

# CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR GAME

## PART I, 1946-1960



Written By:  
Herschel M. Sarnoff  
David Starr Jordan High School  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
[hsarnoff@lausd.k12.ca.us](mailto:hsarnoff@lausd.k12.ca.us)

Published By:  
H.M.S. Historical Games  
729 36th Street  
Manhattan Beach, California 90266  
[www.multimedialearning.org](http://www.multimedialearning.org)

All Rights Reserved, Including the Right to Reproduce  
the game or any parts thereof in any form.

Copyright December 1985  
Revision January 2005

## RULES

### GAME TITLE: CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR GAME PART I

Objectives: By playing this game, students will:

1. become familiar with the events, leaders, and decisions of the Cold War period, 1946-1960.
2. become familiar with world geography.
3. appreciate the many factors influencing decisions made by world leaders.
4. gain practice in group decision making and discussion procedures.
5. have fun while participating in a learning experience.

### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Duplicate the following pages in the quantities indicated:
  - a. ANSWER CARD SHEET, 15 copies (cut along lines)
  - b. TEAM RECORD SHEET, one per student
  - c. MAP SHEET A, one per student
  - d. MAP SHEET B, (the one with letters), 15 or more
  - e. STUDENT UTILITY SHEET, one per student
2. Read the GAME SUMMARY. As you read, inspect each game item as it is mentioned.
3. Read the HOW TO PLAY section. Play out an actual turn or two in order to familiarize yourself with the game and procedures.
4. Appropriate pages in the classroom textbook may be assigned for student reading. This will serve as an introduction to the game. The game covers the period 1946 to 1960.
5. Give each student a copy of MAP A, a day or two before beginning the game. Tell the students they should be familiar with the location on the map of each of the places listed on the bottom of the map. This may be assigned as either home or class work.
6. Pass out the STUDENT UTILITY SHEET a day or two before playing. Researching the information will aid students in playing the game.

### GAME SUMMARY (see HOW TO PLAY for details)

The class is divided into teams of "Presidential Advisors" whose task is to suggest specific options to the President on world crisis situations. Teams will be given the problems (called DECISIONS in the game) and several possible solutions (called OPTIONS in the game). Teams must select one OPTION to present to the President (teacher). Teams should explain orally why they selected that particular OPTION. Teams selecting the correct historical OPTION will gain "INFLUENCE POINTS". The team with the most "Influence Points" at the end of the game (TURN 16) is the winners.

Optional rules are included. The first Optional Rule requires the teams to estimate the direction of U.S. defense spending (up, down, or same). The second involves identifying the President or Secretary of State who was in office at the time of

the event. The third option has the students selecting the correct location on the lettered map where the event took place.

**HOW TO PLAY:**

**A. ORGANIZATION**

1. Divide the class into 3 to 7 teams. The more teams the longer the game will take.
2. Assign each team an identifying letter (Team A, Team B, etc.) to use on all game materials.
3. Distribute the following game materials to each team in the quantities indicated: (an envelope for storage should be provided):
  - a. ANSWER CARDS, 16-20
  - b. DECISIONS PAGES, two or more sets per team
  - c. STUDENT RECORD SHEET, for recording totals and correct answers, one per student. Each student should turn in a completed sheet at the end of the game.
4. Copy the chart below onto the chalkboard or overhead projector transparency (make a Xerox copy first) to record team answers.
5. copy only enough letters for the number of teams you will have

PART I		XXX				PART II					
DECIS #	1 <sup>ST</sup> TOTAL	(20) OPTION	(5) \$\$\$	(5) MAP	(5) PRES	XXX	(20) *OPTION*	(5) *\$\$\$	(5) *MAP	(5) *PRES	FINAL TOTAL
TEAM A	20 (1)					XXX					
TEAM B	20					XXX					
TEAM C	20					XXX					
TEAM D	20					XXX					
TEAM F	20					XXX					
TEAM G	20					XXX					

\*=right answers/ (1) each team starts with 20 points /X's separate PART I from PART II/ write the current turn to the right of DECISION #

