



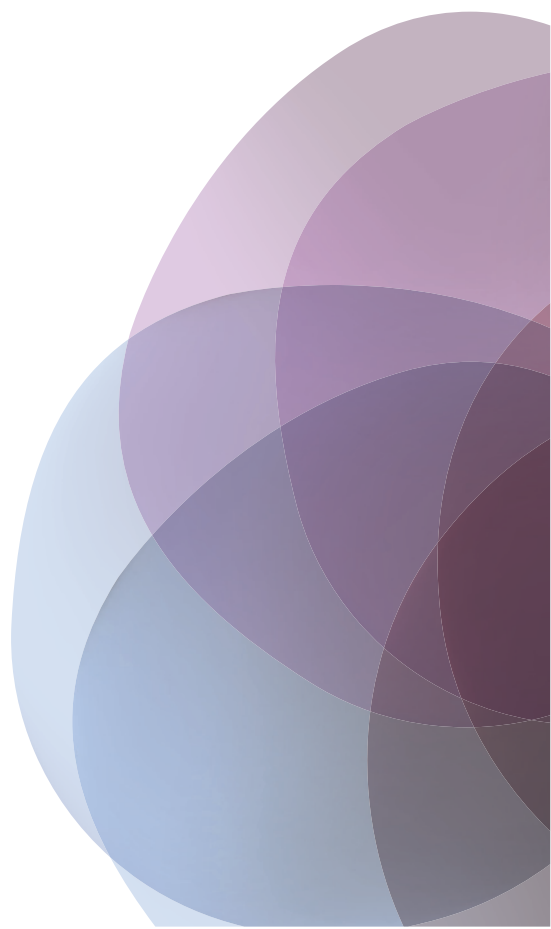
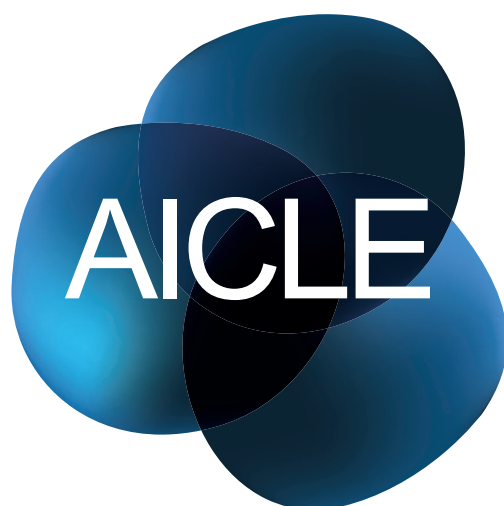
Ciencias Sociales

Secundaria



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Inglés



Identificación del material AICLE

TÍTULO	The Cold War
NIVEL LINGÜÍSTICO SEGÚN MCER	A2.2
IDIOMA	Inglés
ÁREA / MATERIA	Historia
NÚCLEO TEMÁTICO	El mundo tras la II Guerra Mundial. La Guerra Fría.
GUIÓN TEMÁTICO	La unidad abarca los primeros pasos de la Guerra Fría y cómo se va conformando el mundo tras las Conferencias de Yalta y Potsdam. Se insiste en la bipolarización y la formación de dos grandes bloques y se exponen algunos de los conflictos más significativos. Se pone al alumno en la situación de decidir en momentos de crisis mundial tratando de buscar la empatía.
FORMATO	PDF
CORRESPONDENCIA CURRICULAR	4º de Educación Secundaria
AUTORÍA	Alberto de los Ríos Sánchez
TEMPORALIZACIÓN APROXIMADA	5 sesiones. Más una ficha de autoevaluación de contenidos y destrezas.
COMPETENCIAS BÁSICAS	Lingüística: mediante la lectura comprensiva de textos sobre la Guerra Fría. Social y ciudadana: la simulación de situaciones de crisis. Tratamiento de la información: apreciación de diversas fuentes para tomar decisiones. Aprender a aprender: interpretando las diversas fuentes de información sobre la Guerra Fría para formarse una idea sobre el período.
OBSERVACIONES	Los contenidos de las sesiones pueden exceder de una hora de clase real, especialmente cuando se llevan a cabo algún 'role play'. Las actividades de postarea, al final de cada sesión podían utilizarse todas como actividad final, junto a la ficha de autoevaluación. Además, cada sesión puede utilizarse de forma independiente.

