**Cold War Division Map**

1. Locate and Label the Following

Austria

Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

East Germany

France

Greece

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Soviet Union

Spain

Turkey

West Germany

United Kingdom

Yugoslavia

2. Use two different colors to shade in Communist Nations and Non-Communist Nations. Use a black marker

to indicate the Iron Curtain.

3. With the five boxes provided on the map, please indicate how that country (or countries) fell to Communism.

Soviets Tighten Their Hold

The Soviet Union quickly gained political control over nations that the Red Army had freed from the Nazis. The promised elections in Poland did not take place for nearly two years. By that time, Poland's Soviet-installed government had virtually eliminated all political opposition. The Soviets sponsored similar takeovers in other nations of Eastern Europe.

Albania and Bulgaria

In Albania, Communist guerrilla forces had driven out the Germans by 1944. When elections were held the following year, all anti-Communist leaders had been silenced. Soviet troops rolled into Bulgaria in 1944, and the Communists secured their hold on the country by 1948.

Czechoslovakia

The Czechs desperately tried to hold on to their democratic multiparty political system. The Communist candidate won 40 percent of the vote in free elections in 1946, but Communist repression in neighboring nations hurt the popularity of the Czech Communists. They plotted to take power, therefore, by replacing all non-Communist police officers with party members. Sure of support from the Soviet Union, they also staged rallies, strikes, and a violent uprising. By 1948, Czechoslovakia was a Soviet satellite nation.

Hungary and Romania

After Communist candidates lost elections in Hungary in late 1945, Soviet troops remained there and demanded Communist control of the police. The arrest of anti-Communist leaders allowed the Communists to win new elections held in 1947. The Red Army also stayed in Romania, and in 1945 the Soviets forced the Romanian king to name a Communist as prime minister. Less than two years later, the prime minister forced the king to step down.

East Germany

While the Western Allies wanted a strong, rebuilt Germany at the center of Europe, Stalin was determined that the Germans would never threaten his nation again. He established national control of all East German resources and installed a brutal totalitarian government there. In 1949, under the Communist government, the country became known as the German Democratic Republic.

Finland and Yugoslavia

In spite of the Soviet successes occurring all around them, two countries did manage to maintain a degree of independence from the Soviet Union. Finland signed a treaty of cooperation with the Soviets in 1948. The treaty required Finland to remain neutral in foreign affairs but allowed it to manage its own domestic affairs. In Yugoslavia, Communists gained control in 1945 under the leadership of Josip Broz, better known as Tito. A fiercely independent dictator, Tito refused to take orders from Stalin, who unsuccessfully tried to topple him in 1948. For the next three decades, Tito would pursue his own brand of communism relatively free from Soviet interference.