**B. GAME RULES**

1. Teams sit together.
2. Read the first DECISION to the class.

3. Teams discuss the OPTIONS and select the one they feel was the actual historical choice made at the time.
4. Teams fill in the ANSWER CARD as follows:
  - a. on LINE 1 write their Team letter
  - b. on LINE 2 write the DECISION number (#1, #2, etc.)
  - c. on LINE 3 the letter of the option chosen.  
(d, e, and f below are used only if the OPTIONAL RULE are used)
  - d. on LINE 4 teams must decide what the course of U.S. defense spending will be in the light of the world situation. If they believe defense spending will go up they write "up" on LINE 4, if they believe it will go down they write "down" on LINE 4, if they believe it will neither go up or down they write "same" on LINE 4.
  - e. On LINE 5 teams write the correct location letter (from the map) where they believe the event(s) described in the DECISION took place.
  - f. On LINE 6 teams write the name of either the President or Secretary of State who was in office during the time the historical DECISION took place. See TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET to determine which to use. The teacher will tell the students at the beginning of the turn to write in either the President or Secretary of State on LINE 6.
  - g. Each student fills in Part I of the RECORD SHEET with the answers their team has chosen even if different from their own opinion.
  - h. Teams give their completed ANSWER CARDS to the teacher.
6. Copy the information from the ANSWER CARDS onto PART I of the chalkboard chart, to the right of each team's letter.
7. Fill in PART II of the chalkboard chart using the information on the TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET which gives each turn's correct answers.
8. The teacher next awards influence points to each team using the following procedure: (NOTE: 2, 3, and 4 are optional)
  1. \* For choosing the correct OPTION a team receives 20 points.
  2. \* For choosing the correct defense spending (up, down, same) a team receives 5 points.
  3. \* For choosing the correct map location a team receives 5 points.
  4. \* For choosing the correct President or Secretary of State a team receives 5 points.
9. Total each team's points and write them under the FINAL TOTAL for the current DECISION and next turn's FIRST TOTAL.
10. Students fill in part II of their RECORD SHEETS using the information from the chalkboard chart.

**EXAMPLE:**

It is DECISION "EXAMPLE". The first DECISION is read either by the teacher or a student. The teacher tells the class they should write in the President on line 6. Each team discusses the DECISION and OPTIONS and selects one OPTION. The team fills in LINES 1 and 2 on the ANSWER CARD. On LINE 3 they write the letter of

the OPTION they have chosen. If the OPTIONAL RULES are being used they will fill in lines 4, 5 and 6. Next they give the ANSWER CARD to the teacher who, after all the ANSWER CARDS have been turned in, copies the team's choices from the ANSWER CARD to the chalkboard chart part I.

In this example the team chose OPTION B for LINE 3, "up" for LINE 4, letter "c" for LINE 5, and TRUMAN for LINE 6. The correct answers (from TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET - see EXAMPLE) are:

LINE 3...B  
LINE 4... same  
LINE 5...c  
LINE 6...TRUMAN

This turn would be scored as follows:

1. The team would receive 20 points for the correct "B" option.
2. The team would receive no points for the incorrect "up" answer.
3. The team would receive 5 points for the correct "c" answer.
4. The team would receive 5 points for the correct "TRUMAN" answer.

The team would gain a total of 30 points (out of a possible 35) for this TURN. Add the 30 points to the team's FIRST TOTAL (20 points) and write it in the FINAL TOTAL for this TURN and the FIRST TOTAL for the next TURN. The team would start the next turn with 50 points.

Repeat the above steps for each turn of the game. The team with the most points at the end of TURN 16 is the winner.

TEACHER CONFIDENTIAL SHEET: COLD WAR PART I

If you are using the optional rules, as the beginning of each decision inform the team that either the President or Secretary of State will answer for column F on the answer cards and student record sheet.