Tabla de programación AICLE

OBJETIVOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conocer las principales etapas y periodos cronológicos en el mundo - Identificar y explicar los factores que influyen en un hecho o proceso histórico significativo - Situar en el tiempo y en el espacio las grandes transformaciones y conflictos mundiales que han tenido lugar en el siglo XX 		
CONTENIDOS DE CURSO / CICLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Localización en el tiempo y en el espacio de los acontecimientos y procesos históricos más relevantes - Identificación de los factores que intervienen en los procesos de cambio histórico - El orden político y económico mundial en la segunda mitad del siglo XX: bloques de poder y modelos socioeconómicos 		
TEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definición de Guerra Fría - Comunismo y capitalismo - El mundo tras Yalta y Potsdam - Los grandes conflictos durante la Guerra Fría - Análisis de un conflicto: la crisis de los misiles en Cuba 		
MODELOS DISCURSIVOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrastar sistemas políticos y económicos - Definir tipos de conflictos y enfrentamientos - Secuenciar procesos históricos 		
TAREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulación de una conferencia política - Tabla resumen de acontecimientos - Eje cronológico - Análisis de imágenes - Simulación de una situación de crisis 		
CONTENIDOS LINGÜÍSTICOS	FUNCIONES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predecir y tomar decisiones - Comparar y contrastar - Expresar ventajas y desventajas 	ESTRUCTURAS: <p>there is, there are, I can see...</p> <p>Churchill had lost the elections while, but, however</p> <p>I will if I invade the island...</p>	LÉXICO: <p>Capitalism, communism, mass destruction, relationships, meeting, agreement, disagreement, split, blockade, spy, truce, deal, exchange...</p>
CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situar en el tiempo y en el espacio los periodos y hechos trascendentes y procesos históricos relevantes - Identificar las causas y consecuencias de hechos y procesos históricos significativos estableciendo conexiones entre ellas - Caracterizar y situar en el tiempo y en el espacio las grandes transformaciones y conflictos mundiales que han tenido lugar en la segunda parte del siglo XX 		

**THE COLD WAR.
AN INTRODUCTION TO THE KEY FACTS OF THE
POST WAR WORLD.**



BEFORE YOU START
Look at Berlin Wall.
Do you know about any walls in other countries?
Do you agree with the construction of walls to keep people
from going or coming?

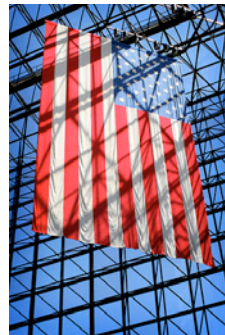
SESSION 1. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE COLD WAR. ONE WORLD, TWO SYSTEMS: COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM.

PRETASK



1. Vocabulary. Write the following words or phrases next to the pictures below. Some words have more than one corresponding picture.

- capitalism the cold war weapons of mass destruction
 private property tense relationship one political party
 international affairs nuclear fear elections business
 major crises



2. Listening. Predicting the topic.

Listen to your teacher. Guess what the reading will be about. Circle the words and phrases that you hear.

- USA tense relationship private property one political party Cold War
 nuclear war Berlin Wall State control major crisis
 mass destruction

TASK. WHAT IS A COLD WAR? A DEFINITION.

SOURCE 1. The definition of a Cold War.



The Cold War is what we call the tense relationship between the USA (and Western countries) and the USSR after World War II. The Cold War dominated international affairs for decades. During this period, major crises occurred, including:

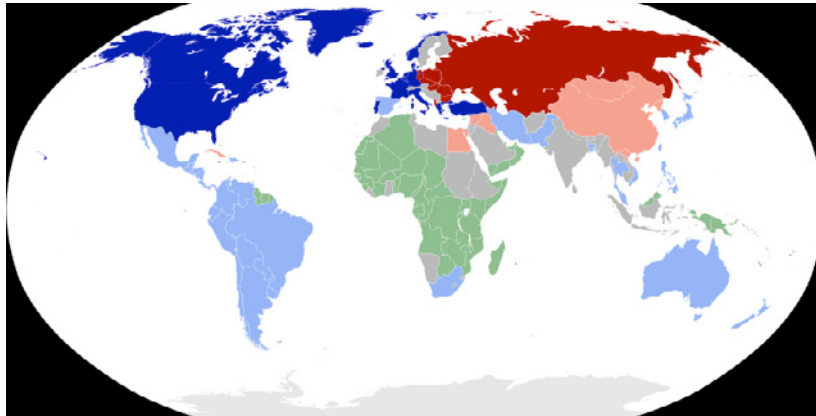
- The Cuban Missile Crisis
- The Korean War
- The Vietnam War
- The Hungarian Crisis
- The Berlin Blockade and the building of the Berlin Wall.

During this period there was a widespread and deep fear of the use of nuclear weapons, the most terrible weapons of mass destruction ever built.

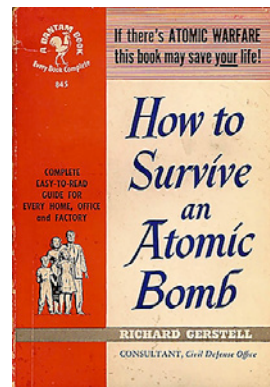
This 'Cold War' also demonstrated how two different worlds, capitalism and communism, fought to spread all over the world.



SOURCE 2. Mapping the Cold War.



SOURCE 3. An American book from Cold War Times: "How to survive an atomic bomb"



ANALYZING SOURCES.

