

Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945-1972: The Cold War



Name: _____
Form: _____
History Class: _____
History Teacher: _____

Paper 1
Section
B

Section	Date Due	Completed	Signed by Teacher
Origins of the Cold War			
Beginning of the Cold War			
The Cold War in Asia			
The Development of the Cold War			
Transformation of the Cold War			
Detente			

Exam Paper



This wider world depth study focus on the diverse interests of different states and individuals and the ideologies they represented. It considers revolutionary movements during this time. It focuses on the causes and events of the Cold War and seeks to show how and why conflict occurred and why it proved difficult to resolve the tensions which arose during the Cold War. This study also considers the role of key individuals and groups in shaping change and how they were affected by and influenced international relations.

There will be 4 compulsory questions:

1. Source A suggests that.... How do you know? Explain your answer using Source D and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)

TOP TIPS!

- Analysis based on content and provenance
- Support using specific knowledge
- Address the feature given in the source

WRITING FRAME

Source D suggests that....
This because it shows that...
This was the case because...

2. Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources E and F to a historian studying... Explain your answer using Sources E and F and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)

TOP TIPS

- Address both sources equally
- Each a judgement
- Focus on both provenance and content

WRITING FRAME

The source tells us...

This is useful to a historian because....

I know that.....

The source does not tell us however that....

The provenance of the source is useful as it tells us that....

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

TOP TIPS

- Analysis of causation and consequence
- Specific and detailed knowledge
- Avoid telling the story of events

WRITING FRAME

One aspect of change was...

This was significant because.....

Another aspect of change was....

This was significant because...

The most significant change was....

4. '.....was responsible for causing tension between....' How far do you agree with this statement? (16 Marks + 4 SPaG)

TOP TIPS

- Always address multiple factors
- Reach a substantiated judgement
- Use Point, evidence and explain each time .
- Try and link factors if you can
- Place in order of importance and say why.

WRITING FRAME

There have been many factors that have led to.... For example...

Another factor that is responsible for... this is because...

The most significant factor is...

Origins of the Cold War: What was the Cold War?

Key Terms:

Capitalism: Belief that people should be free to make money

Communism: Belief that all people are equal and that private ownership and profit is bad

USSR: Union Soviet Socialist Republics- Name given to Russia in 1922.

Alliance: An agreement between countries to support one another

Ideology: A set of beliefs

Superpower: A country that holds a dominant and influential position in the world due to having a stronger military than other countries and a large economy. Superpowers dominate international relations and trade.

The Superpowers after WWI:

- **USA:** Unlike European countries, the American economy was strong after the war. Its military was still powerful and it was the only country to possess an atomic bomb.
- **USSR:** it had growing control over Eastern Europe and Joseph Stalin's drive to modernise and develop as an industrial nation
- Both countries had huge, skilled populations, large armed forces and vast reserves of raw materials such as coal, oil and iron.

Why were there tensions?

- The Soviet Union and the USA hated and feared each other's political systems and saw each other as a clear threat to security and world peace.
- When the soviets matched the USAs nuclear capabilities in 1949 (the USA had used nuclear weapons against Japan in 1945), the stakes for war were raised.
- Any conflict between the two may end in nuclear war; as nuclear weapons became more powerful, it was clear that war could mean the end of life on earth. The scene was set for a long-running standoff between the superpowers.

Differing Ideologies:

- In the USA, capitalism was indistinguishable from individual freedom and democracy. 'the American dream' promised everyone the right to try and become successful and wealthy. Any different way of thinking was always going to come into conflict with the American way of life.
- According to communism, (Marx, 1940s) - capitalism was unfair and put power into the hands of a handful of wealthy businessmen who exploited their workers. Under a communist system, the government, factories and businesses are under control of the workers. To many, especially the poor, it represented an alternative to a system that had done nothing to help them.

Read the information above and complete the sentence using the words below:

Influence, USA, superpowers, opposing, WWI, diplomacy, ideologies

Two superpowers emerged following _____: the USA and the USSR. The two countries had opposing _____. The Cold War was an era of tension between theand USSR that never led to direct military actions. It was carried out through(leaders talking), an arms race and proxy wars (where the enemy funds ancountry). The twoheld greatacross the world.

American flag - USA



The stripes of the US flag represent the original founding colonies the fought for freedom from British rule.