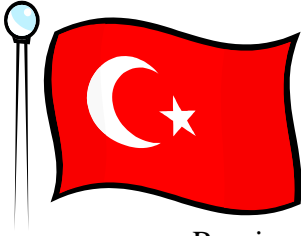
**Teacher Confidential Sheet Cold War  
Part I**

If you are using the Optional Rules, at the beginning of each DECISION, inform the teams that either the President or Secretary of State will be the Answer for Column F on the ANSWER CARDS and STUDENT RECORD SHEET

Decision One: Column F is the President			
Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J
B	Down	E	Truman
Decision Two: Column F answer of Secretary of State			
C	down	f	Byrnes
Decision Three: Column F answer is Secretary of State			
C	Up	C	Marshall
Decision Four: Column F answer is President			
B	Up	d	Truman
Decision Five: Column F answer is Secretary of State			
C	Up	C	Acheson
Decision Six: Column F answer is Secretary of State			
C	Up	H	Marshall
Decision Seven: Column F answer is Secretary of State			
A	Up	I	Acheson
Decision Eight: Column F answer is President			
C	Up	I	Truman
Decision Nine: Column F is President			
B	Down	J	Eisenhower
Decision Ten: column is Secretary of State			
B	Down	K	Dulles
Decision Eleven: Column F is President			
C	Same	G	Eisenhower
Decision Twelve: Column F is Secretary of State			
A	Up	G	Dulles
Decision Thirteen: Column F is Secretary of State			
B	Same	D	Dulles
Decision Fourteen: Column F is President			
A	Same	G	Eisenhower
Decision Fifteen: answer for Column F is President			
B	Down	B	Eisenhower
Decision Sixteen: answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
C	Down	A	Herter

## Cold War Decisions 1946-1960

### DECISION # 1: TURKEY, 1946



The Soviet Union has laid claim to Turkish territory. The Russians are pressuring Turkey for joint Soviet-Turkish administration of the Dardanelles. If the Soviet Union gains their objective they will have unlimited access through the straits. This will allow them to move warships from their Black Sea bases to the strategically important Mediterranean Sea. This

Russian access might allow the Soviets to dominate not only Turkey but also Greece and the Middle East. Which of the following Options shall we recommend to the President?

#### OPTIONS...

- A. Do Nothing: Turkey has a long border with Russia and it would be impossible for the United States to defend her. We should urge U.N. action.
  - B. We should make a show of American military might by sending an aircraft carrier group to Turkish waters. This will discourage Soviet claims and provide visible support for our Turkish allies.
  - C. We should encourage our allies in the region, Italy, Greece, and France to deal with the problem. They are much nearer Turkey and can respond question.
- 

### DECISION # 2: GREECE, 1947

In early 1947 Britain informed us (the United States) that they will be pulling their soldiers out of Greece. This would mean a Communist takeover of Greece. At present Communist guerrillas control much of the country. If Greece falls to Communism, Turkey and much of the Middle East will be endangered. Which of the following Options will we recommend to the President?

#### OPTIONS...

- A. Greece is too near the Soviet Union for the U. S. to defend. We should concentrate our resources on protecting Western Europe. A channel of communication should be opened with the Greek Communists to prevent a complete takeover by the Soviets.
- B. If Greece falls, U.S. interests will be severely impacted. We must send U.S. troops to replace the departing British.
- C. We should immediately send our Greek allies military and economic aid. This will give them the means to defend themselves. No U.S. combat troops should be sent.

---

### DECISION # 3: MARSHALL PLAN



Immediately after World War II we saved Europe from Starvation. Relief has not offered a permanent solution to the war-shattered European economy. After seven years of total war there is still economic stagnation and the threat of mass starvation. Choose one of the Options to present to the President to deal with this problem.

#### OPTIONS...

A. Europe should take care of itself. The European nations got themselves into the war and we had to finish it -- for them! We have spent too much blood and treasure on problems they created. We should spend our money solving our problems. Russia was devastated by the war and cannot be a serious threat to Western Europe. We cannot carry Europe "on our back".

B. We should help only our allies in Europe with food and money. Their economies need to be rebuilt so they can withstand Communist aggression. The estimated cost for helping our allies is \$7 billion.

C. We should help all Europe, both non-Communist and Communist, to rebuild their economies in a common effort to raise production. If the Communist nations ignore our offer we will aid those nations who request it. The estimated cost to be \$10 billion.