1. Defining the Cold War. Choose the best definition for a “cold war”. **E**

- A cold relationship between the USA and the USSR
- A war between the USA and the USSR
- A difficult relationship between the USA and the USSR.
- A diplomatic relationship between the USA and the USSR.

2. Write down a list of capitalist and communist countries from source 2. **E**

Capitalist countries

1. USA 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Communist countries

2. USSR 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

3. Look at source 3. What did people fear most during the Cold War?

4. Do you think that this picture represents the Cold War? Why or why not? **E** **D**

Talk about some historical facts that are related to this image and say what you think is happening.

(* Note that “gook” is an insulting term for people of Asian descent.)



COMPARING CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM.



Look at the statements below. Some of them belong to the communist system and some to the capitalist system.

Anyone can start a new business	Anyone can own properties. Property is private.	The economy is controlled by the State
Only one political party rules the country	Economic equality is the objective	Private property is not allowed
There are opportunities for all	There are low standards of living for all	Profits go to the State, and everyone benefits from it
There's a wide gap between rich and poor	There's a free economy	There are elections to choose the President and representatives



1. Fill in the table using the statements above.

communist system	capitalist system

3. Writing. Communism vs. capitalism.

In pairs, complete a text comparing communism and capitalism. Use the information you have previously written in the table. Remember to use words like 'but', 'however' and 'nevertheless' to make your writing more fluid. The following sentences may also be useful: 'on one hand ... on the other hand', 'while...'. etc.

Communism and capitalism are very different economical and political systems. While in capitalist countries ...

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED.

1. Read the following sentences. Decide if they are true or false, find the mistakes, and correct the sentences.

• The Cold War is the term used to describe the tense relationship between the USA (and Western countries) and the USSR after World War I.



- In capitalist countries, the economy is controlled by the State.
- In communist countries, only one political party rules the country, whereas in capitalist countries different political parties can rule the country.
- In communist countries, private property is not allowed, but in capitalist countries, anyone can own property.

2. Organize these words or phrases and write them in the boxes below.

controlled by the state tense relationship one political party
private property international affairs Berlin blockade Nuclear fear
elections business major crises weapons of mass destruction
expansion all over the world gap between rich and poor

Cold war	Communism	Capitalism

SESSION 2. CONTROLLING THE WORLD AFTER WWII. THE YALTA AND POSTDAM CONFERENCES.

1. Vocabulary. Look at the words below. Listen and repeat.



2. Look at these groups of words. Can you guess the main topic for this session? Write a short text predicting the main ideas of this lesson.



re-establishment	reorganization	reparation	demilitarization
conference	meeting	leaders	
discussion	agreement	disagreement	
commitment	border zone	split	occupation

I think we will learn about ...

The topic will probably be about ...



THE YALTA CONFERENCE.

The Yalta Conference was on February 1945. This wartime meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and General Secretary Joseph Stalin, respectively tried to address Europe's postwar reorganization. Mainly it was meant to restore order in Europe.

It was the second of three wartime conferences between the Big Three (Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin). It was followed by the Potsdam Conference. The key points of the meeting were:

An agreement that the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany would come first. After the war, Germany would be split into four occupied zones.

Stalin agreed that France would have a fourth occupation zone in Germany and Austria but it would have to be formed out of the American and British zones.

Germany would suffer a process of demilitarization and de-nazification. The creation of a reparation council, which would be located in Russia. The status of Poland was discussed. It was agreed to reorganize the communist Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland that had been installed by the Soviet Union "on a broader democratic basis."

Churchill alone pushed for free elections in Poland.

Stalin agreed to participate in the United Nations.

Stalin agreed to enter the fight against the Empire of Japan within 90 days after the defeat of Germany.

Nazi war criminals would be hunted down and brought to justice.

A "Committee on the Dismemberment of Germany" would organize the defeated country. Its purpose was to decide whether Germany was to be divided into six nations.



POSTDAM CONFERENCE (July to August 1945)

Changes. From Yalta to Potsdam.

By April 1945, Roosevelt had died and Truman had taken over. Truman was extremely anti- Communist. During the Potsdam conference, Churchill (a conservative leader,) had lost an election and was replaced by Attlee (a labor party leader). Above all, Germany had been defeated.

In addition, disagreement had grown among the leaders. Truman was angry about the idea of a communist Poland under Stalin's control, and Stalin was furious because Truman had not told him that the USA had the atomic bomb ready.

Main agreements.

The splitting of Germany into zones

Germany would have to pay reparations to the USSR

War criminals would be brought to court

Truman demanded that the USSR hold free elections for Eastern Europe. Both, the Americans and British, were alarmed because communists were coming to power in the countries of Eastern Europe.

After Potsdam. The 'Iron curtain'

One year later Stalin set up the Iron Curtain, a border between East and West Europe - Stalin took control of Eastern Europe and used it as a security zone in case of any future invasions from the West.

