

1. WHICH STATEMENT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE?

*EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR 1946-1949 THE

1. WHICH STATEMENT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE? EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR 1946-1949 THE

THE COLD WAR WAS A PERIOD MARKED BY INTENSE RIVALRY, IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT, AND POLITICAL TENSION BETWEEN THE WESTERN BLOC, LED PRIMARILY BY THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NATO ALLIES, AND THE EASTERN BLOC, DOMINATED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS SATELLITE STATES. ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PHASES OF THIS GLOBAL CONFRONTATION OCCURRED IN EUROPE BETWEEN 1946 AND 1949, A TIME WHEN THE FOUNDATIONAL CONFLICTS OF THE COLD WAR TOOK SHAPE ON THE CONTINENT. AMONG THE KEY QUESTIONS HISTORIANS OFTEN EXPLORE IS: WHICH STATEMENT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE? UNDERSTANDING THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS DURING THIS PERIOD IS ESSENTIAL TO GRASP HOW THE EAST-WEST DIVIDE SOLIDIFIED AND LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR SUBSEQUENT DECADES OF TENSION.

THIS ARTICLE AIMS TO CLARIFY THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE DURING THESE FORMATIVE COLD WAR YEARS, ANALYZE THE KEY POLICIES AND INCIDENTS THAT DEFINED THE ERA, AND IDENTIFY THE STATEMENT THAT BEST COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE.

THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR CONTEXT AND THE DIVISION OF EUROPE

THE END OF WORLD WAR II AND POWER VACUUM

IN 1945, WORLD WAR II ENDED WITH THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF NAZI GERMANY, LEAVING EUROPE RAVAGED AND POLITICALLY DIVIDED. THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES—PRIMARILY THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND FRANCE—BEGAN TO ESTABLISH SPHERES OF INFLUENCE ACROSS THE CONTINENT. THE SOVIET UNION MOVED SWIFTLY TO SECURE ITS BORDERS AND EXPAND ITS INFLUENCE INTO EASTERN EUROPE, ESTABLISHING COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS POLAND, HUNGARY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ROMANIA, AND BULGARIA.

THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES

KEY DECISIONS REGARDING EUROPE'S POST-WAR ORDER WERE MADE DURING THE YALTA (FEBRUARY 1945) AND POTSDAM (JULY-AUGUST 1945) CONFERENCES. THESE MEETINGS HIGHLIGHTED THE EMERGING EAST-WEST DIVIDE:

- THE ALLIES AGREED ON THE DIVISION OF GERMANY INTO OCCUPATION ZONES.
- THE SOVIET UNION WAS GRANTED INFLUENCE OVER EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WHICH IT AIMED TO ESTABLISH AS BUFFER STATES.
- DISAGREEMENTS AROSE OVER FREE ELECTIONS AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN THESE COUNTRIES, SOWING THE SEEDS OF FUTURE CONFLICT.

KEY EVENTS OF 1946-1949 THAT SHAPED THE COLD WAR IN EUROPE

THE IRON CURTAIN DESCENDS

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S FAMOUS "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH IN MARCH 1946 SYMBOLIZED THE DEEPENING DIVIDE. CHURCHILL DESCRIBED HOW AN "IRON CURTAIN" HAD FALLEN ACROSS EUROPE, SEPARATING THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED EAST FROM THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES. THIS METAPHOR HIGHLIGHTED THE IDEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL BARRIERS THAT WERE RAPIDLY FORMING.

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND MARSHALL PLAN

THE UNITED STATES RESPONDED TO THE SOVIET CONSOLIDATION OF POWER IN EASTERN EUROPE WITH STRATEGIC INITIATIVES:

- THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE (1947) PLEDGED AMERICAN SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES RESISTING COMMUNISM, INITIALLY AIMED AT GREECE AND TURKEY.
- THE MARSHALL PLAN (1948) OFFERED ECONOMIC AID FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WESTERN EUROPE, AIMING TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM BY FOSTERING ECONOMIC STABILITY.