---

### DECISION # 4: BERLIN, 1948



In 1945 Russian armies gained control of all East Germany except for parts of the former Nazi capital, Berlin. Berlin was divided with the western half of the city under the control of the U.S. and its allies. West Berlin is an island of freedom deep within Russian controlled East Germany. Now the Russians have cut off road and rail traffic into West Berlin in an attempt to starve the city and force the allies to abandon the people of West Berlin. What should we recommend the President do to save the city?

#### OPTIONS...

A. There are two million people in West Berlin. If we do not leave the city as requested by the Russians these people will starve or freeze to death. With all roads and rail lines blocked by Russian soldiers there is no way we can supply the city. We should abandon West Berlin because it is too hard to defend.



B. We can supply the city with food and fuel using airplanes. Hundreds of planes can fly round the clock bringing in everything the city needs to survive. We should warn the Russians that force will be used to protect the supply planes if they attempt to interfere.

C. We must use force to break the Soviet blockade. We have the right of access to Berlin by treaty. We should send an armored column with air support through the Russian road blocks. We'll call their bluff. We doubt they will risk a war over access to West Berlin.

-----  
DECISION # 5: NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, 1949

George Washington warned the American people to avoid making any "permanent alliances with other nations in peace time". Now we are faced with the threat of a Communist takeover of Western Europe. Many people have become convinced that some type of mutual defense treaty is needed to offset the threat of Russian expansion. Which Option should we recommend to the President?

OPTIONS...

A. We should set up a temporary alliance with England, France and West Germany only. The alliance should last until these countries are strong enough to stand up to Russia on their own. We must make it very clear that this is only a temporary alliance.

B. No treaty alliances should be negotiated. Our fear of the Russians is based on erroneous thinking. Russia was devastated during the war and is in no shape to attack Western Europe.

C. We should form military alliances with all our European allies and Canada. The philosophy of the treaty alliance should be "an attack on one is an attack on all".

-----  
DECISION # 6: CHINA, 1948



Since the early 1930's civil war has raged in China between the Nationalist government and the Communists led by Mao Tse Tung. During the war with Japan Mao extended Communist control over large areas of China. In 1946 General Marshall went to China to arrange a peace treaty but he failed and full scale war broke out in 1947. The Communist forces are gaining ground. What should the U.S. do to prevent China from becoming another Communist nation?

OPTIONS...

A. We have done enough to help the Nationalists in China. If they cannot defeat the Communists by themselves they do not deserve to win. We should not send troops or increase our aid level.

B. We must do everything in our power to prevent a Communist takeover of China. We should send massive military aid to Chiang Kai-Shek, the Nationalist leader. Along with this aid we should send American "military advisors" and consider the use of U.S. combat units.

C. We should continue sending military and economic aid but not increase the level massively. Under no circumstances should we send U.S. military advisors or ground troops. The greatest threat to freedom is in Europe and it is there we should concentrate our resources.

-----

#### DECISION # 7: KOREA, 1950



On June 24, 1950, North Korean Armies (trained and equipped by the U.S.S.R.) invaded the Republic of South Korea without a declaration of war. South Korea is a part of the Free World and a U.S. ally. Its loss would mean that Communism has gained another free nation by the use of force. What should we recommend the President do to aid South Korea?

#### OPTIONS...

A. The attack on South Korea is clearly a violation of the United Nations Charter. We should take the aggression to the U.N. and try to get that world body to act against North Korea. The Russians are boycotting the U.N. so they will not be able to exercise their veto.

B. We must immediately send U.S. combat troops to South Korea to force the North Koreans to halt their invasion. We cannot let South Korea fall to Communism.

C. South Korea is a small remote country far from the U.S. or Europe. We should not become involved in a land war there. We should send arms and supplies to the South Koreans but no U.S. combat troops.

