

Rivals and Restraint

Trace confrontation and peaceful coexistence during the Cold War.

10.6b "The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline an example of confrontation in each paragraph. Circle two examples of efforts to reduce tensions anywhere in the passage.

Confrontation and Cooperation

- ① After World War II, the United States and Soviet Union competed for security, influence, and rival political and economic systems. Nuclear weapons made open war between them especially dangerous. Confrontation included alliances, weapons buildups, espionage, and intervention abroad. NATO formed in 1949; the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact followed in 1955. These alliances strengthened members' defenses while deepening Europe's division. Nonaligned countries sought independent foreign policies while sometimes cooperating with a superpower.
- ② In 1962, Soviet missiles in Cuba prompted President John F. Kennedy's naval quarantine. Negotiations ended the crisis: the Soviet Union removed the missiles, and the United States pledged not to invade Cuba and secretly agreed to withdraw its missiles from Turkey. Other conflicts involved direct superpower intervention. U.S. troops fought in Vietnam while the Soviet Union supplied North Vietnam. Soviet troops fought in Afghanistan after invading in 1979, while the United States aided Afghan resistance groups. Local movements had their own goals; their populations experienced devastating wars.
- ③ During the 1970s, détente sought to ease tensions without ending competition. Nixon and Brezhnev signed the SALT I agreements in 1972, limiting certain strategic missile launchers and missile defenses. National monitoring capabilities, including satellites, supported verification. Nuclear weapons and regional conflicts remained. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan undermined détente: U.S. responses included sanctions and a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Cooperation repeatedly faced renewed confrontation.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two forms of confrontation described in paragraph 1.

2 What did the Soviet Union and the United States each do to help end the Cuban missile crisis?

3 Contrast U.S. and Soviet roles in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

4 How does paragraph 3 show that détente included both peaceful coexistence and continued rivalry?
Give one detail for each idea.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write three sentences advising a leader during a Cold War crisis. Propose one defensive step and one peaceful step, then explain how they could protect security while reducing the risk of war.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline an example of confrontation in each paragraph. Circle two examples of efforts to reduce tensions anywhere in the passage. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two forms of confrontation described in paragraph 1.	Any two: military alliances, weapons buildups, espionage, or struggles over other nations.
2	What did the Soviet Union and the United States each do to help end the Cuban missile crisis?	The Soviet Union removed its missiles from Cuba. The United States pledged not to invade Cuba and secretly agreed to withdraw U.S. missiles from Turkey.
3	Contrast U.S. and Soviet roles in Vietnam and Afghanistan.	U.S. troops fought in Vietnam while the Soviet Union supplied North Vietnam. Soviet troops fought in Afghanistan while the United States aided Afghan resistance groups.
4	How does paragraph 3 show that détente included both peaceful coexistence and continued rivalry? Give one detail for each idea.	Coexistence: SALT I limited certain missile launchers and defenses, with monitoring for verification. Rivalry: the Afghan invasion and U.S. sanctions or Olympic boycott.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

I would coordinate defensive preparations with allies while avoiding an attack. I would propose talks on reciprocal weapons limits with agreed monitoring. These steps could protect security while reducing fears of a surprise attack and giving both sides a way to avoid war.

Accept accurate equivalent evidence. Policy proposals should include a defensive and a peaceful step plus a reasoned explanation; they need not guarantee success.