TEXT ATTACK! READING COMPREHENSION



1. Use the table below to summarize the agreements.

YALTA CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS				
Germany	Poland	Reparations	Nazi criminals	Other issues

2. Look at the pictures. What are the main differences between Yalta and Potsdam  



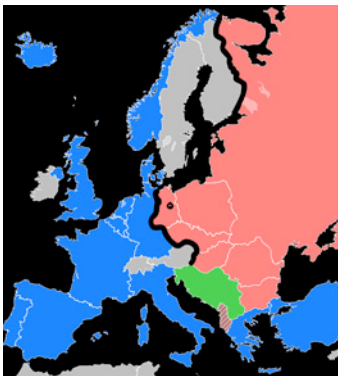
Yalta leaders



Potsdam leaders

New leaders: _____
Historical facts: _____
Disagreements: _____

3. Stating a definition. Look at the following images, read the Potsdam Conference text again, and write a definition for  



Iron Curtain: _____

ROLE PLAY: THE 'BIG THREE' GAME.



Work in groups of 4. One of you will be Churchill, one Roosevelt and one Stalin. The other student will be the chairman (or scribe). You are in Yalta (Crimea, Ukraine) and you must write down an agreement after discussing your proposals. Read carefully through 'your ideas'.

Stalin



Churchill



Roosevelt



Write down your agreement in the box below. The scribe will read the text.

It was agreed between Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin at Yalta, on February 1945, that:

1. The three governments will fight Nazi Germany until victory.
- 2....

STALIN

- you are very worried about the security of the USSR
- you want a friendly new government in Poland
- you agree to help in the war against Japan
- you want to extend your influence in Eastern Europe
- you want to start the United Nations as soon as possible

CHURCHILL

- you don't trust Stalin; you think he wants to control the world
- you are worried about the future of Poland; you want a free Poland
- you think that Germany should be divided into zones
- you think that the United Nations should be started as soon as possible
- you think that Poland is the main conference issue. You don't want a communist Poland

ROOSEVELT

- you agree to allow prisoners of war to return to Russia
- you want Stalin's help in the war against Japan
- you want to start the United Nations as soon as possible
- you want democracy all over Europe
- you trust Stalin; you think the US and the USSR can be friends
- you like the idea of the zones in Germany

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED.

1. Circle the word or phrase that doesn't belong

reorganization	conference	discussion	commitment
reparation	meeting	agreement	border
demilitarization	surrender	defeat	zone
criminal	leaders	disagreement	split

2. Talking about facts in the past. Make a list of historical facts from the following text.

Changes between Yalta and Potsdam.

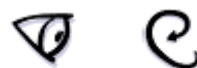
By April 1945, Roosevelt had died and was replaced by Truman. Truman was extremely anti-Communist. During the Potsdam conference, Churchill (conservative leader) had lost an election and was replaced by Attlee (a labor party leader). Above all, Germany had been defeated.

Disagreement had grown among the leaders. Truman was angry about the idea of a communist Poland under Stalin's control and Stalin was furious because Truman had not told him that the USA already had the atomic bomb.

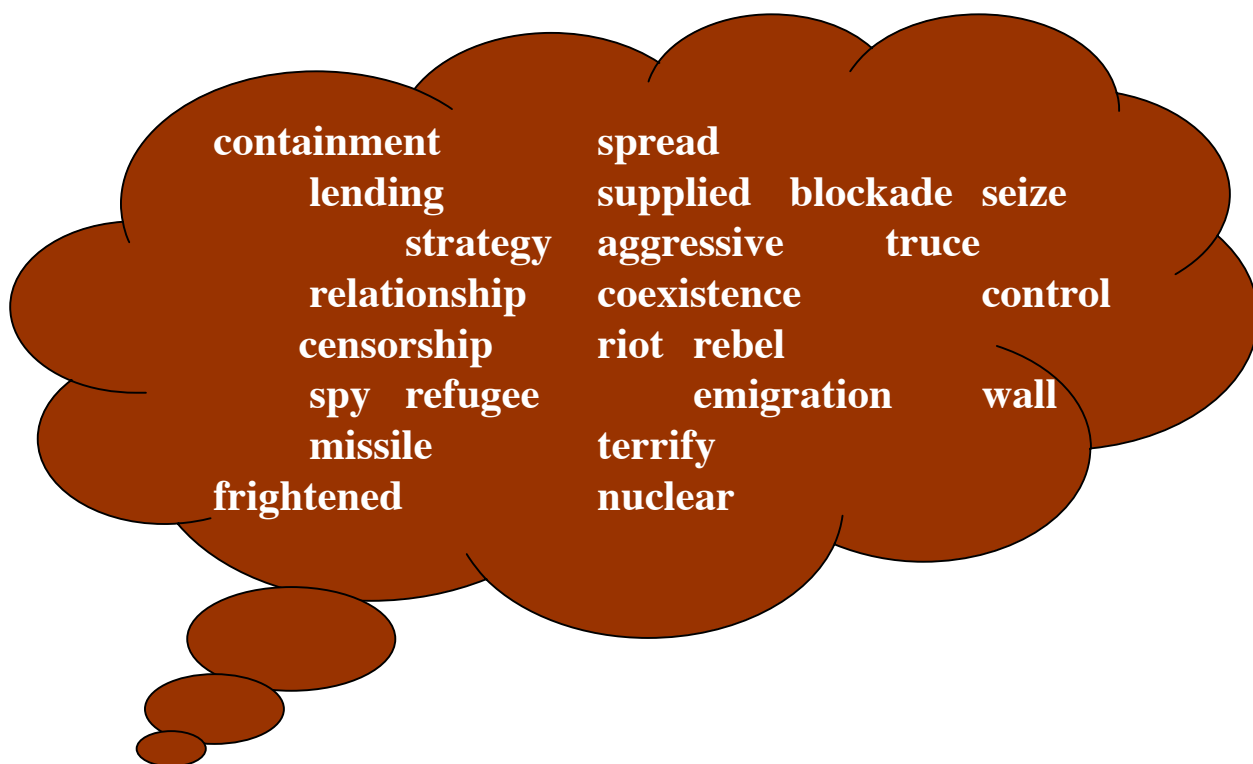
1. By April 1945, Roosevelt had died.
2. Truman replaced him.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6...

