

## Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why did the Allied leaders meet at Yalta and Potsdam?

How did Stalin ultimately react to the agreements?

What impact did that have on US/Soviet relations?

What changes were seen in global politics?

How were the Axis powers punished for their crimes against humanity?

Focus Question: What were the major immediate and long-term effects of World War II?

# Ch11.5 Effects of the War

Even before the war ended, Allied leaders were making ..... for the peace.  
Big Three Meetings, 1945

Location	Participants	Agreements
Yalta (The Crimea)	Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin	Free elections for Poland, Bulgaria, Romania
Potsdam (Germany)	Truman, Atlee, Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Divide Germany into four zones of occupation</li><li>• New borders and free elections for Poland</li><li>• Allow Soviets to claim war reparations</li></ul>

- Stalin, however, eventually reneged on the ..... made at Yalta and Potsdam.
  - Nearly all of the Eastern European countries ..... by Soviet troops at war's end came under communist control.
  - Free elections were never held.

These developments pitted the United States ..... the Soviet Union.

- Both had emerged from the war strong and confident.
- Both were world superpowers.
- But they were no longer .....

The end of the war saw other changes in global politics.

- In ....., American occupation forces supervised the writing of a new constitution.
- In China, the civil ..... between Nationalist and communist forces resumed.
- In Africa, Asia, and Latin America, former European ..... gained independence.

As the postwar world took shape, the Allies turned to those responsible for the war's death and destruction.

- Japanese ..... criminals were tried for committing atrocities and mistreating POWs.
- Nazi war criminals were prosecuted at the **Nuremberg** ....., which revealed the depth and horror of their crimes.

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### Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why was there a call of increased international co-operation?

What impact did the war have on America's economy?

To prevent future conflicts, many called for increased international .....  
Americans took the lead, embracing their new role as citizens of a global superpower.

They helped establish:

- The International Monetary .....
- The World Bank
- The **GATT** treaties
- The U.S. also led the charge for the creation of the United .....
  - Since it was founded in 1945, the UN worked to make a difference throughout the world.
    - Aided the move away from colonialism
    - Helped create the state of .....
    - Mediated ..... conflicts
    - Provided aid to needy nations
    - Issued the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- The war changed Americans in other ways, too.
- In the fight against totalitarianism, Americans turned with renewed ..... to the nation's ideals of freedom and democracy.
  - Yet many still faced racism at home.
  - This led to an increased commitment to the fight for ..... rights.
- The war also brought lasting changes to the nation's economy.
  - ..... the Great Depression
  - Ushered in decades of growth and prosperity
  - Led to an expanded ..... for government in the economy

## Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:

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