**SOURCE 1**



Edwin Marcus. (1947). Can he block it? *New York Times*.

*Writing over the basket: European Recovery. Writing on the ball: Marshall Plan*

**SOURCE 2**

The Marshall Plan generated a resurgence of European industrialization and brought extensive investment into the region. It was also a stimulant to the U.S. economy by establishing markets for American goods. Although the participation of the Soviet Union and East European nations was an initial possibility, Soviet concern over potential U.S. economic domination of its Eastern European satellites and Stalin’s unwillingness to open up his secret society to westerners doomed the idea.

Marshall Plan. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/marshall-planSource 3

**SOURCE 3**



**The McCord Museum is home to an important cartoon collection. More than 10,000 of the works in it were created by John Collins, one of 20th-century Canada's foremost cartoonists. Collins's cartoons were published in the Montreal newspaper, The Gazette, for 40 years.**

**SOURCE 4**

For the first few years of the early Cold War (between 1945 and 1948), the conflict was more political than military. Both sides squabbled with each other at the United Nations, sought closer relations with nations that were not committed to either side, and articulated their differing visions of a post-war world. By 1950, however, certain factors had made the Cold War an increasingly militarized struggle. The communist takeover in China, the pronouncement of the Truman Doctrine, the advent of a Soviet nuclear weapon, tensions over occupied Germany, the outbreak of the [Korean War](http://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teachinger/glossary/korean-war.cfm), and the formulation of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as rival alliances had all enhanced the Cold War's military dimension. U.S. foreign policy reflected this transition when it adopted a position that sought to "contain" the Soviet Union from further expansion. By and large, through a variety of incarnations, the containment policy would remain the central strategic vision of U.S. foreign policy from 1952 until the ultimate demise of the Soviet Union in 1991.

**Retrieved from notes from the George Washington University, USA:** [**http://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teachinger/glossary/cold-war.cfm**](http://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teachinger/glossary/cold-war.cfm)