SESSION 3&4. A TIMELINE OF COLD WAR MAJOR CRISIS.

PRETASK



1. Vocabulary- Look at the words inside the cloud. All of them are words related to the Cold War period. Listen to the pronunciation and repeat them.

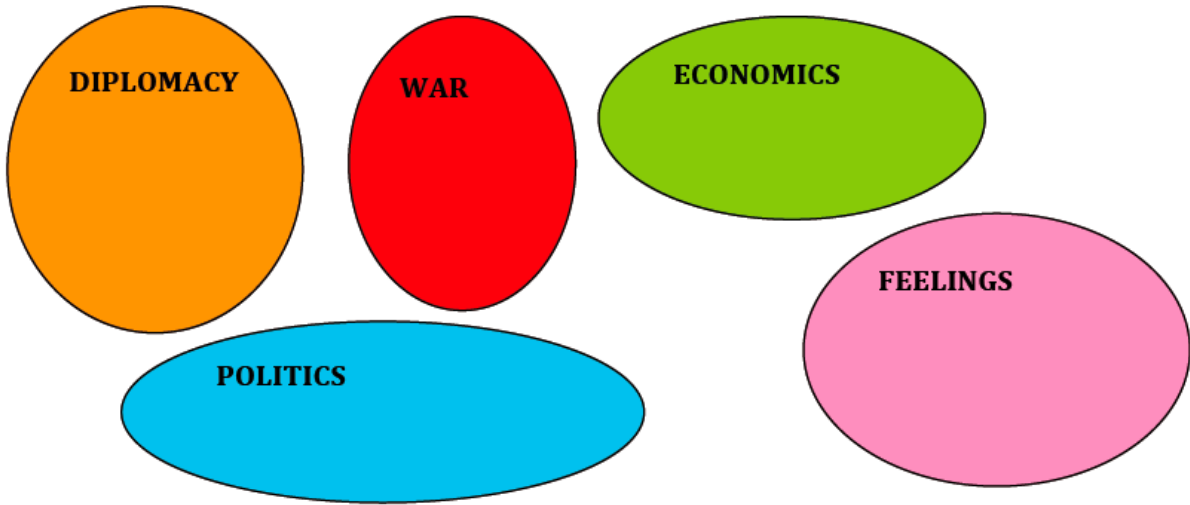


2. Fill in the table using the words in the cloud. Can you guess which topic they are related to?



CONTENTS	VOCABULARY
GREECE	
TRUMAN DOCTRINE	
MARSHALL PLAN	
BERLIN	
KOREAN WAR	
KHRUSHCHEV ERA	
HUNGARY CRISIS	
U2 CRISIS	
CUBAN CRISIS	

3. Write the vocabulary under the correct categories. 



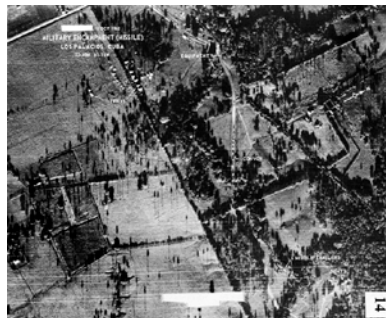
TASK: TIMING THE COLD WAR. THE ROAD TO TENSION.

1. Jigsaw reading. 

The class will be divided into groups of five. Each student will have a different sheet. You must read your text, compare it with your partners' texts and fill in the answer sheet) see the jigsaw reading and answer sheets)

2. Cold War pictures. Write one these titles for the following pictures: 

- MARSHALL PLAN
- CREATION OF NATO
- BERLIN BLOCKADE
- HUNGARY
- KHRUSHCHEV ERA
- KOREAN WAR
- POTSDAM CONFERENCE
- YALTA CONFERENCE
- CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
- BERLIN WALL





3. Building a cold war timeline.

Class remains divided into groups of five. Using the information of the jigsaw reading, make a timeline including periods and facts, a short explanation and dates or years. Use the timeline worksheet for this purpose.



