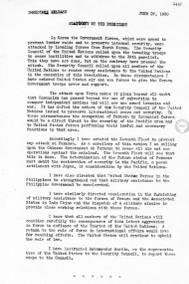


From the Cold War to Camp David: Reviewing U.S. Foreign Policy in Post-World War II Era (1948 – 1979)

Center for Legislative Archives

Graphic Organizer 1: Containing Communist Expansion after World War II

After World War II, the U.S. and its allies worked to “contain” the spread of Soviet-led communism around the globe. Articulated by President Harry S. Truman, in the Truman Doctrine, the policy of resisting communist expansion committed the U.S. to accepting the expense and danger of new global international commitments and maintaining a military force sufficient to deter communist threats. The decades-long military standoff, known as the Cold War, defined U.S. foreign policy from 1947 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991

	<p>This is a serious course upon which we embark. I would not recommend it except that the alternative is much more serious.</p> <p>The United States contributed \$341,000,000 toward winning World War II. This is an investment in world freedom and world peace.</p> <p>The assistance that I am recommending for Greece and Turkey amounts to little more than one-tenth of 1 percent of this investment. It is only common sense that we should safeguard this investment and make sure that it was not in vain.</p> <p>The seeds of totalitarian regimes are sown by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died.</p> <p>We must keep that hope alive.</p> <p>The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms.</p> <p>If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own Nation. Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events.</p> <p>I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">HARRY S. TRUMAN.</p> <p style="text-align: left;">THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 1947.</p>		
<p>Summary of the description</p>			
<p>Caption that best matches</p>			
<p>How the primary source matches the caption</p>			

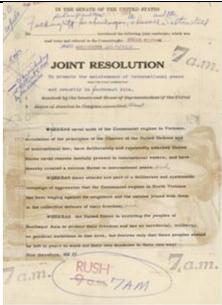
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Graphic Organizer 2:

Vietnam: the Consequences of Opposing the Spread of Communism

The Vietnam War, 1965 – 1973 was, at the time, America’s longest conflict. By passing the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, in August 1964, Congress authorized the President to “use armed force” to repel communist North Vietnamese aggression against South Vietnam. The war became very unpopular in the U.S. by 1968, but fighting continued until a peace settlement was achieved under President Richard Nixon in 1973. After the peace settlement and withdrawal of U.S. forces, North Vietnam resumed their attacks and conquered South Vietnam in 1975.

			
Summary of the description			
Caption that best matches			
How the primary source matches the caption			

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Graphic Organizer 3: Cold War Confrontation and Compromise

Cold War confrontations between the United States and communist world powers expanded throughout the 1950s. Both sides shrank from a direct confrontation, choosing instead to wage limited wars, such as those fought in Korea and Vietnam. The Cold War standoff dominated world affairs and threatened catastrophe for decades. The danger of sudden war was real and long-lasting, but tensions were lowered during the 1970s by international arms treaties negotiated between the U.S. and Soviet Union, including the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaties of 1972 and 79 that slowed the “nuclear arms race.”

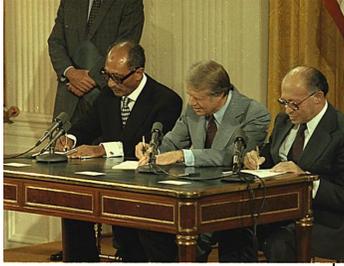
	<p>FOR FLAT RELEASE 7:00 P. M., E. D. T. OCTOBER 22, 1962 Office of the White House Press Secretary</p> <p>----- THE WHITE HOUSE REMARKS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY</p> <p>Good evening, my fellow citizens:</p> <p>This government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that impregnable island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.</p>		
Summary of the description			
Caption that best matches			
How the primary source matches the caption			

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Graphic Organizer 4: Conflict and Trade in the Middle East 1948 – 1979

Conflict exploded in 1948 when the nation of Israel was created as a Jewish Homeland in the historically Arab Palestine. Wars between Israel and its Arab neighbors were fought in 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973. The U.S. consistently supported Israel. During the same years, the U.S. became increasingly dependent on oil imported from Arab states. In the 1970s, OPEC (The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) began using the supply of oil as a weapon to punish the U.S. for supporting Israel. This strategy elevated the oil supply to being a crucial issue in U.S. domestic politics and international affairs.

			
Summary of the description			
Caption that best matches			
How the primary source matches the caption			