

How did the opposing ideologies of the US and the Soviet Union affect the political, cultural and economic developments in your country?

Patterns of Political Impact	Patterns of Cultural Impact	Patterns of Economic Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S & Soviets had different political ideas which created a split in these different nations fighting for either side. - Some nations agree with the U.S - Some nations are against U.S tactics. - There are communist governments that are set up separately from the soviets and the U.S wants to overthrow them anyways. - U.S often supported rebels or subversives who were “u.s friendly” or backed democratic ideologies, though often times, these groups weren’t necessarily democratic. - All the nations shown, end with some form or have some time period of having a dictator (not South Korea). - In a lot of the countries, the U.S had political interest in, but the reality was they had economic interest. For example, panama canal, iran for oil, nicaragua for the United Fruit Company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S spread trade in different countries and made immigration increase to the U.S, other countries adopted the English language (Panama, Vietnam). - U.S implemented Westernization, like religious (christianity). - Countries who saw American influence responded by being Anti-American: Nicaragua, Vietnam, Iran, Guatemala. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a few nations, the US would be involved, then there would be a revolt and the US would leave the country in devastation: Guatemala, Vietnam, Nicaragua - A lot of foreign involvement was economically based by being motivated by resources that these nations had: Nicaragua & fruit, Iran & Oil, Panama & the canal, Guatemala & fruit. - the U.S was ultimately gaining money someway, either through an embargo, and through the oil resources that were gained. - the countries that the U.S went into, they tried to establish a western economy there (capitalistic). - U.S did help bring some smaller, lesser developed nations “into the light”, with Panama and Korea. - U.S would provide military supplies and soldiers to support their side in the nations they were involved in. - In some cases, land was destroyed in the countries the US was in, which would help that country’s local economy.

What is the cost to the US of it's increased presence in the world?	How has the US used it's authority to dictate foreign policy in the world?	Who and which people benefit from U.S involvement in other countries?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - troops - supplies - respect from other nations that they are involved in, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Iran, North Korea. - sometimes the US wouldn't be successful and "lose" the country to communism. - money - lives lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use power to back one leader in a nation to attempt to make the country a democratic state. - US just goes in, not necessarily with permission. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US did fight for democracy and benefited by spreading democracy to more nations. - the people from the nation who supported democracy benefitted when the US got involved. - U.S did help bring some smaller, lesser developed nations "into the light", with Panama and Korea. - sometimes no one really benefitted. - sometimes war was left behind. - sometimes major economic issues emerged when the US left since countries had become reliant upon the US. - sometimes the US destroyed crops during wartime (Vietnam). - sometimes dictatorships were left behind.