

**CHAPTER 12**  
**SECTION 3**

**Section Summary**  
**THE COLD WAR EXPANDS**

On September 2, 1949, America learned that the Soviets now had an atomic bomb. The following month, communists took over China. For Americans, the world had suddenly become more threatening.

Truman soon ordered the development of a hydrogen bomb. Some scientists warned that developing the H-Bomb would lead to a perpetual arms race. For the next four decades, the United States and the Soviet Union stockpiled nuclear weapons. Each hoped this program of **mutually assured destruction** would prevent the other from actually using the weapons.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower continued to stockpile nuclear weapons. His foreign policy emphasized **massive retaliation**. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, **John Foster Dulles**, believed that only by going to the brink of war—an approach called **brinkmanship**—could the United States discourage communist aggression.

**Nikita Khrushchev**, who became leader of the Soviet Union in 1953, continued to try to spread communism. In 1956, workers in Poland rioted against Soviet rule and won greater control of their government. But when students and workers in Hungary tried the same thing, Khrushchev crushed the revolt.

In the Middle East, Egypt's president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, wanted to build a dam on the Nile River. When he opened relations with communist China and the Soviet Union, the United States withdrew its offer to help. Nasser then **nationalized** the Suez Canal. In response, Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt in October 1956. Using the **Suez crisis** as an excuse, Britain and France took control of the canal but withdrew when Eisenhower would not support them.

Eisenhower then announced the United States would use force to help any nation threatened by communism. This **Eisenhower Doctrine** was used in 1958 to put down a revolt against a pro-American government in Lebanon. The Eisenhower administration also used the **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** to help return pro-American governments to Iran and Guatemala.

On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched the satellite *Sputnik 1*. Alarmed, Congress passed legislation to educate more scientists and created the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**.

**Review Questions**

1. How were brinkmanship and massive retaliation supposed to deter communist aggression?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What three countries were the focus of the Eisenhower Doctrine?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**READING CHECK**

What did each side do to ensure the likelihood of mutually assured destruction?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *perpetual* mean in the underlined sentence? Look at the sentence that comes before it for connections to people and things. Then, look for context clues in the sentence to help you figure out why *perpetual* was used in this sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Describe the ways the United States and the Soviet Union competed with each other for supremacy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_