-----

#### DECISION # 8: KOREA: LATE 1950-1952



United Nations troops (the vast majority U.S.) have been successful. They have been brilliantly led by General MacArthur. Not only have the North Koreans been pushed out of South Korea but we have invaded and occupied most of North Korea as well. The U.N. armies are approaching the border of Red China. The Chinese have warned that they will intervene. Suddenly, in November of 1950, the Chinese launched a massive attack that drove the U.N. forces back to the 38th parallel. The 38th parallel is the recognized border between

North and South Korea. So far U.N. policy has been to fight a limited war with attacks forbidden on Red China. What should our military policy be now that China has entered the war? General MacArthur has openly criticized the President's handling of the war. This is a deliberate challenge to the principle that civilian power must be superior to that of the military. What Option should we recommend to the President?

#### OPTIONS...

A. General MacArthur has stated that there is "no substitute for victory". We believe, with the General, that, 1. U.N. forces should be allowed to attack Communist bases in Red China and, 2. Nationalist Chinese troops from Formosa be used in Korea. As for MacArthur's challenge to the President's authority we believe he was speaking from what he believes is his patriotic duty and should be given only a mild rebuke.

B. We should immediately declare a ceasefire and remove all U.N. troops from Korea. China is a powerful country and we would have to gear up for a major World War II type conflict if we stay. We do not feel South Korea warrants such an effort. As for MacArthur, he has overstepped the bounds of a military commander; we recommend that the President fire him.

C. We should hold a defensive line at the 38th parallel and attempt to open peace negotiations with China on ending the war. General Omar Bradley has stated that a full scale attack on China would involve the U.S. "in the wrong war at the wrong time and in the wrong place with the wrong enemy". We agree with General Bradley. We also recommend that MacArthur be removed from command for overstepping his role as a subordinate to the President.

-----

#### DECISION # 9: FRENCH INDO-CHINA 1954



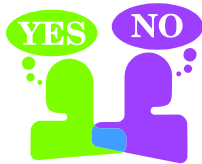
The French controlled Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonkin (known collectively as Indo-China) since 1887. Japan conquered Indo-China in the first years of WWII and French control disappeared. A local Communist resistance movement battled the Japanese in Vietnam. The anti-Japanese guerrilla army was led by Ho Chi Minh who believed that after the war Vietnam would become an independent country.

Immediately after WWII France, attempting to regain her empire, moved back again to control French Indo-China. They were met with a war of liberation from the Communist forces led by Ho Chi Minh. The U.S. supplied France with war materials in their battles against the Communist Vietnamese. The French have recently decided (after surrendering an army at Dienbienphu) to pull out of Vietnam and the rest of Indo-China. What Option should we recommend to the President to stop a Communist takeover?

OPTIONS...

- A. Under no circumstances should we allow a Communist takeover of Vietnam and Indo-China. We should encourage the French to stay but be prepared to send in American military forces to replace them if necessary.
  - B. We should participate fully in the current Geneva Peace Conference. Ngo Dinh Diem, a Vietnamese leader friendly to the United States, should be given control of the southern half of the country. The northern half will be under the control of Ho Chi Minh and will become a Communist nation. Elections are proposed to reunite the two halves in two years.
  - C. The United States has no business being involved in Indo-China. We made a mistake when we backed the French, and they lost. Let's not compound our mistake by becoming more deeply involved. Let's cut our losses now.
- 

DECISION # 10: DEBATE OVER NEUTRALISM, 1955



In May of 1955 representatives from 29 Asian and African countries met at Bandung, Indonesia. They discussed the concept that neutralism means not taking sides in the Cold War between Russia and the United States. What should our position be toward nations that decide on neutrality?

OPTIONS...

- A. The Bandung Conference represented over half the population of the globe. We should keep in mind that most of those nations were recently under the rule of Europeans. We should reluctantly accept their neutrality and work to convince them our side is clearly superior. Our own nation followed neutralist policies for much of its history.
  - B. We must denounce neutralism in the strongest terms possible. No nation or individual has the right to remain neutral in the struggle between freedom and Communism. This should be made clear to all nations who say they are neutral but want American aid.
- 

DECISION # 11: MIDDLE EAST, 1956



In 1955 it was becoming obvious that the U.S.S.R. was planning a move in the Middle East. U.S. interests in the region go back before the war, with oil and other investments. In 1948 we supported the establishment of the Jewish State of Israel.