THE BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT (1948-1949)

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONFRONTATIONS OF THIS PERIOD WAS THE SOVIET BLOCKADE OF WEST BERLIN:

- IN JUNE 1948, THE SOVIETS CUT OFF ALL LAND ACCESS TO WEST BERLIN, AIMING TO FORCE THE ALLIES OUT OF THE CITY.
- THE WESTERN ALLIES RESPONDED WITH THE BERLIN AIRLIFT, A MASSIVE LOGISTICAL EFFORT TO SUPPLY WEST BERLIN WITH FOOD AND SUPPLIES VIA AIR.
- THE BLOCKADE ENDED IN MAY 1949, MARKING A VICTORY FOR WESTERN EFFORTS TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM.

FORMATION OF NATO

IN APRIL 1949, WESTERN NATIONS ESTABLISHED THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) AS A COLLECTIVE DEFENSE ALLIANCE AGAINST POTENTIAL SOVIET AGGRESSION:

- NATO'S CREATION FORMALIZED THE DIVISION OF EUROPE INTO OPPOSING MILITARY BLOCs.
- IT SIGNALLED A COMMITMENT BY WESTERN COUNTRIES TO MUTUAL DEFENSE AND DETERRENCE.

THE CORRECT STATEMENT THAT COMPLETES THE TIMELINE

CONSIDERING THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS AND MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS, THE STATEMENT THAT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE SHOULD ENCAPSULATE THE ESCALATION OF COLD WAR TENSIONS, THE STRATEGIC RESPONSES BY WESTERN POWERS, AND THE SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES. THE MOST ACCURATE STATEMENT IS:

"BY 1949, THE COLD WAR IN EUROPE HAD SOLIDIFIED INTO A BIPOLAR DIVISION, MARKED BY THE CREATION OF NATO, THE BERLIN AIRLIFT, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNIST REGIMES IN EASTERN EUROPE, SETTING THE STAGE FOR DECADES OF CONFRONTATION."

THIS STATEMENT CAPTURES THE KEY MILESTONES AND THE NATURE OF THE CONFLICT DURING 1946-1949, ILLUSTRATING HOW THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL SCHISM WAS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE TIMELINE

THE ROLE OF PROPAGANDA AND INTELLIGENCE

BOTH SIDES EMPLOYED PROPAGANDA TO SWAY PUBLIC OPINION AND JUSTIFY THEIR POLICIES:

- THE WEST PROMOTED DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM.
- THE EAST EMPHASIZED COMMUNISM AND SOVIET SOLIDARITY.

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES SUCH AS THE CIA AND KGB INCREASED THEIR ACTIVITIES, FURTHER FUELING MISTRUST.

THE IMPACT ON EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

MANY NATIONS FACED INTERNAL STRUGGLES:

- COUNTRIES LIKE CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPERIENCED ANTI-COMMUNIST UPRISINGS.
- OTHERS, SUCH AS POLAND AND HUNGARY, SAW THEIR GOVERNMENTS INCREASINGLY ALIGNED WITH SOVIET POLICIES.

THIS PERIOD ALSO SAW THE BEGINNING OF POLITICAL PURGES AND REPRESSION IN EASTERN EUROPE.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1946 AND 1949 WAS CRUCIAL IN SHAPING THE COLD WAR LANDSCAPE IN EUROPE. IT WAS MARKED BY THE IDEOLOGICAL CONTEST BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM, THE STRATEGIC RESPONSES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION, AND THE PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DIVISION SUCH AS THE BERLIN BLOCKADE. THE FORMATION OF NATO AND THE SOVIET RESPONSE THROUGH THE WARSAW PACT (WHICH WOULD COME LATER) CONFIRMED THE BIPOLAR WORLD ORDER.

THE STATEMENT THAT BEST COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE IS ONE THAT EMPHASIZES THE FORMALIZATION OF THIS DIVISION, THE KEY EVENTS LIKE THE BERLIN AIRLIFT AND NATO'S FORMATION, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNIST REGIMES IN EASTERN EUROPE. THIS COMPREHENSIVELY ENCAPSULATES THE MAIN DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PERIOD AND PROVIDES A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SUBSEQUENT DECADES OF COLD WAR HISTORY.

