

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or 3	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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1A
1A4

The United States and the Soviet Union acted as allies in the second World War, but after the war, their relations began to disintegrate. During WWII, the Russians and the Americans enjoyed fairly good relations, helped by their combined involvement in fighting in Europe. Soviet and American troops often beat out language barriers and celebrated victories on the battlefield together. But the chaos in Europe left deep concerns over the expansion of the Soviet influence, a thing which the United States feared on principle. Soviet and American relations began to deteriorate due to disagreements over military plans in WWII, a fear of the spread of Communism, and an aggressive American foreign policy in response to that fear.

Although the Soviets and Americans both acted as allies in WWII, there were disagreements over wartime policies. FDR and Winston Churchill had made agreements that allowed for the U.S. to fight a war in the Pacific prior to entering Europe. This policy was one that angered Stalin, as seen in Doc B. Stalin felt that the Soviets ~~to~~ had "carried the major burden of winning the war" [Doc B] without much U.S. aid, and the general feeling was that ^{therefore} post WWII, Soviets should "have the greatest voice in determining the peace" [Doc B]. Stalin felt the Soviets deserved more control in Europe since they had undertaken the 2nd front. Truman indicated early on that he was ~~against~~ ^{prior to} against either Soviet or Fascist control in Europe, saying ~~early~~ ^{prior to} ~~the~~ ^{before} major WWII action ~~that~~ ^{that} allied support would go to the winner, letting "[Soviets and fascists] kill as many [of each other] as possible" [Doc A]. ~~Truman demonstrated a stance for communism that would come into play~~

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1A

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~~When the US and Russia.~~ Although Truman resented communism, post war relations tended to be pretty good. Democratic supporters even had a more Soviet-friendly policy as part of some platforms. Relations post WWII began to ~~become~~ intensify after the Potsdam conference. Both FDR and Churchill were not present, making Stalin the only leader from WWII present. Truman gave away more than FDR would have, and Stalin solidified his control in Eastern Europe. ~~The United States and the Soviets then entered into an intense period of European dominance.~~ Military Policies during the war, and ~~other~~ agreements made post war left the U.S. and Soviets in an awkward position of struggling for dominance in Europe. Post WWII, the United States began to fear the spread of communism in Europe and around the world, and began to take actions to limit Soviet influence. ~~A fear~~ Europe was vastly torn apart after WWII, and within the United States ~~that~~ ^{there was a fear that} governments would turn communist, ~~turning into~~ " ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia was becoming a "People's Front" nation of the typical Eastern European variety" [Doc F], and the United States worried about further expansion of Soviet influence into Europe. Doc G demonstrates the fear of Stalin's control, both by turning countries communist in Europe and the ~~the~~ influence throughout the world that communism could have. ~~Truman began~~ ~~Communism was feared in the US partly because~~ The Soviets were demonstrating a rapid expansion into Europe, which placed the United States into a position of ~~of~~ having to deal with communism and the Soviets. ~~The~~ A fear of communism began to arise in the U.S., one which helped deteriorate relations between the two countries. The spread of communism in Europe forced the United States to make policies that broke down ties with the Soviets.

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1 A
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~~The~~ Connections with the Soviet Union ended completely as the United States began using foreign policy measures to counter act the Soviet influence in Europe. George Kennan devised an important policy for Truman, ^{known as} ~~that of~~ containment. This policy stated that the best way to deal with Soviet influence was to stop the spread of communism where it was, to "keep [the Soviets] maneuvered into a position where it is always hard and unprofitable for ~~them~~ ^[the Soviets] to take action to the contrary" [Doc D]. Truman used this policy to further plans to end the spread of Communism in Europe. The Truman doctrine included the policy of containment and advocated using whatever means to end the spread of communism. Truman offered the Marshall Plan, a plan that provided funding to WWII torn European nations, to all countries in Europe, but Soviet influence forced Eastern Europe to reject the offer. Truman's NATO alliance, in response to fighting in Hungary and Greece, sealed the ~~open~~ relations of nations in Europe. The nations in NATO agreed to protect one another from attack. With NATO, Truman insured that Western Europe remained loyal to democratic principles of the West. This angered the Soviets who felt that the U.S. was "[violating] decisions jointly taken" [Doc E] post WWII. The Soviet response was to create the Warsaw Pact, essentially the NATO equivalent in eastern Europe. These actions sealed the dropping of Churchill's 'Iron Curtain', and created a communist division in Europe. Distrust of communism grew in the United States, as ~~and~~ relations between the countries ~~factored into~~ became hostile and distrustful.

