The basic differences between Capitalism and Communism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political System</th>
<th>Capitalism</th>
<th>Communism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representative system, leaders are elected through direct or indirect</td>
<td>Government departments are directly under the control of the communist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>election</td>
<td>party</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Individual rights protected by government</td>
<td>Rights of individuals not protected, value the collective interest of the class and the country</td>
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<td>Economic System</td>
<td>Market economy, price determined by the force of demand and supply</td>
<td>Planned economy, price controlled by government</td>
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<td></td>
<td>individuals own private property</td>
<td>State owns most of the property</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Encourage people to run private enterprise</td>
<td>Support state-owned enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Policy</td>
<td>Little government intervention; limited social programs</td>
<td>Government formulates all policies for social development. Social services and welfare are allocated and funded by the government</td>
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The Iron Curtain
Cordonning off the Brandenburg Gate, August 1961.

The Wall and a border guard, August 1963.
The Wall in the mid-sixties.
Imagine
By John Lennon (1971)

Imagine there’s no heaven
It’s easy if you try
No hell below us
Above us only sky
Imagine all the people
Living for today...

Imagine there’s no countries
It isn’t hard to do
Nothing to kill or die for
And no religion too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace...

Imagine no possessions
I wonder if you can
No need for greed or hunger
A brotherhood of man
Imagine all the people
Sharing all the world...

You may say I’m a dreamer
But I’m not the only one
I hope someday you’ll join us
And the world will be as one

Time to think: Would you like to live in the world imagined by John Lennon? Why?
Because of its ability to land on water and land, the SA-16 Albatross is used to cover aircraft water routes throughout the Far East.

Superforts on their way to attack the important supply and communications center of Anju, 4 December 1950.

F-80's move toward Communist frontline positions.
A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive... tendencies...

From Stettin, in the Baltic, to Trieste, in the Adriatic; an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe—Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia. All these famous cities, and the populations around them, lie in the Soviet sphere, and all are subject to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow... The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers, and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case...

An extract from a speech made in 1945

1. Who made the speech above? Winston Churchill
2. What is the significance of the speech?
   It marks the formal start of Cold War.
3. Fill in the blanks below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Germany</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Belgrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Bucharest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Sofia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These countries were all depended on and controlled by USSR. They were called the satellite states of USSR.
1. Below is an extract from the Preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty.

**Article 1:**
The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered...

**Article 3:**
In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

**Article 5**
The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all...

Q1. When was the Treaty signed? 1949
Q2. List the founding members of the above treaty.

USA, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Iceland, Norway
2. Below is an extract from the text of the Warsaw Pact Treaty.

The Contracting Parties, reaffirming their desire for the establishment of a system of European collective security based on the participation of all European states irrespective of their social and political systems, which would make it possible to unite their efforts in safeguarding the peace of Europe...

Article III

The Contracting Parties shall consult with one another on all important international issues affecting their common interests guided by the desire to strengthen international peace and security. They shall immediately consult with one another whenever, in the opinion of any one of them, a threat of armed attack on one or more of the parties to the Treaty has arisen, in order to ensure joint defence and the maintenance of peace and security.

Q1 When was the treaty signed? 1955
Q2 List the founding members of the treaty

USSR, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania, Bulgaria
1. What do historians call the wall that divided Europe into two?
   Iron Curtain

2. Who was responsible for setting up the wall? Why did he do so?
   Joseph Stalin. Because he wanted to prevent the spread of capitalism to the communist state.

3. Who was the man peeping under the wall?
   Winston Churchill
C. The Cold War (1946-91)

(A) 1a. the Berlin Blockade  1b. the birth of the People's Republic of China  2a. 1948-49  2b. October 1949  3a. Berlin, Germany  3b. Beijing, China  4a. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization  Germany, East, West  4b. communist movements, "hot" war

(B) The man who changed the world: Mikhail Gorbachev

Mikhail was born in 1931. He was well known because he was the youngest man to become the leader of the USSR since Stalin. He joined the Soviet Communist Party in 1952 and became its General Secretary in 1985. Once he got power, he introduced reforms to improve the Soviet economy. He also gave up control over the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. He let them choose their own political system. This helped to end communist rule in Eastern Europe. The fall of communism in Eastern Europe marked the beginning of the end of the Cold War. He did much for peace, so he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October 1990.

(C) 1. X West Germany  2. X East Germany  3. X a free-market economy  4. √  5. √
6. X North Korea  7. √  8. X the USSR, Soviet Union

5a. Nixon  b. North and South Vietnam

(E) 1B 2C 3C 4A 5B 6D 7A

(F) 1. NATO  2. the birth of the People's Republic of China  3. the Vietnam War  4. Nixon
5. General MacArthur  6. Gorbachev

(G) 1a. It represents the Cuban Missile Crisis.
   ii. The missiles on which the two men are sitting provide the clue to identify the event.
   iii. The man on the left is President Kennedy of the United States and the one on the right is the Soviet leader, Khrushchev.
   iv. They sat on benches and not on chairs because the man on the right set up nuclear missiles in Cuba. This threatened the national safety of the country of the man sitting on the left.
   v. The man on the left is the winner.
   vi. President Kennedy (the man on the left) ordered the blockade of Cuba and threatened to have a nuclear war. Finally, Khrushchev (the man on the right) had to remove the nuclear missiles from Cuba.
2a. It refers to the Vietnam War and the man crying "No more Vietnam" provides the clue that helps us identify this war.
   b. Yes, they do. Both sources describe the anti-war feelings of the Americans during the Vietnam War period (1965-75).
   ii. In Source A, the writer says that he longs to see his son come home safely, and in Source B, the correspondent wants the soldiers of his country to go home. These two views show their feelings against the war.
   c. Answer open