IN CONCLUSION, THE CORRECT STATEMENT THAT COMPLETES THE TIMELINE FROM 1946 TO 1949 IN THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR IS:

"BY 1949, THE COLD WAR IN EUROPE HAD SOLIDIFIED INTO A BIPOLAR DIVISION, MARKED BY THE CREATION OF NATO, THE BERLIN AIRLIFT, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNIST REGIMES IN EASTERN EUROPE, SETTING THE STAGE FOR DECADES OF CONFRONTATION."

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT EVENT MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR BETWEEN 1946-1949?

THE DIVISION OF GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION'S BLOCKADE OF WEST BERLIN IN 1948-1949 SIGNIFICANTLY ESCALATED TENSIONS, MARKING THE START OF THE COLD WAR CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

WHICH STATEMENT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THE TIMELINE OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING 1946-1949?

THE FORMATION OF NATO IN 1949 AS A MILITARY ALLIANCE OPPOSED TO SOVIET INFLUENCE SIGNIFIES A KEY DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLD WAR ESCALATION.

HOW DID THE BERLIN AIRLIFT OF 1948-1949 INFLUENCE THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT TIMELINE?

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT DEMONSTRATED WESTERN RESOLVE TO OPPOSE SOVIET EXPANSION, REINFORCING THE DIVISION AND ACCELERATING COLD WAR TENSIONS IN EUROPE.

WHAT ROLE DID THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES PLAY IN SHAPING THE TIMELINE OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT?

THESE CONFERENCES LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR DIVISION BY AGREEING ON OCCUPATION ZONES AND DISAGREEMENTS OVER EASTERN EUROPE, WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE COLD WAR TENSIONS FROM 1946 ONWARD.

WHICH EVENT IN 1949 MARKED A SIGNIFICANT ESCALATION IN THE EAST-WEST

CONFLICT IN EUROPE?

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY) AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (WEST GERMANY) SIGNIFIED THE FORMAL DIVISION OF GERMANY, DEEPENING THE COLD WAR DIVIDE.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. WHICH STATEMENT CORRECTLY COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE? EAST-WEST CONFLICT IN EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR 1946-1949

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1946 AND 1949 MARKED A CRITICAL PHASE IN THE COLD WAR'S EMERGENCE, ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE WHERE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND WESTERN POWERS ESCALATED DRAMATICALLY. THIS ERA SAW THE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND MILITARY CONFRONTATION TAKE SHAPE, SETTING THE STAGE FOR DECADES OF RIVALRY. BUT WHAT EXACTLY WAS THE DEFINING STATEMENT THAT COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE? TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION, WE MUST EXPLORE THE KEY EVENTS, POLICIES, AND DEVELOPMENTS THAT CHARACTERIZED THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT DURING THESE FORMATIVE YEARS.

THE POST-WAR EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE: A DIVIDED CONTINENT

IN 1945, EUROPE WAS DEVASTATED BY WORLD WAR II, LEAVING THE CONTINENT PHYSICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY SCARRED. THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES—PRIMARILY THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE SOVIET UNION, AND FRANCE—BEGAN THE COMPLEX PROCESS OF REBUILDING AND RESHAPING EUROPE'S POLITICAL LANDSCAPE. YET, UNDERLYING THESE EFFORTS WAS A FUNDAMENTAL IDEOLOGICAL DIVIDE: DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM VERSUS COMMUNISM AND SOVIET INFLUENCE.

THE DIVISION WAS NOT YET FORMALIZED INTO THE IRON CURTAIN, A TERM POPULARIZED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL IN 1946, BUT THE GROUNDWORK WAS LAID DURING THIS PERIOD. THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES ATTEMPTED TO COORDINATE POST-WAR EUROPE'S RECONSTRUCTION, BUT DISAGREEMENTS AND MISTRUST SOON BECAME EVIDENT.