Western and Soviet doctrines differed, but the main reason

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The end of relations between the US and Russia had to do with the expansion of communism in Europe. Actions in Europe put the US and Russia into an extremely strained relationship. Public opinion in the U.S. shifted from one of general acceptance of Russia post WWII (1945), to one of demanding harsh foreign policy measures against Russia (1948). The distrust and division grew, ~~in the U.S.~~ sparked again by the explosion of a nuclear bomb by Russia in 1949, 7 years ahead of schedule. The United States government ~~and populace~~ entered into the period of the 1950's, where Russian influence and distrust expanded - enormously, and ~~relations between~~ a fear of all things communist became more prevalent in the minds of Americans.

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The United States had declared war against the Axis-powers, composed of Japan, Germany, Italy, etc. in 1941. ~~By~~ ~~the~~ ~~United~~ ~~States~~ ~~had~~ ~~to~~ ~~cooperate~~ ~~with~~ ~~Soviet~~ ~~Union,~~ ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~an~~ ideological antithesis of the United States. The relationship between United States and Soviet Union ~~was~~ ~~changed~~ ~~from~~ ~~companion~~ ~~to~~ ~~enemy~~ ~~through~~ ~~World~~ ~~War~~ ~~2~~ and after the end of World War 2 during the period 1941-1949.

Firstly, during the World War 2, US and Soviet Union cooperated to fight against Germany. ~~US~~ ~~sent~~ ~~numerous~~ ~~supports~~ ~~to~~ ~~Allied~~ ~~forces,~~ such as aids ^{sent by} Lend-Lease Act. US sent destroyers, foods, and other many sources to support the Allied forces. However, the absence of a second front line hurt the Soviet ~~to~~ ~~Union~~ a lot. Since Germany easily defeated France, ~~Germany~~ ~~could~~ ~~concentrate~~ ~~their~~ ~~force~~ in eastern line, inflicting severe ~~to~~ ~~damages~~ to the Soviet Union. Soviet Union demanded ~~forming~~ ~~a~~ ~~second~~ ~~front~~ ~~line~~ in the Western Europe. However, US ~~was~~ ~~and~~ ~~Britain~~ sent their forces to ~~to~~ ~~Africa~~ to fight against General Rommel's German army. It made the Soviet Union angry of United States and Britain. In other words, ~~United~~ ~~States~~ and Soviet Union fought against Germany, in a superficial way.

However, they were also fighting against themselves ~~as~~ ~~stated~~ ~~in~~ ~~Document~~ ~~A~~ ~~and~~ ~~Document~~ ~~B.~~ Since, United States started invading through ^{Western Europe} ~~very~~ ~~late~~, ~~Soviet~~ ~~Union~~ ~~could~~ ~~defeat~~ ~~it~~, in 1944 through Normandy, Soviet Union army reached Berlin earlier than US forces. As document B stated, that Soviet Union reached Berlin earlier implied that Soviet Union ^{The} ~~carried~~ ~~the~~ ~~major~~ ~~burden~~ ~~of~~ ~~war~~ ~~than~~ ~~United~~ ~~States~~ ~~and~~ ~~Britain.~~

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Secondly,

After War ended in the Europe, ~~the~~ conferences were held in ~~the~~ Potsdam and Yalta. ~~These two conferences~~ These two conferences showed that ~~conflict~~ ideological conflict between United States and Soviet Union had already begun. Although they agreed to divide Germany into 4 areas and promised popular election in Poland, United States and Soviet Union ~~each~~ had ~~to~~ its own ambition to spread communism or capitalism in Europe. In addition, Soviet Union was willing to convert Eastern European countries into satellite countries of the Soviet Union. ~~These~~ In contrast, United States wanted to stop spread of communism in Europe, ~~and~~ later, to stop spread all over the world. These conflict ~~was~~ was intensified by Winston Churchill's ~~speaking~~ speaking that Iron Curtain ~~exists~~ exists between ~~communists~~ communists and capitalists.