4. Writing. Look at this photo. Write a short text about it. Answer the following questions in the text: When was this photo taken? Why? What did the protestors want? What were they afraid of? Why? What solution did they think was the best?



WHAT I HAVE LEARNED.



1. Find and circle the mistakes in the following text.

Superpower tension had reached its peak after the U2 crisis, the Berlin Wall and the expansion of communism to Vietnam. The Cuban revolution, led by Fidel Castro was not originally capitalist, but Castro approached the US for protection against the closer USSR. An invasion of Cuba by rebels supported by America was sent from Florida and it failed (1961). In response to that, Soviet missiles were installed in sites around Cuba pointing to the US. U2 spy planes had discovered them in 1962. Kennedy imposed a naval blockade. The tension could not escalate further. The next step would be the invasion of US and likely a conventional war. The world was frightened by the crisis. 10 days of crisis terrified the world. The crisis was over after the removal of the Soviet missiles and the US missiles from Turkey.

2. Write a short text summarizing what happened during this critical time. Use some of the following words if necessary.

containment spread lending supplied blockade seize
strategy aggressive truce relationship coexistence control
censorship riot rebel spy refugee emigration wall
missile terrify frightened nuclear



After the WWII, the world entered into a new period: the Cold War. _____

THE YALTA CONFERENCE (Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt) February 1945

Germany is divided into 4 zones (France, Britain, USA, USSR).

It is agreed that there will be free elections in Eastern European countries.

Creation of the United Nations.

Government of Communists and non-Communists in Poland.

THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE (Truman, Stalin and Attlee) July 1945

It is agreed to bring Nazi war criminals to trial.

Germany is divided into 4 occupied zones.

Disagreements over Polish and German reparations.

THE USSR TAKES CONTROL OF EASTERN EUROPE 1945–48

Stalin ensured all eastern European countries had communist governments:

Albania (1945),

Bulgaria (1945), Poland (1947), Hungary (1947), Romania (1945–1947)

Czechoslovakia (1948), and, finally, East Germany (1949).

Student 2

GREECE 1947

The US and UK supplied arms and money to defeat the Communists.

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE 1947

The USA developed a policy of 'containment' towards the USSR. The main goal was to prevent the spread of Communism.

THE MARSHALL PLAN 1947

Marshall believed poverty could lead to the spread of Communism in Europe.

The U.S. introduced 'Marshall Aid', lending billions of dollars to European countries.

Student 3

THE BERLIN BLOCKADE 1948

American, British and French zones of Germany became more prosperous than the Soviet zone. They introduced a new currency and Stalin started the blockade.

In June 1948, Stalin closed rail and road links to Berlin. During 11 months, the Allies supplied Berlin by air. In May 1949, Stalin re-opened the borders.

After the blockade Germany was divided into the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

THE CREATION OF NATO 1949

Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization, defensive alliance against USSR

THE FOUNDATION OF WARSAW PACT 1955

Founded by Russia in 1955; against NATO.

THE KOREAN WAR 1950-53

Communist North Korea invaded South Korea, an ally to the US. Based on the ideas of the 'domino theory,' Truman thought that Far Eastern countries would fall like dominoes after the seizure of power in China by Communists in 1949. The new American strategy became more aggressive. The war truce established the 38th parallel as the new border between North and South Korea.

THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA 1955-63

Khrushchev succeeded Stalin. Although Khrushchev claimed he supported a 'peaceful coexistence' and met Western leaders seeking a better relationship, this period was in fact the time of greatest tension in the Cold War. By 'peaceful co-existence,' Khrushchev apparently meant 'peaceful competition'. Khrushchev used Russian troops when countries tried to leave Russian control.

Under Khrushchev the Space Race began: In 1957 the soviet Sputnik was the first satellite launched into space. In 1961, a Russian astronaut, Yuri Gagarin, was the first man to orbit the earth.

HUNGARY 1956

After years of Russian control, censorship and occupation by the Russian army, Hungarians started to rise against Russian domination. After student riots, a new reform government led by Imre Nagy came to power seeking freedom of speech, religion and the end of Russian control. It was called 'human socialism'. In November, Soviet tanks crush the revolution. Western countries could not help them because they did not want to start a war. In Western countries, communism lost support.

THE U2 CRISIS 1960

For a long time, American U2 planes were spying on the USSR. In May 1960, the Soviets shot down an American U2 spy plane over the USSR and captured the pilot. The Americans were forced to admit that he was a spy. Khrushchev demanded an apology and an end to spy flights. Eisenhower refused. Khrushchev demanded the US leave West Berlin. The relationships worsened. It was a propaganda victory for the USSR. The crisis ended with the arrival of a new American president: Kennedy.