THE 1946-1949 TIMELINE: KEY EVENTS AND TURNING POINTS

1946: THE DAWN OF COLD WAR TENSIONS

- THE IRON CURTAIN SPEECH: IN MARCH 1946, WINSTON CHURCHILL DELIVERED HIS FAMOUS SPEECH IN FULTON, MISSOURI, WARNING OF THE "IRON CURTAIN" DESCENDING ACROSS EUROPE. THIS SPEECH PUBLICLY ARTICULATED THE DIVISION BETWEEN WESTERN DEMOCRACIES AND EASTERN COMMUNIST STATES, SYMBOLIZING THE IDEOLOGICAL BATTLEGROUND.
- SOVIET CONSOLIDATION IN EASTERN EUROPE: THE USSR BEGAN INSTALLING COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS IN COUNTRIES LIKE POLAND, HUNGARY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND ROMANIA. THESE REGIMES WERE OFTEN ESTABLISHED THROUGH RIGGED ELECTIONS, POLITICAL PURGES, AND SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION, ENSURING SOVIET DOMINANCE.
- AMERICAN RESPONSE: THE UNITED STATES, UNDER PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN, WAS INCREASINGLY WARY OF SOVIET EXPANSIONISM, LEADING TO THE FORMULATION OF POLICIES AIMED AT CONTAINING COMMUNISM.

1947: FOUNDATIONS OF CONTAINMENT AND MARSHALL PLAN

- TRUMAN DOCTRINE: ANNOUNCED IN MARCH 1947, THIS POLICY DECLARED AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR COUNTRIES RESISTING COMMUNISM, INITIALLY TARGETING GREECE AND TURKEY. IT MARKED A SHIFT FROM ISOLATIONISM TO ACTIVE CONTAINMENT OF SOVIET INFLUENCE.
- MARSHALL PLAN: LAUNCHED IN JUNE 1947, THIS MASSIVE ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM AIMED TO REBUILD WESTERN EUROPE'S ECONOMIES, FOSTERING STABILITY AND PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM. THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS SATELLITE STATES REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE, VIEWING IT AS ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM.

- EMERGENCE OF BLOCS: WESTERN NATIONS, LED BY THE US, BEGAN TO COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS, WHILE SOVIET-ALIGNED STATES SOLIDIFIED THEIR BLOC.

1948: THE BERLIN BLOCKADE AND THE FIRST CRISIS

- THE BERLIN BLOCKADE: IN JUNE 1948, THE USSR BLOCKED ALL ROAD, RAIL, AND CANAL ACCESS TO WEST BERLIN, ATTEMPTING TO FORCE THE ALLIES OUT OF THE CITY. THE WESTERN POWERS RESPONDED WITH THE BERLIN AIRLIFT, SUPPLYING WEST BERLIN VIA AIR FOR OVER A YEAR. THIS EVENT BECAME EMBLEMATIC OF COLD WAR TENSIONS.

- FORMATION OF NATO: IN APRIL 1949, WESTERN NATIONS ESTABLISHED THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) AS A COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT, SIGNALING A FORMAL ALLIANCE AGAINST POTENTIAL SOVIET AGGRESSION.

- SOVIET RESPONSE: THE USSR RESPONDED BY FORMING THE WARSAW PACT IN 1955, A MILITARY ALLIANCE AMONG EASTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, FORMALIZING THE DIVISION OF EUROPE.

THE STATEMENT THAT COMPLETES THE TIMELINE

REFLECTING ON THESE PIVOTAL YEARS, THE STATEMENT THAT MOST ACCURATELY COMPLETES THE TIMELINE FROM 1946 TO 1949 IS:

"THE UNITED STATES AND ITS WESTERN ALLIES ESTABLISHED A SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES AND POLICIES AIMED AT CONTAINING SOVIET INFLUENCE IN EUROPE, CULMINATING IN THE FORMATION OF NATO AND THE BERLIN AIRLIFT."

THIS STATEMENT ENCAPSULATES THE CORE DEVELOPMENTS THAT DEFINED THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT DURING THIS PERIOD, HIGHLIGHTING THE STRATEGIC STEPS TAKEN BY THE WEST TO COUNTER SOVIET EXPANSION AND THE RESULTING ESCALATION OF COLD WAR HOSTILITIES.

