Unit Goal: Is to introduce students to the Cold War.

Teacher: Jeff Mayfield

Class: 10th Grade Social Studies, Shawnee High School, Springfield Ohio

Ohio ODE American History 10 Standards:
The Cold War (1945-1991) The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) emerged as the two strongest powers in international affairs. Ideologically opposed, they challenged one another in a series of confrontations known as the Cold War.

Content Statements:
Explain how the Cold War and related conflicts influenced U.S. foreign policy after 1945 with emphasis on: c. The Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Previous Information:
Students will have completed a formal assessment on WWII.
Students will have completed a pretest on the Cold War.

Essential Question: What caused the Korean War?

Instructional Procedures:
All Students will:
- read, discuss and interpret a passage from the Secretary of State Dean Acheson, at the National Press Club, January 12, 1950.
- then write an interpretation of the passage.
- locate places listed in the passage on a pacific map.
- class discussion about the Cold War and Korean War.

Student Assessment:
Formative: Students will write and share with the class their reactions to each of our activities.
Summative: Notebook Check for completion

Class Procedure:
- Minutes 5-10: Students will read the excerpt passage from the Secretary of State Dean Acheson, at the National Press Club, January 12, 1950. They will read and circle all the geographic locations listed in the speech and underline the meaning of the speech.
- Minutes 15 Students will use the internet to locate speech locations on a blank map.
- Students will be organized into learning pods of 3 to 4 members to discuss and write a reaction to Dean Acheson’s speech.
- Minutes 10 Students will discuss their discoveries about the Cold War and Korean War.
Cold War Worksheet
Introduction to Korean War

Read excerpts from Dean Acheson's speech, at the National Press Club, in January 12, 1950. As you read, circle all locations described in the pass and under the main points.

This afternoon I should like to discuss with you the relations between the peoples of the United States and the peoples of Asia.... What is the situation in regard to the military security of the Pacific area, and what is our policy in regard to it? In the first place, the defeat and the disarmament of Japan has placed upon the United States the necessity of assuming the military defense of Japan so long as that is required, both in the interest of our security and in the interests of the security of the entire Pacific area and, in all honor, in the interest of Japanese security. We have American, and there are Australian troops in Japan. I am not in a position to speak for the Australians, but I can assure you that there is no intention of any sort of abandoning or weakening the defenses of Japan, and that whatever arrangements are to be made, either through permanent settlement or otherwise, that defense must and shall be maintained. This defensive perimeter runs along the Aleutians to Japan and then goes to the Ryukyus. We hold important defense positions in the Ryukyu Islands, and those we will continue to hold. In the interest of the population of the Ryukyu Islands, we will at an appropriate time offer to hold these islands under trusteeship of the United Nations. But they are essential parts of the defensive perimeter of the Pacific, and they must and will be held. The defensive perimeter runs from Ryukyus to the Philippine Islands. Our relations, our defensive relations with the Philippines are contained in agreements between us. Those agreements are being loyally carried out and will be loyally carried out. Both peoples have learned by bitter experience the vital connections between our mutual defense requirements.

So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned, it must be clear that no person can guarantee these areas against military attack. But it must also be clear that such a guarantee is hardly sensible or necessary within the realm of practical relationship.

Should such an attack occur, one hesitates to say where such an armed attack could come from, the initial reliance must be on the people attacked to resist it and then upon the commitments of the entire civilized world under the Charter of the United Nations, which so far has not proved a weak reed to lean on by any people who are determined to protect their independence against outside aggression. But it is a mistake, I think, in considering Pacific and Far Eastern problems to become obsessed with military considerations. Important as they are, there are other problems that press, and these other problems are not capable of solution through military means. These other problems arise out of the susceptibility of many areas, and many countries in the Pacific area, to subversion and penetration. That cannot be stopped by military means.... . . . What we conclude, I believe, is that there is a new day which has dawned in Asia. It is a day in which the Asian peoples are on their own, and know it, and intend to continue on their own. It is a day in which the old relationships between east and west are gone, relationships which at their worst were exploitation and at their best were paternalism. That relationship is over, and the relationship of east and west must now be in the Far East one of mutual respect and mutual helpfulness. We are their friends. Others are their friends. We and those others are willing to help, but we can help only where we are wanted and only where conditions of help are really sensible and possible. So what we can see is that this new day in Asia, this new day which is dawning, may go on to a glorious noon or it may darken and it may drizzle out. But that decision lies within the countries of Asia and within the power of the Asian people. It is not a decision which a friend or even an enemy from the outside can make for them.
What do you think this speech means to the people of South Korea?

Describe what you and your group believes' this message means to the Cold War!
Use your textbook and internet to locate all the places described in the passage on a map.