In 1955 Russia signed a commercial treaty with Egypt and began sending tanks and other military equipment in exchange for Egyptian cotton. We had promised Nasser, the ruler of Egypt, a loan to build a giant dam at Aswan on the Nile River. Nasser began making deals with Red China and we canceled the loan to show our displeasure.

Nasser, feeling humiliated by the U.S., seized the Suez Canal from its British and French owners (our allies). Britain, France, and Israel, without consulting us, attacked Egypt. Israel seized the Sinai Peninsula while the British and French captured the Northern part of the Suez Canal. What option should we recommend to the President to deal with this unforeseen invasion by our allies?

OPTIONS...

- A. We've had our own problems with Egypt and should openly support our allies, Britain, France, and Israel, in their attack on Egypt.
- B. We should take the issue to the United Nations and support our allies. Egypt was wrong in seizing the Canal. It should be returned to its rightful owners, Britain and France. We must block any attempt by Russia to condemn them in the U.N.
- C. Britain, France, and Israel attacked Egypt without consulting us. Their attack has risked a world war. We should take the issue to the U.N. and vote to condemn them for their invasion and to return the Suez Canal to Egypt. We should vote this way even if it means voting with the Soviet Union.

-----  
DECISION # 12: U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, POST 1957

The Suez Canal crisis, with the U.S. not backing its allies, weakened our prestige and appeared to open the door for Russian expansion in the Middle East. Britain and France are no longer influential in the area. If the Free World is to have any influence in the area the U.S. must accept the responsibility. Should we take on this burden and if we do how should we show the world our determination?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should simply state that the Middle East is out of bounds to Communist expansion and that we will use military force to defend the area.
- B. We should encourage Britain and France to return to the area with military force by securing their old military bases. With our other commitments in the world we cannot take on the Middle East as well.
- C. Our strategy should be to form alliances with friendly Arab countries in the region. We can supply them with weapons and money so they can defend themselves. The U.S. should never use its own forces in the area.

-----



: REVOLT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN, 1956

In October of 1956 Hungary and Poland tried to free themselves from the iron grip of the Soviet Union. There were riots fighting and between Polish and Russian troops occurred. In Hungary the people rose up against the Russian and a new government was established. Although Poland gained a greater degree of freedom, Hungary has been invaded by Soviet troops and fighting has broken out in Budapest, the capital. What should we recommend the President do to aid the Hungarian freedom fighters?

OPTIONS...

- A. The United States should immediately offer military aid to the Hungarian freedom fighters. We should do all that is possible to prevent Russia from reestablishing a puppet Communist government there.
- B. All we can do is offer our sympathy to the brave Hungarian people. If we try and aid them we risk war with the Soviet Union. Hungary is not worth a possible third world war.
- C. We must help Hungary but not alone. A conference of our NATO allies should be called to decide on a unified western strategy to keep Hungary free.

-----  
DECISION # 14: LEBANON AND JORDAN, 1958



In July of 1958 the pro-western King of Iraq was assassinated by army officers who were backed by the Russians and Egypt's Nasser. Two small nations, Lebanon and Jordan, were put in danger by Iraq's change of government. What should the U.S. do to insure the safety of these two weak Middle East nations?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should immediately consult with our allies and then send U.S. troops to the two countries. If they are agreeable, one or more of our allies can also send a military expedition.
- B. Jordan and Lebanon have been traditionally in the British and French sphere of influence. While we believe something should be done to protect Lebanon and Jordan, it should be done by others and not us. We recommend against using U.S. military forces.

C. Although Lebanon and Jordan appear to be in some danger we do not believe the threat is worth any U.S. or NATO military intervention. We recommend that our nation watch developments and consider sending military aid if circumstances warrant.

-----

#### DECISION # 15: GUATEMALA, 1954

The government of Guatemala is showing signs of Communist influence. They are threatening to take over the lands owned by the American United Fruit Company and distribute them to landless peasants. Guatemala, after being refused arms from the U.S., is now buying weapons from Communist countries. The U.S. is worried about Communists taking over Guatemala. What Options should we recommend to the President to prevent the establishment of a Communist state in the Western Hemisphere?

