At what point is it appropriate to intervene in the affairs of other nations?:

**Origins of the Cold War**

How did the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences facilitate the origins of the Cold War?

**The Yalta Conference:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalin wants:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPROMISE:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. The Declaration of Liberated Europe |
| Promises the following: |
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

| 3. Dividing Germany |
| Germany: |
| Berlin: |
| Stalin wants: |
| **COMPROMISE:** |

Soviets focused on:

Americans focused on:
Here’s what the U.S. believed

1.

- 

- 

2.

- 

Americans begin promoting democracy and free enterprise

A. 

B. 

The Potsdam Conference:

Truman | Stalin | Outcomes

The Iron Curtain Descends:
Truman won the argument over reparations, but little else....
Despite growing tensions with the Soviet Union, many American officials continued to believe cooperation with the Soviets was possible.

However,

**THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE (pg 324)**

A. August:

B. Why did Stalin demand joint control of the Dardanelles with Turkey?

C. What did Presidential Advisor Dean Acheson see this as?

D. The President declared: "

E. How did Britain try to help?

F. What ended up happening with Britain?

G. Why did Truman go before Congress?

H. What was the immediate and long term goal of the Truman Doctrine?

**THE MARSHALL PLAN (pg 324-5)**

A. What kinds of problems did postwar Europe face?

B. Who proposed the Marshall Plan?

C. What was the Marshall Plan?

D. What did Truman say about the plan?

E. Was the Marshall Plan offered to the Soviet Union? Did they accept it?

F. How did Western Europe's recovery weaken the appeal of communism?

**Pick one political cartoon and explain the message/meaning of it using terms about the Cold War that you learned today.**