THE BERLIN WALL 1961

The tension caused by the U2 crisis and the expansion of communism in Asia (Vietnam) was the context for the building of the Berlin Wall. West Berlin received thousands of refugees from Eastern Germany thanks to its high standard of living. Russia regarded it as a dangerous example for the rest of Germany and other Eastern countries. They complained about spies in West Berlin. In August of 1961 the building of the wall started. Emigration to West Berlin was stopped for decades.

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS 1961-1962

The highest point of tension during the Cold War. Superpower tension had reached its peak after the U2 crisis, the Berlin Wall, and the expansion of communism to Vietnam. The Cuban revolution, led by Fidel Castro, was not originally communist, but Castro approached the USSR for protection against the nearby US. An invasion of Cuba by American-supported rebels was sent from Florida but failed (1961). In response, Soviet missiles pointing at the US were installed in sites around Cuba. U2 spy planes discovered them in 1962 and Kennedy imposed a naval blockade. The tension could not escalate any further. The next step would be the invasion of Cuba and a likely nuclear war. The world was terrified by the 10-day crisis. It ended after the removal of Soviet and US missiles from Turkey. Kennedy became a very popular leader all over the world. The famous 'telephone hot line' was set up between Moscow and Washington.

ANSWERS WORKSHEET

PERIODS/FACTS	WHAT HAPPENED?	DATES/ YEAR
THE YALTA CONFERENCE		
THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE		
SOVIETS IN EUROPE		
GREECE		
THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE		
THE MARSHALL PLAN		
THE BERLIN BLOCKADE		
THE NATO AND WARSAW PACTS		
THE KOREAN WAR		
THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA		
HUNGARY		
THE U2 CRISIS		
THE BERLIN WALL		
THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS		

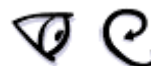
COLD WAR TIMELINE

PERIODS	DATES	FACTS
	1945	
	1946	
	1947	
	1948	
	1949	
	1950	
	1951	
	1952	
	1953	
	1954	
	1955	
	1956	
	1957	
	1958	
	1959	
	1960	
	1961	
	1962	
	1963	

COLD WAR
TIMELINE
WORKSHEET

SESSION 5 THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS. THE WORLD AT RISK.

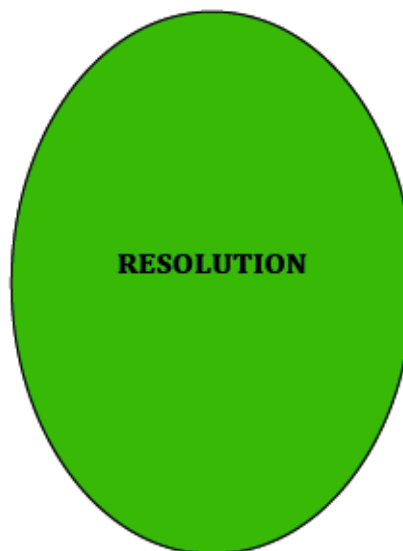
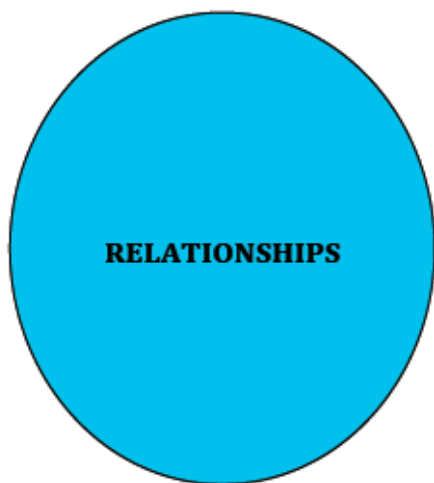
PRETASK.



1. Vocabulary The following phrases will be useful in this session. Listen and repeat.

trade agreement make a deal exchange spy plane nuclear site
set up a committee nuclear war break the blockade
removal of missiles withdraw missiles turn round propaganda victory red
telephone

Now, classify the phrases into these categories:



2. Listening and note taking. Underline the words or phrases that you hear.

USSR France trade agreement Korean War make a deal exchange
spy plane nuclear site Middle East Roosevelt set up a committee
nuclear war Kennedy break the blockade Berlin Wall
removal of missiles withdraw missiles iron curtain turn round
propaganda victory red telephone



3. Write a short text using the words that you have underlined:



TASK. DECISION MAKING IN THE CUBAN CRISIS.



READING. A SUMMARY OF CUBAN CRISIS FACTS.

1 In 1959, Fidel Castro's rebels seized power of Cuba. Castro tried to make a trade agreement with the USA but the USA refused because they viewed Castro as a communist.

2 Cuba turned to the other superpower, the USSR. Cuba and the USSR agreed to exchange Cuban goods for permission to build a Soviet nuclear missile site in Cuba. On **14th October 1962**, a **US U2 spy plane discovered the construction of the nuclear site**.

3 US President Kennedy set up a committee to decide what to do. On **22nd October**, Kennedy ordered the US navy to **blockade Cuba**: any Soviet ship that tried to break the blockade would be destroyed.