#### OPTIONS...

A. We must take action, but not alone. Many Latin American nations still think of us as the "Colossus of the North" because of our previous interventions in the region. We should call an Inter-American conference and decide on joint regional action.

B. We should work with other nations in the hemisphere. An Inter-American conference should be called but we should secretly train and equip an anti-Communist army to overthrow the government in Guatemala.

C. American companies have been taking advantage of small Central American nations such as Guatemala for many years. The government in Guatemala, while having some Communist elements is only trying to help their poverty stricken people. We should work with the Guatemalan government and prevent them from slipping under Communist control. We recommend no U.S. or regional military intervention.

-----

#### DECISION # 16: CUBA, 1960

U.S. policy on Latin America underwent a reappraisal after Vice- President



Nixon met hostile demonstrations in a 1958 tour though the region. Among our new policies we decided not to use military intervention to overthrow hostile governments. But now in Cuba a potentially dangerous situation has arisen. The corrupt and unpopular dictator, Batista, has been overthrown by rebels led by Fidel Castro. Castro, at first, had been aided by the U.S., but now he has declared himself a Communist and wants aid from the Soviet Union. What should the United States

do?

#### OPTIONS...

A. We should call an Inter-American conference and seek to overthrow Castro by forces from both the U.S. and Latin American nations. If the other nations do not agree we ourselves should invade and topple Castro.

B. We have pledged not to intervene in Latin America. We should hold serious discussions with both Castro and our allies in an attempt to keep Cuba from falling under Soviet control. Massive American aid should be offered to Castro as a bribe to keep him from seeking Soviet aid.

C. We must take some action against Castro that stop short of a military invasion. The U.S. is the main buyer of Cuba's major export, sugar. We should stop buying sugar. This will damage their economy and make Castro more likely to see things our way. If this fails we should break off all relations with Cuba and isolate her from the rest of the hemisphere.



STUDENT UTILITY SHEET

CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR GAME: PART I:

Research the items on this sheet in your textbook, encyclopedias, or other library reference books.




PEOPLE:		
1. Truman	8. J.F. Dulles	15. Ho Chi Minh
2. Eisenhower	9. Fidel Castro	16. F. Batista
3. J. F. Byrnes	10. G.A. Nasser	17. Ngo Din Diem
4. D. Acheson	11. Mao Tse Tung	
5. E.R. Stettinus	12. Chiang Kai-Shek	
6. G. Marshall	13. Douglas MacArthur	
7. C. Herter	14. Omar Bradley	

IMPORTANT TERMS:	
1. Marshall Plan	11. Iron Curtain
2. Communism	12. "Colossus of the North"
3. Free World	
4. Coldwar	
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	
6. United Nations	
7. Korean War	
8. 38th Parallel	
9. Neutralism	
10. Bandung Conference	

PLACES WHERE IMPORTANT COLD WAR EVENTS TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 1946 AND 1960:	
1. Turkey (Dardanelles)	12. Lebanon
2. Greece	13. Jordan
3. Western Europe	14. Suez Canal
4. West Berlin	15. Hungary
5. China	16. Poland
6. South Korea	17. Guatemala
7. French Indo-China	18. Central America
8. Middle East	19. Cuba
9. Egypt	20. North Korea
10. Israel	21. U.S.S.R.
11. Iraq	22. Eastern Europe



ANSWER CARD SHEET (DUPLICATE SHEET AND CUT ALONG LINES)