As ~~the~~ potential threat of communism ~~became~~ ~~real~~ ~~after~~ after War ended, United States and Soviet Union started ~~to~~ becoming enemies to each others. To stop the spread of communism, United States ~~used~~ ~~a~~ ~~number~~ ~~of~~ manipulated several methods. As Document B stated, George Kennan of State Department advocated containment policy. ~~To~~ To execute containment policy, president Truman proclaimed 'Truman Doctrine', which declared that United States will ~~support~~ support free forces who ~~is~~ is fighting against ~~the~~ ~~spread~~ ~~of~~ ~~communism~~ ^{ones who threaten} ~~the~~ ^{freedom of} ~~people~~ ^{people}. Truman also supported Marshal Plan to ~~stop~~ prevent spread of communism in Western Europe. ~~Document~~ Document A is a evidence that even people in Britain feared the spread of communism. In addition to supporting financial aids to Western Europe by Marshal Plan, United States

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3/3

formed ~~the~~ North Atlantic Treaty Organization to face communist's threat. Stalin was outraged by United States measures. Even if it occurred in 1950s, ~~the~~ establishment of NATO intensified ~~the~~ conflict between US and Soviet and caused the forming of Warsaw Pact.

During world War 2, US had to ~~at~~ at least fight together due to immediate threat of Germany. However, ~~the~~ their basic difference of ideology could not guarantee that the ally will persist. Rather, ~~the~~ suspicion and tension keep increased during and after the War. ~~The~~ ~~increasing tension later leads to~~ ~~the~~ ~~conflict~~ due to measures by US and the Soviet Union to satisfy their own desires. Even if direct conflict did not happen, ~~the~~ threat of war and conflict was great in this period.

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Although there has been, & probably always will be, ancient suspicions between the United States (US) & the Soviet Union (Russia), there are alternative reasons for the increased ~~by~~ suspicions between the ~~the~~ two nations. In general, each side saw the other as a power hungry nation who wanted to take over the world.

President Harry S Truman saw ~~the~~ WWII as a plus for ~~the~~ the US, he planned on helping the ~~the~~ "losing" side of the conflict between Russia & Germany ~~the~~ (Doc A). By this, ~~the~~ Truman wanted to have both Russia & Germany ~~lose~~ lose power so that the US would have a world throne all to itself. ~~The~~ The US also saw a way to weaken Russia by going along with the British request ~~of~~ of opening a second front in ~~the~~ North Africa to attack Germany from its more vulnerable Southern side through Italy. By doing so, the Americans would gain more World respect instead of all of the focus being on Russia for being the only country to help Britain. In the US entering the war to fight with Russia & Britain against the Germans, ~~Russia~~ Russia would not be a lone, strong foreign power but a ~~strong~~ partner with US in foreign power. Without a second front, the Soviets would stand a strong ground in the field of foreign policy (Doc B).

The Soviet Union gave the US reason to suspect with their forceful takeovers of their neighbor countries. Although in cases like Poland, the Soviets say that they do it for security reasons because of the continuous German steam roller (Doc C), cases like Czechoslovakia, where ~~the~~ the Soviets just took over (Doc F), has a virtually no reasoning. Although the German campaign to seize a predominantly German portion of Czechoslovakia was a successful, the Soviet "finger on a map" game, where ~~the~~ the Soviets were thought to just pick & choose at random which country to take over next, was seemed to be used here. (Doc G)

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1C
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The People of the US were generalized to think that the Soviets could not be reconciled with after the war. However, a poll shows otherwise. It said that Americans thought that although Russia will cooperate, it will be individual in world affairs because it builds up to rule the world. The American people also thought that the US was too soft in its policy towards Russia (Doc H).

The Russian view was that the US (as well as Britain) just wanted power and to rule the world. According to V.M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister in 1947, "the US & Britain have departed from these democratic principles & have violated the decisions jointly taken" (Doc E) in the Yalta & ~~the~~ Potsdam ~~conferences~~ conferences.

AP[®] UNITED STATES HISTORY
2006 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 1

Sample: 1A

Score: 8

This essay has a strong, well-developed thesis. It demonstrates an awareness of change over time. The documents are used well, and there is considerable outside information (such as the reference to containment, NATO, Truman Doctrine, Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain, etc.). The analysis is good but not as insightful and tightly developed as expected for a score of 9. The essay has a few errors (such as the reference to “post war relations”) that do not detract from its overall quality.

Sample: 1B

Score: 6

This essay presents a straightforward thesis and includes some analysis of the documents. It has some outside information that lifts the essay above a 5 (including references to the Lend–Lease Act, the allied invasion, Africa, and Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech). However, there are some errors such as the implication that the allies did not establish a second front and that NATO was established in the 1950’s. In context these were not seen as major errors, especially since the former was not an explicit statement.

Sample: 1C

Score: 3

This essay has an unclear thesis that is not fully developed. The essay displays awareness that the Soviet Union and the United States grew to distrust each other during the Cold War but does not analyze the reasons for these developments. It simply lists the documents in chronological order and then comments on them, often with no analysis. Additionally, there is no relevant outside information.