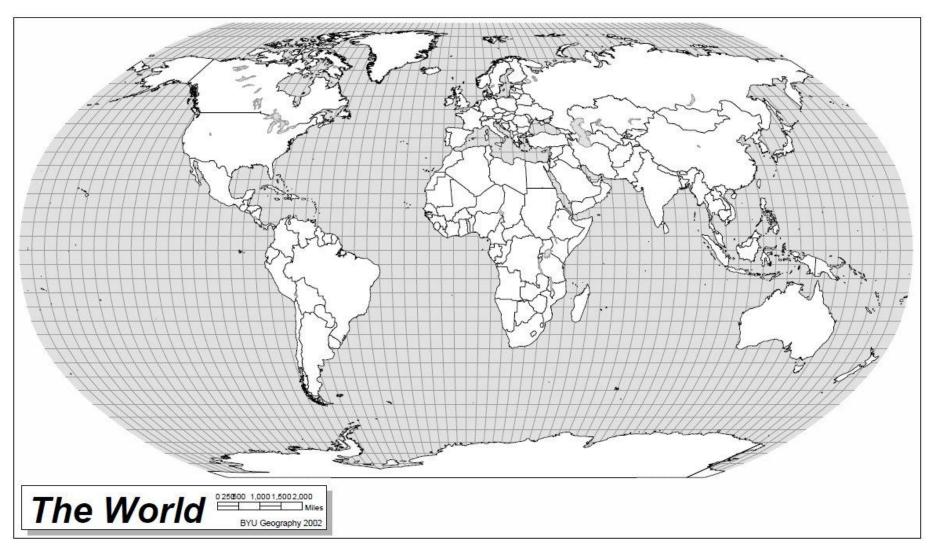
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Cold War Conflicts



Predict: How would geography affect Cold War conflicts?

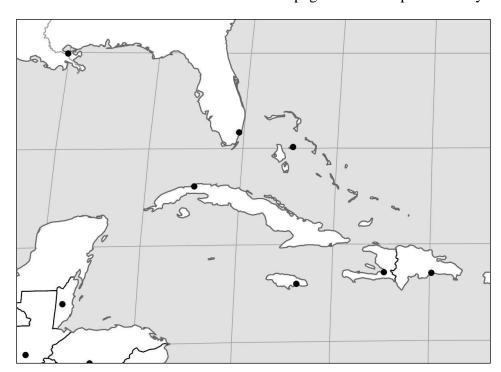
Cuba

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Please read page 506 sub-header *Cuba Goes Communist* to answer the following questions.

1.	Who established a communist government in Cuba? How does this person accomplish this?
2.	How does the United States and President Kennedy respond to the communist government in Cuba?
	Was this action a success?
Pl	ease read page 507 <i>Cuban Missiles Spark a Crisis</i> and the infographic to answer the question below.
3	Summarize the Cuban Missile Crisis. Remember to include the Who, What, Where, When, and Why.
٠.	Temperature the Guerri Missile Grissis. Remainder to include the Whist, White, White, When, and Whij.

Mapping ActivityPlease turn to page 714 to complete activity below



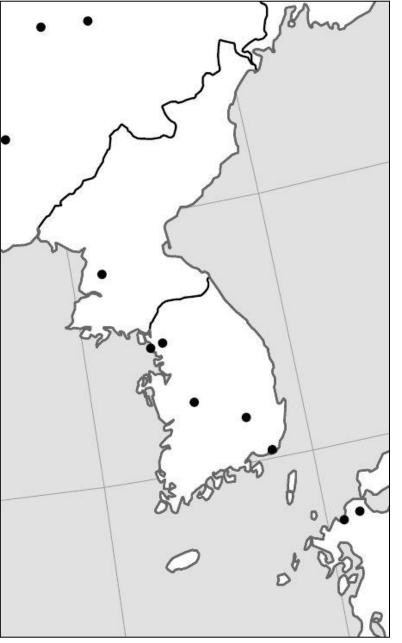
Mapping Activity

- **1.** Locate Cuba on the map.
- **2.** *Mark and color Cuba.*
- **3.** Locate the U.S. on the map.
- **4.** *Mark and color the U.S.*

1. Analyze the map above. Why did the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba present a problem for the United States?

The Korean War

Look at the map on the Power Point to answer the following questions. Mark, label and color each item on the map below.



- **1.** What serves as the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea?
- **2.** What is the capital of North Korea?
- **3.** What is the capital of South Korea?
- **4.** What 2 countries border North Korea?
- **5.** What bodies of water surround North and South Korea?
- **6.** What natural features serves as the border between China and North Korea?

Predict

Analyze the map above. Take a moment to consider the physical features and the political features (countries). How might geography impact the Korean War?

Stages of the Korean War

Analyze maps on the Power Point to match the stages of the Korean War.

 Stage 1 – June 25, 1950; North Korea attacks the South and captures the capital of Seoul.
 Stage 2 – late July, 1950; North Korea pushes the United Nations forces to the southeast corner of the peninsula.
 Stage 3 – September 1951; United Nations forces stage an amphibious invasion near Seoul, recapture Seoul, and cut the North Korean supply lines.
 Stage 4 – October 1951; United Nations forces push the North Koreans across the 38th parallel and further north (China feels threatened by the massive invasion of North Korea).
 Stage 5 – November 1951; China enters the war, which creates "an entirely new war," and the capital of Seoul is retaken by the North Koreans.
 Stage 6 – January 1952; United Nations forces recapture Seoul and a stalemate commences.
What geographic advantages did North Korea have?

The Two Koreas

Analyze the images on the Power Point to complete the next section.

North Korea	South Korea		
Based on the satellite image predict how life in North	Based on the satellite image, predict how life in South		
Korea may be like.	Korea may be like.		
Describe life in North Korea. Is this description similar to your prediction?	Describe life in South Korea. Is this description similar to your prediction?		

What factors led to the differences between North Korea and South Korea?

Vietnam



Map Analysis

What geographic similarities does Vietnam share with Korea? What are some differences?

Predict: How might geography affect the Vietnam War.

Questions

Analyze the photos on the Power Point and read pages 530 - 532 to answer the following questions.

1. Based on the map above, why might the U.S. have wanted to extend fighting into Cambodia?

2. How did Vietnam's geography and landscape create disadvantages for U.S. Forces?

3. What is the significance of the Tet Offensive? How does the geography impact its success?

The Vietnam War Ends
Read page 532 to answer the following questions.

1.	What factors led to American opposition to the war?		
2.	What agreement led to America's withdrawal from Vietnam?		
2	When and how did Namb Wistmans win the grown?		
3.	When and how did North Vietnam win the war?		