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_


2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

ANSWER CARD 

1. TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_

2. TURN # \_\_\_\_\_

3. OPTION(LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) \_\_\_\_\_

5. LOCATION (LETTER) \_\_\_\_\_

6. PRES/ SOFS \_\_\_\_\_

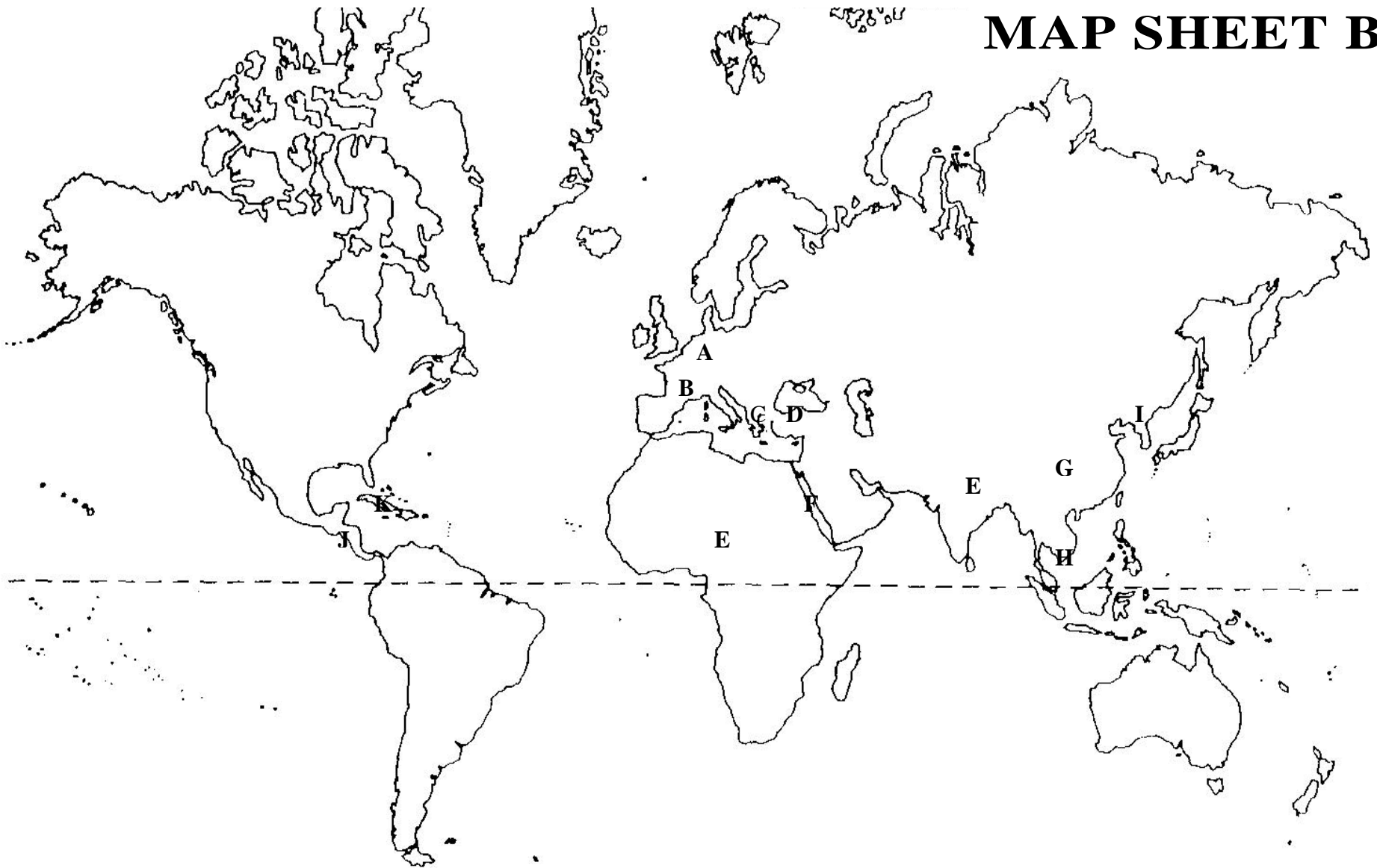
# MAP SHEET A



**FIND THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THIS WORLD MAP:**

1.Turkey 2.Greece 3.Eastern Europe(West Berlin) 4. Western Europe 5. China 6.Korea 7.Indo China (South East Asia) 8 Asia and Africa 9.Middle East 10.Central America 11.Cuba

# MAP SHEET B



**FIND THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THIS WORLD MAP:**

1.Turkey 2.Greece 3.Eastern Europe(West Berlin) 4. Western Europe 5. China 6.Korea 7.Indo China (South East Asia) 8 Asia and Africa 9.Middle East 10.Central America 11.Cuba