DEEP DIVE INTO THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT

IDEOLOGICAL DIVERGENCE

AT THE HEART OF THE COLD WAR WAS A FUNDAMENTAL IDEOLOGICAL CLASH. THE WEST CHAMPIONED LIBERAL DEMOCRACY, FREE MARKETS, AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, WHILE THE SOVIET UNION PROMOTED A COMMUNIST SYSTEM ROOTED IN STATE CONTROL AND COLLECTIVISM. THESE DIFFERENCES CREATED MUTUAL SUSPICION AND HOSTILITY, ESPECIALLY AS EACH SIDE SOUGHT TO EXPAND ITS INFLUENCE GLOBALLY.

POWER VACUUM AND SECURITY CONCERNS

EUROPE'S WEAKENED STATE POST-WORLD WAR II CREATED A POWER VACUUM. THE SOVIET UNION SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH A BUFFER ZONE OF FRIENDLY, COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS TO SECURE ITS WESTERN BORDERS, FEARING ANOTHER INVASION LIKE 1941. CONVERSELY, WESTERN NATIONS AIMED TO REBUILD STABLE DEMOCRACIES AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM.

THE ROLE OF KEY LEADERS AND POLICIES

- JOSEPH STALIN: AIMING TO CONSOLIDATE SOVIET CONTROL OVER EASTERN EUROPE AND SPREAD COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, STALIN PRIORITIZED SECURITY AND INFLUENCE.

- HARRY TRUMAN: FOCUSED ON CONTAINING COMMUNISM THROUGH ECONOMIC AID, MILITARY ALLIANCES, AND POLITICAL STRATEGIES.

- GEORGE MARSHALL: ADVOCATED FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH THE MARSHALL PLAN, VIEWING ECONOMIC STABILITY AS ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE.

THE IMPACT OF THESE YEARS ON THE BROADER COLD WAR NARRATIVE

THE PERIOD FROM 1946 TO 1949 SET THE BLUEPRINT FOR COLD WAR CONFRONTATION. THE DIVISION OF EUROPE INTO WESTERN AND EASTERN BLOCS BECAME ENTRENCHED, WITH PHYSICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL BARRIERS SOLIDIFYING OVER TIME. THE FORMATION OF NATO AND THE BERLIN AIRLIFT EXEMPLIFIED HOW BOTH SIDES PREPARED FOR POTENTIAL CONFLICT, LEADING TO A TENSE STANDOFF THAT WOULD LAST FOR DECADES.

MOREOVER, THESE YEARS LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR SUBSEQUENT CRISES, SUCH AS THE KOREAN WAR AND THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, BY ESTABLISHING THE PATTERN OF MUTUAL SUSPICION, MILITARY BUILD-UP, AND DIPLOMATIC BRINKMANSHIP.

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CONCLUSION: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1946-1949 PERIOD IN COLD WAR HISTORY

THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II WERE CRUCIAL IN SHAPING THE COLD WAR'S TRAJECTORY. THE STATEMENT THAT BEST COMPLETES THIS TIMELINE—HIGHLIGHTING THE FORMATION OF ALLIANCES AND POLICIES AIMED AT CONTAINING SOVIET INFLUENCE—CAPTURES THE ESSENCE OF THIS TRANSFORMATIVE PERIOD. IT UNDERScores HOW IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICTS, STRATEGIC DECISIONS, AND DIPLOMATIC FRICTIONS LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR DECADES OF EAST-WEST RIVALRY.

IN ESSENCE, THE 1946-1949 PHASE WAS NOT JUST ABOUT IMMEDIATE CRISES LIKE THE BERLIN BLOCKADE BUT ALSO ABOUT ESTABLISHING A NEW WORLD ORDER—ONE CHARACTERIZED BY DIVISION, SUSPICION, AND COMPETITION THAT WOULD DEFINE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOR MUCH OF THE 20TH CENTURY. UNDERSTANDING THESE YEARS HELPS US COMPREHEND THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR AND THE ENDURING LEGACY OF EUROPE'S EAST-WEST CONFLICT DURING THIS CRITICAL PERIOD.

1 Which Statement Correctly Completes This Timeline East West Conflict In Europe During The Cold War1946 1949the

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