**Cold War Quote Analysis Essay Outline**

For this essay outline, you will analyze a famous quote said during the Cold War. This essay should be 4 paragraphs*. Remember: this unit is about the end of the Cold War and the Expansion of Democracy.* Focus your paper.

**I. Introduction:   
 a. In at least 4 sentences, introduce the Cold War as it pertains to quote’s topic.  
 b. Thesis: Write after you have the rest of your outline complete – summarize your   
 paper into 1 sentence.   
 II. Body paragraph 1 – at least 5 sentences  
 a. Describe who the person is and the role they played in the Cold War  
 b. Explain the quote in terms of historical context   
 III. Body paragraph 2 – at least 5 sentences  
 a. Describe how the topic changed throughout the Cold War. Reference back to   
 the beginning of the Cold War unit and apply concepts from this unit.  
 IV. Conclusion – at least 4 sentences**

**a. Discuss or predict long-term consequences**

**SAMPLE -- Cold War Quote Analysis Essay Outline**

“Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you.” -- [Nikita Khrushchev](http://www.historyinanhour.com/2011/10/31/the-man-who-tried-to-bury-stalin/), 1956

**I. Introduction:   
 a**. The Cold War, in part, was a battle between communism and capitalism.   
 Nikita Khrushchev was leader of the USSR from 1953-1964.  
 The nuclear arms race was heating up between the US and USSR.  
 Long-range nuclear weapons tests occurred frequently and the sides were nervous of the  
 other’s potential actions.

**b. Thesis:** Nikita Khrushchev represented many elements of the Cold War including negotiation, nuclear threats, and the pervasive fear of the time.   
**II. Body paragraph 1** – at least 5 sentences  
 **a**. Khrushchev became leader of the USSR during the height of Cold War tensions.  
 His general policy was to work peacefully with the west.   
 However, he helped instigate the Cuban Missile Crisis.   
 **b.** Khrushchev’s quote demonstrates the strain between the US and the USSR regarding  
 technological advancements and nuclear weapons.  
 His threat echoes the American fear of being buried in the rubble of a nuclear attack.   
**III. Body paragraph 2** – at least 5 sentences  
 **a**. The USSR and the US were military allies in WWI and WWII.  
 After WWII and the split of Germany, the political differences between the 2 countries grew  
 The USSR knew that the US had nuclear capabilities and an arms race began.  
 The US placed nuclear weapons in Turkey to threaten the USSR.  
 The USSR, in turn, placed missiles in Cuba – initiating the Cuban Missile Crisis.   
 Détente, between the US, China, and the USSR, reduced nuclear buildup.   
 **IV. Conclusion** – at least 4 sentences

1. The Cold War still impacts foreign relationships. The US and Russia continue to have disagreements regarding foreign policy. However, nuclear development has slowed and is not a primary diplomatic issue. The Cold War brought to light the challenges between government styles and how political tensions can lead to potentially devastating effects.

**Quotes**  
1. “We have to get tough with the Russians. They don’t know how to behave. They are like bulls in a china shop. They are only 25 years old. We are over 100 and the British are centuries older.  We have got to teach them how to behave.”-- Harry Truman, April 1945

2. ″From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.” -- [Winston Churchill](http://www.historyinanhour.com/2012/01/24/winston-churchills-the-dream/), March 5, 1946

3. “People of this world, look upon this city and see that you should not and cannot abandon this city and this people.” -- **Ernst Reuter**, Mayor of West Berlin during the Berlin blockade, September 9, 1948

4. “In the simplest of terms, what we are doing in Korea is this: We are trying to prevent a third world war.” -- **Harry S. Truman,** April 16, 1951

5. “Senator; you’ve done enough. Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last? Have you left no sense of decency?” -- **Joseph Welch,** US Army Attorney, to Joseph McCarthy, June 9, 1954.

6. “America has been in existence for 150 years and this is the level she has reached. We have existed not quite 42 years and in another seven years we will be on the same level as America. When we catch you up, in passing you by, we will wave to you.” -- [Nikita Khrushchev](http://www.historyinanhour.com/2010/07/24/the-kitchen-debate-cold-war-hot-kitchen/), July 24, 1959

7. “Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind.” **John F. Kennedy**, 1961

8. “We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves.” -- L**yndon B. Johnson**, October 21, (Vietnam War)

9. “This is the moment of your defeat; you have just put in the last nails in the coffin of communism.”  
**Lech Walesa**, December 13, 1981

10. “Regimes planted by bayonets do not take root.” -- [Ronald Reagan](http://www.historyinanhour.com/2011/02/06/ronald-reagan-and-the-cold-war-a-summary/), June 8, 1982

11. “If we let Korea down, the Soviets will keep going and swallow up one [place] after another.”— President Harry Truman, [remarks at his first meeting with his advisors](http://books.google.com/books?id=pIIeG_yn72wC&pg=PA366&lpg=PA366&dq=truman+%22if+we+let+korea+down%22+leffler&source=bl&ots=-P9qCPJyNo&sig=ExWzAOc_yi-HsgYYSBxY478-PSk&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0HhGVLmePLjCsASh5oHoBQ&ved=0CCMQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=truman%20%22if%20we%20let%20korea%20down%22%20leffler&f=false) after learning that North Korea had invaded South Korea, June 25, 1950.