use vocabulary to contribute to and convey his message?	1. <u>Word</u> - writer's/poet's style. - helps to understand meaning. - "crystal stair" = luxuries, metaphors, imagery. - "like for me ain't been no crystal stair" - "reachin'" = replace labor and of word (dialect) - "cause" = because → slang - varying word by group, vocabulary	
The speaker/voice in the poem is important because it communicates the ideas/feelings of the poem. Who the poet chooses as the speaker identifies the point of view and affects the message/meaning. Hughes uses vocabulary and style to convey the message that life is hard when Mother and Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.		



Warm Up:

To begin today's lesson we are going to place the following events in chronological order, which means placing them in the order that they occurred. Feel free to use the resources at your disposal, such as past lessons and notes that you have taken.

On your own sheet of paper you can place the events in order, or simply label them 1 - 6

Battle of Stalingrad	The Russian Civil War
The October Revolution	North Korea's invasion of South Korea
Creation of the Soviet Union	The February Revolution

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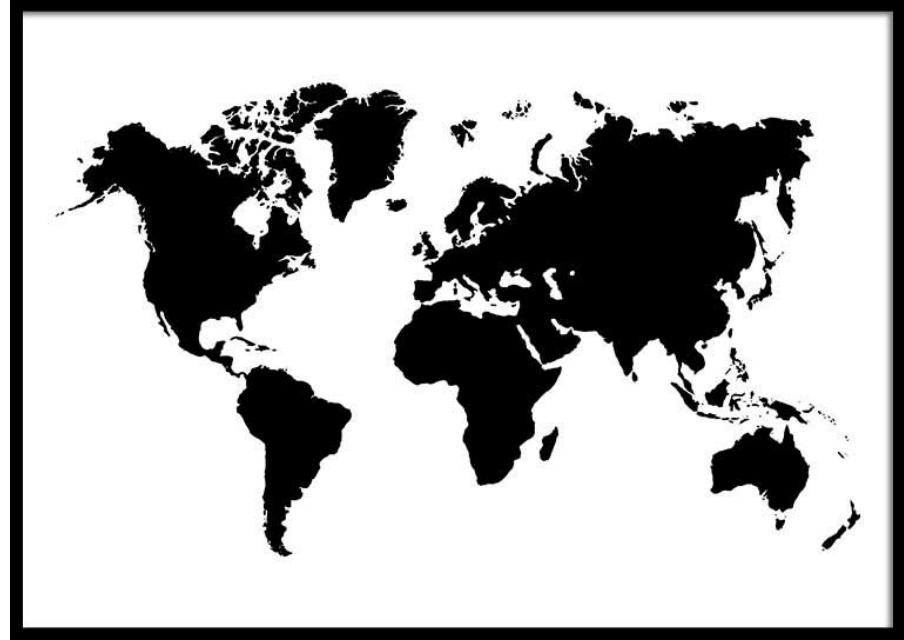
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5	Battle of Stalingrad <u>1942</u>	The Russian Civil War <u>1917</u>	3
2	The October Revolution <u>1917</u>	North Korea's invasion of South Korea <u>1950</u>	6
4	Creation of the Soviet Union <u>1922</u>	The February Revolution <u>1917</u>	1

Introduction:

In yesterday's lesson we discussed Joseph Stalin and his leadership in Russia. Today, we are going to be discussing the events that happened after World War 2, which includes the Cold War and it's conflicts around the world.


Before we get started, I would like for you to jot down 2-3 things that you already know about the Cold War on your own piece of paper.



Introduction:

In yesterday's lesson we discussed Joseph Stalin and Russia's involvement in World War 2. Today, we are going to be discussing the events that happened after World War 2, which includes the Cold War it's resulting conflicts around the world.

Before we get started, I would like for you to jot down 2-3 things that you already know about the Cold War, or that you would like to know, on your own piece of paper.



1. The United States was on one side and the Soviet Union was on the other.
2. The Cold War led to several advancements in weapons and technology.
3. The Cold War began after WW2 in 1945 and lasted until the Soviet Union fell apart in 1990.

Key Words:

Topic:

Khrushchev and the Cold War

Name:

Class:

World History - May 13, 2020

Date:

Questions:

What was the Cold War?

Notes:

The Cold War was a period of tension and rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War 2.

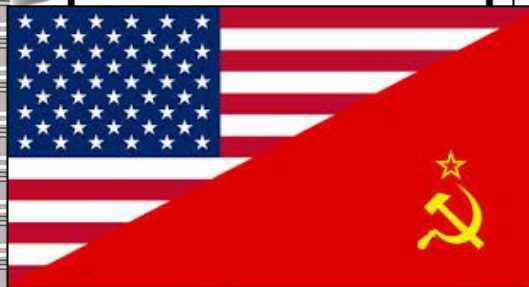
It began when the Allied Powers could not agree on what to do with Eastern Europe following WW2.