4 On **23rd October**, the **United Nations ordered the removal of the Soviet missiles. Soviet ships were launched towards Cuba**. The world was at risk of a nuclear war.

5 On **27th October** Khrushchev secretly **offered to withdraw the Soviet missiles from Cuba** if the USA withdrew American missiles from Turkey. Kennedy agreed, and a day later, Khrushchev ordered the Soviet ships to stop the mission.

6 Although it seemed like a propaganda victory for the USA, both leaders, **Kennedy and Khrushchev, agreed**. Both sides began a new era of **better relations** and set up ways of communication, including a **hotline** for immediate contact, the famous red telephone.

TEXT ATTACK!



1. Match the facts with the dates.

14th October	A U2 spy plane discovered the construction
22nd October	a nuclear missile site
23rd October	blockade of Cuba
27th October	Soviet offer to withdraw Soviet missiles from Cuba

2. Now, organize the paragraphs in to the following categories:



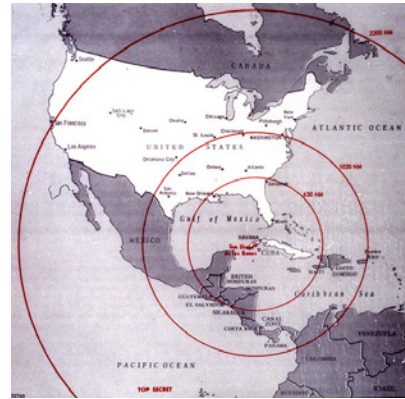
CAUSES AND RELATIONSHIPS
CRISIS
RESOLUTION AND END

PARAGRAPHS
PARAGRAPHS
PARAGRAPHS



3. Analyzing pictures of the crisis.

Look at the map. Why was the USA so worried about soviet missiles?

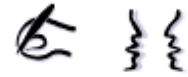


This photo of a missile site was taken by an American spy plane. Describe what information you can get from the photo.



President Kennedy and counselors. What types of counselors were advising Kennedy?



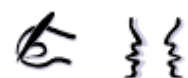


ROLE PLAY. DECISION TAKING IN CRISIS PERIODS. BEING JFK FOR A WHILE.

In groups of six, you are going to become a Committee for the Cuban Crisis. One of you will be President Kennedy. One of you will take notes. The other four will be counselors. You must make decisions. Each decision will have consequences, advantages and disadvantages.

1. Invasion of Cuba. Nuclear sites are a declaration of war.	Advantages Disadvantages Consequences	
2. Cuban permanent blockade. American navy must shoot any Soviet ship.	Advantages Disadvantages Consequences	
3. War against USSR. Soviets are responsible for the crisis.	Advantages Disadvantages Consequences	
4. Air attack against the missile sites.	Advantages Disadvantages Consequences	
5. Do nothing. It is Cuban land. It is their right to have missiles.	Advantages Disadvantages Consequences	

Speaking. What is your choice? Explain your choice to the other groups. The President, helped by the scribe, must justify his/her reasons for that choice.



WHAT I LEARNED

1. Think about your options in the Cuban Crisis. Write sentences about the possible consequences.

- If we invade the island, the Soviets will declare war
- If
- If
- If
- If

2. Finding mistakes in a text. Underline the mistakes that you find in the following text. Mark them in red if they are language mistakes and in blue if they are content mistakes.



Fidel Castro took power in Cuba in 1962. Castro try to make a trade agreement with the UK but they refused as they have seen Castro as a Communist. Then, Castro turned to the USSR, who made a deal soon. Cuba turned to the other superpower, USSR. Cuba and USSR agreed to exchanged Russian goods and a permission to build a Cuban nuclear missile site in Russia. On 14th October 1962 a US B-52 spy plane discovered the construction of the nuclear site.

THE COLD WAR. ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET.

Your task is reflecting on what you have learned and receive feedback from the teacher. Read the following statements about skills and knowledge you have learned during the project. Please, circle one of these options: YES NO NOT YET.

Self- assessment chart

I CAN...	Organize vocabulary into categories	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Predict the topic listening to a reader	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Take notes from a listening	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Get valuable information from different sources	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Describe images and pictures	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Summarize the main ideas from a text	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Make decisions as a part of a group	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Write a text after analyzing a picture	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Be involved in a role play and participate into it	YES	NO	NOT YET
	Build a timeline	YES	NO	NOT YET

I KNOW	What the Cold War was	YES	NO	NOT YET
	The difference between capitalism and communism	YES	NO	NOT YET
	The importance of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences	YES	NO	NOT YET
	The major crisis that happens during the Cold War	YES	NO	NOT YET
	The superpowers involved in the Cold War	YES	NO	NOT YET
	What happened in the Cuban missile crisis	YES	NO	NOT YET
	The role of the 'Big Three'	YES	NO	NOT YET

2. FEEDBACK

Contents	
Developed skills	
Advice to improve	

GOING FURTHER. USEFUL LINKS.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/postwar.htm>

http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/gcselinks/modern/coldwar_worksheets.shtml

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/ir2/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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