**The United States and China during the Cold War**

1. Many scholars assert that the U.S. “lost” China. How does Cohen both support and refute this idea.
2. Describe the debate over recognition of the PRC.
3. How did the war in Korea tighten ties between Eisenhower in Washington and Chiang in Taiwan?
4. What was Mao’s goal in attacking Jinmen and Mazu? How did this backfire?
5. By 1958, it seemed that Dulles and Eisenhower had “lost” Taiwan as well. What evidence is there to this end?
6. Many had high hopes that the Kennedy administration would change the tenor of the relations between the US and China. This is, in part, because of the “Sino Soviet Split” of 1960. However, Kennedy had only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days in office before being assassinated, Johnson was soon overwhelmed by the war in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the Chinese were too deeply involved in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then everything changed in 1964 when China became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.
7. Rapprochement is defined as “an establishment or resumption of harmonious relations.”
8. What did Nixon and Kissinger hope to gain from rapprochement?
9. What is “triangulation”?
10. What were the results of Nixon’s visit to China in 1972?
11. What was a) the motivation and b) the effect of the U.S. recognition of the PRC during the Carter-Brzezinski Era?
12. Though Reagan campaigned as a staunch Cold Warrior and, as such, a friend of the Two China policy, his actions in office were not consistent with his image and his 1980 presidential campaign. Explain…
13. In the 21st Century, many speak of a “New Cold War” with China. What is this Cold War about?
14. At least four times in this article, Cohen refers to how domestic politics in the U.S. influenced U.S. foreign policy in Asia. Cite two of them.