- Soviet Union wanted a buffer zone for protection from future invasions.
- The other Allied leaders feared that the Soviet Union would expand Communism in Eastern Europe.

The disagreements continued as both the United States and Soviet Union struggled to gain power and control, which led the Cold War began.

- Communism vs. Capitalist Democracy

The Cold War is called the Cold War because the Soviet Union and United States never officially went to war with each other.



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Questions:

Who was in charge of the Soviet Union during the Cold War?

What did Khrushchev do as the leader of the Soviet Union?



Notes:

At the beginning of the Cold War, Stalin was still the leader of the Soviet Union.

After Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev took control and was in charge of the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War.

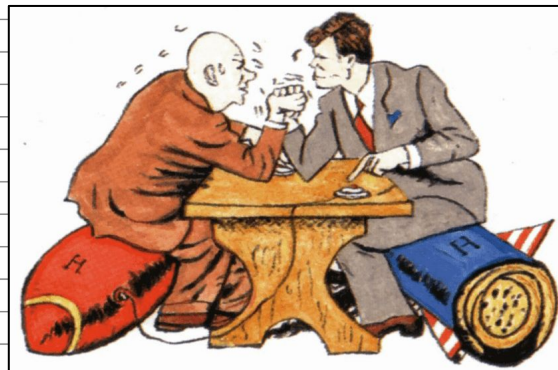
Khrushchev began a process of "de-Stalinization" after he came to power.

- Make the Soviet Union less repressive by loosening restrictions.

For the most part he pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence with the US.

- But not always.

Below you can see Khrushchev and President Kennedy locked in an arm wrestling match

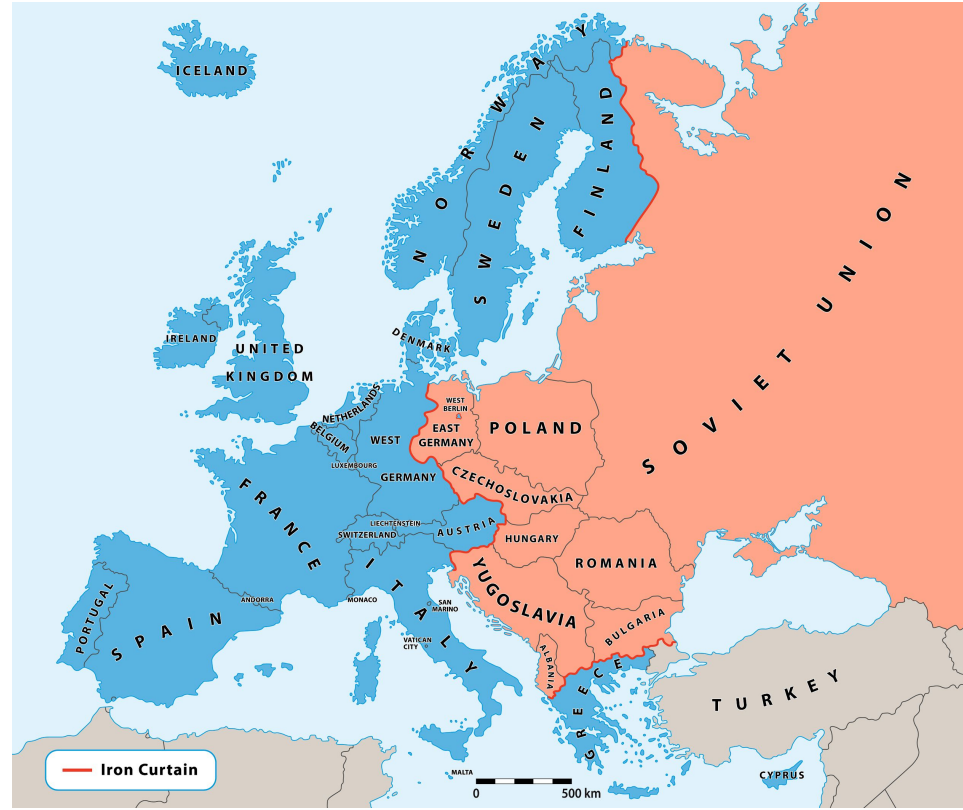


Khrushchev played an important role in WW2 and was trusted by Stalin.

Activity:

On March 5, 1946, former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave a speech in Missouri discussing the sharp division in Europe caused by the Soviet Union, where he claimed that there was an “Iron Curtain” separating Europe. The countries in red represent those under Soviet influence, while the blue countries are those that practice democracy and cooperate with the United States.

