

***The War of the World*, by Niall Ferguson. Episode 5 - "Ice Box"**

During the Cold War, the **Third World War** actually took place. With the US & the Soviet Union unable to engage in battle with each other directly for fear of the nuclear consequences, *Third World* nations ended up serving as proxies for the superpowers, causing carnage to rival World War One.

Series Summary: Controversial historian Professor Niall Ferguson argues that in the last century there were not in fact 2 World Wars & a Cold War, but **a single Hundred Years' War**. It was not nationalism that powered the conflicts of the century, but **empires**. It was not ideologies of class or the advent of socialism driving the century, but **race**. Ultimately, ethnic conflict underpinned 20th-century violence. Finally, it was not the west that triumphed as the century progressed - in fact, power slowly and steadily migrated towards **the new empires of the East**.



Part I - Cold War Weaponry "Ice Boxes" & Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

1. What was the "*Secret Weapon*" for America during the Cold War?
2. In what way were the Russians temporarily behind in 1945?
3. Brinkmanship was a policy based upon a sport of cars also called a game of _____.
4. Game theory was a new mathematical formula of decision making. What is the "worst outcome" in the Cold War?
5. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, had a 'brainwave' to defend the island of ____ and use it as a nuclear launching pad.
6. Kennedy decided to use a _____ blockade to any shipments to Cuba.
7. Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1962. The world was literally at the ____ of destruction.
8. Who was the 'real winner' in the Cuban Missile Crisis? (hint: JFK, Khrushchev, Castro)
9. Who backed the new military regime in Guatemala?
10. Conflicts in Malaya, Mozambique, Vietnam, Korea, El Salvador, Eritrea were all examples of Superpowers waging war. It was a good time to be a _____. But, a very good time to be an arms dealer.
11. "*It doesn't matter if he's a son-of-a-bitch, as long as he's ____ son-of-a-bitch!*" An American dictum that originated between the wars. In the cold war this became the essence of what some commentators called 'realism.' (Which really meant U.S. support of brutal dictators that could be controlled.)
12. The long "peace" of the Cold War wasn't anything other than an offer to American and Soviet citizens and those in immediate proximity to them in the _____ hemisphere.

Part II - Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and China.

13. Kissinger saw China's unstable relationship with the Soviet Union as an _____. (opportunity or threat)
14. By the late-1960s China was in the grip of second round of Maoist radicalism called The _____ Revolution.
15. What do both the Chinese and Americans want according to Nixon's notes?
16. (Brezhnev = Soviet Leader) At first it seemed that Nixon/Kissinger had great success in China and won _____ in a landslide.
17. Forced to resign by the political scandal of _____, Nixon clung to the idea that his work in China had secured his place in history.

Part III - The Most Brutal of all the 3rd World War's proxy conflicts:

Pol Pot (Saloth Sur) Genocide in Cambodia, neighbor to Vietnam

18. The Khmer Rouge was a communist group in Cambodia that was backed by the _____.
19. The terrible fate of Cambodia illustrates how very far from _____ the cold war was in those parts of the world where the superpowers waged their wars by proxy.
20. As in Guatemala there was another familiar element to the killings. To the Khmer Rouge this was more than just a class war. It was an _____ war.
21. Because of Nixon's cold war negotiations with China, who backed the Khmer Rouge against the Soviet led Vietnamese communists?