What countries are on the eastern side of the Iron Curtain?



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What countries are on the eastern side of the Iron Curtain?

On the eastern side of the Iron Curtain, I see East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Albania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union.



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Questions:

What were some significant events of the Cold War?

What happened in Berlin?

Summary:

Notes:

The Cold War lasted 45 years from the end of WW2 in 1945 to the fall of the Soviet Union in 1990. In that time, several significant events occurred.

One of these events involved Berlin, Germany

Berlin was divided into East Berlin and West Berlin.

- East Berlin was under Soviet control.

In 1948, the Soviets blocked off all incoming trade into East Berlin, which led to the US organizing the Berlin Airlift.

In 1961, a concrete wall was also constructed to stop people from moving between East and West Berlin.

- Symbol of the brutality of Soviet Communism.



The Berlin Wall divided East and West Berlin until it was torn down in 1989.

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Questions:

What were some significant events of the Cold War?

The Vietnam War was the first war where helicopters were widely used.

Notes:

In addition to the events in Berlin, the Cold War also saw the creation of smaller conflicts occur, which are also known as proxy wars.

Two of these smaller conflicts occurred in Asia, and are known as the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

The motivation behind these two wars was to prevent the spread of Communism



Lesson:

A lot of the significant events occurred far away from the United States, however, one event did bring the Cold War to within 100 miles of Florida.

This event was known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Here is a brief video discussing the event.

As you watch, think about how different the world would be if Kennedy or Khrushchev could not come to an agreement.



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Questions:

What were some significant events of the Cold War?

Notes:

Two last significant events of the Cold war include the Arms Race and the Space Race.

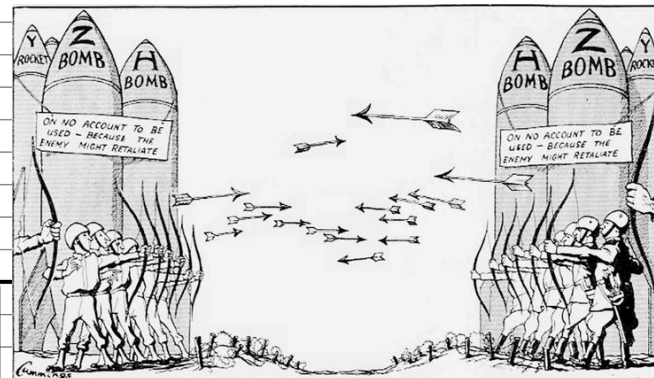
The Arms Race saw both the US and USSR race to develop better and more powerful weapons.

Eventually both sides had so many nuclear weapons that they agreed on a strategy called MAD, which can be summarized as, "Shoot first, die second."

- MAD = Mutually Assured Destruction

Summary:

Eventually MAD was changed to MAS = Mutual Assured Security, and finally SDI = Strategic Defense Initiative.



Activity:

For this activity, I want you to pick on the the three images provided of Soviet Union military parades.

Once you have selected your image, I want you to imagine what you think a person in this photo would say if they could talk?

Try to imagine your person being both a Soviet citizen, or an American citizen.



Activity:

If it was a Soviet citizen, I think that the person in these pictures would feel proud for what their country has accomplished. I also think that they would feel powerful and safe because they have these powerful weapons.

If it were an American citizen, I think that the person would feel uneasy and threatened because their enemy has these weapons. .

talk?

Try to imagine your person being both a Soviet citizen, or an American citizen.

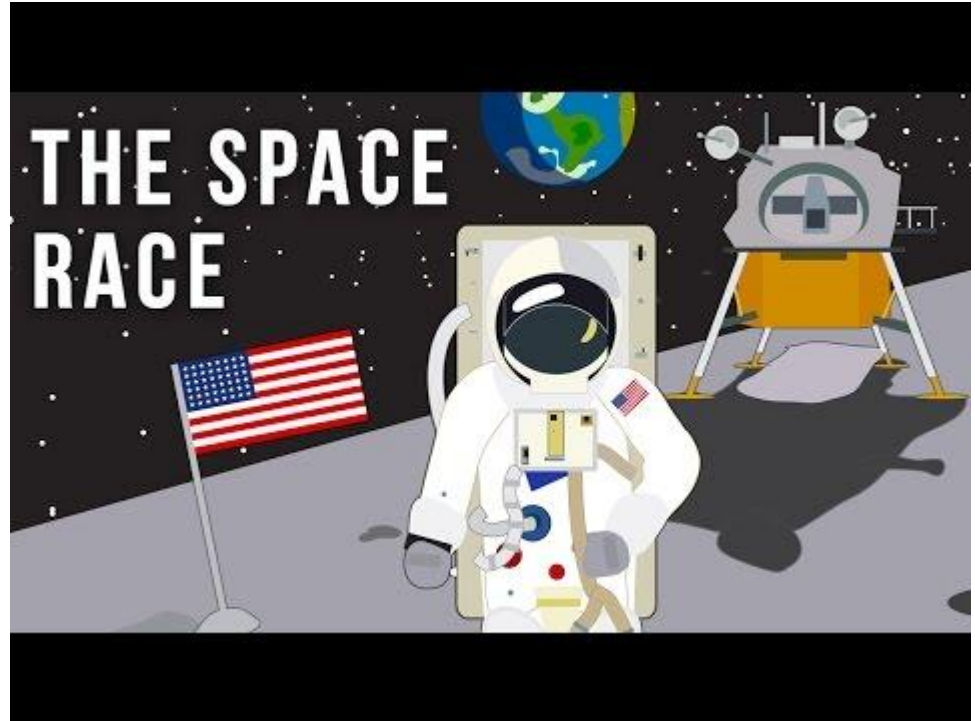


Lesson:

The Space Race saw both countries compete with each other to see who could reach space exploration first.

Here is a brief video explaining the Space Race.

After you watch the video, who do you think should get credit for winning the space race?



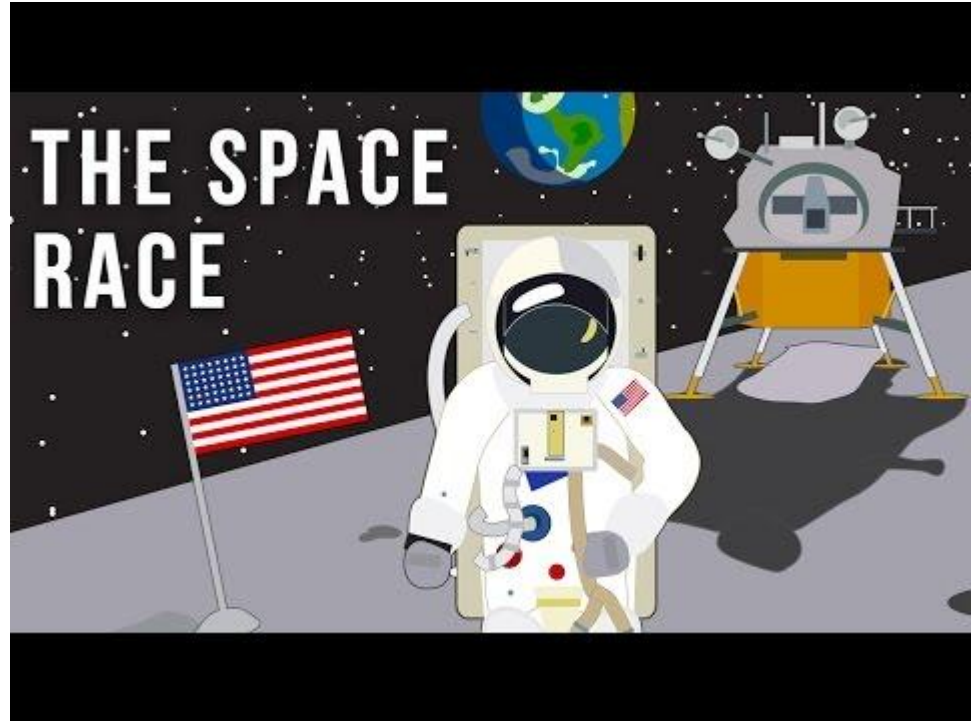
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Although the US did get the put man on the moon, the Soviet Union did launch the first satellite, put the first man and woman in space, and achieve the first space walk. Ultimately, what you consider the finish line will determine who you think wins.



Review:

To finish today's lesson here is a video that you can use to review the Cold War and provide some more information.



Summary:

Finally, here is a graphic organizer to help explain the causes and effects of the Cold War.

Cause:	Effects:
Disagreements between the allies during WW2	Political and military struggles around the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Korea and Vietnam
Differences between the United States and Soviet Union political and economic systems <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communism vs Capitalist Democracy	Increased military spending, which led to an arms race.
Different goals for postwar Germany and Eastern Europe.	The constant danger of nuclear war.
Soviet expansion of Communism in Eastern Europe.	
United States resistance to Soviet aggression.	

Additional Resources:

Here are two additional videos that you are free to watch if you would like to learn more about the United States' motivation to go to war in Asia during the Cold War.