Soviet flag - USSR



The hammer and sickle on the Soviet flag represent the workers who took power in the Russian Revolution.

Origins of the Cold War: Communism v. Capitalism

What are the key differences between communism and capitalism?

Communism	Capitalism
<p>Where all factories, businesses and farms are owned by the government for the good of everybody.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should only be one political party • Everyone must work for the state (government) • We should only make as many products as we need. • There will be strict censorship - no-one should criticise the country or government. • Everyone is treated fairly and equally. 	<p>Where all factories, businesses and farms are owned by individuals or businessmen for their own profit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a number of political parties for people to choose between. • People should be free to start their own businesses and make a profit. • We should make as many products as we can and sell them for profits. • There should be freedom of speech • Freedom and economic opportunity for all!

	The USSR	The USA
Elections	The USSR was a Communist state. It was a one-party dictatorship. Elections were held, but all candidates belonged to the Communist Party.	The USA was a democracy . Its government was chosen in free democratic elections.
Industry	The state owned all industry. During the 1920 and 1930s this had meant there had been huge development as the state could tell companies what to make. The general standard of living in the USSR was much lower than in the USA. Even so, unemployment was rare and extreme poverty was rarer than in the USA.	It was capitalist. Business and property were privately owned. It was the world's wealthiest country. But, as in most capitalist countries, there were extremes - some great wealth and great poverty as well.
Individual	For Communists, the rights of individuals were seen as less important than the good of society as a whole . So individuals' lives were tightly controlled. Soviet leaders believed that other countries should be run in the Communist way. Many people in the USSR were bitterly opposed to capitalism.	For Americans, being free of control by the government was more important than everyone being equal. Americans firmly believed that other countries should be run in the American way . Many Americans were bitterly opposed to Communism.

Colour code the statements to identify whether they refer to communism or capitalism:

Everyone is treated fairly and equally.	There should be a number of political parties for people to choose between.
There should be only one political party	Everyone must work for the state (government)
We should make as many products as we can and sell them for profits.	There will be strict censorship - no-one should criticise the country or government.
We should only make as many products as we need.	Freedom and economic opportunity for all!
People should be free to start their own businesses and make a profit.	There should be freedom of speech

Origins of the Cold War: How did relations change?

Read through the events and explain the impact that would have on relations between the USSR and the USA.

	What happened?	How would this affect their relationship?
The Russian Revolution, 1917	Due to the feudal systems and poverty in Russia at the turn of the Century, there was a lot of unrest. The First World War made condition worse for many. In 1917, there was a communist revolution and the Bolsheviks took power, Lenin became the leader in Russia.	
Russia withdrew from WWI, 1917	Russia withdrew from fighting in WWI following the revolution. Many in Britain and France found it difficult to forgive their withdrawal from the war effort. The allies were left in a far worse state and they felt that Russia could not be trusted.	
The Russia Civil War, 1917-1922	Western powers had the opportunity to destroy the communist revolution before it took hold. Russian opponents of the Bolsheviks, known as the 'whites' against the communist 'reds'. Western countries sent weapons and troops to support the 'whites'. They wanted to secure their own interests in the region and undermine Bolshevik action. However, after the horrors of WWI, the actions of the west were limited. The reds eventually triumphed. Lenin declared the creation of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).	
Stalin's Regime, 1922-1924	Lenin and his government were fearful of western interference and Lenin called for a world revolution in line with Marx's theory. Lenin and the Bolsheviks often used brutal methods. Other political parties were banned, private businesses and newspapers were seized, and a new secret police, the Cheka, arrested opponents. Lenin established himself as a dictator.	
Stalin's Purges, 1930s	The Great Purge, also known as the "Great Terror," was a brutal campaign led by Stalin to eliminate opposition within the Communist Party and anyone else he considered a threat. At least 750,000 people were executed during the Great Purge, which took place between about 1936 and 1938. More than a million other people were sent to forced labour camps, known as Gulags.	
Nazi Soviet Pact, 1939	Stalin signed an agreement with Nazi Germany and they promised not to attack each other, Stalin did not agree with the Nazis, and the Nazis had persecuted communists - this was a very unlikely friendship. By signing the pact, Stalin hoped to avoid invasion and gain land from Poland.	
The USA and USSR become allies in WWII, 1941	In 1941 Hitler attempted operation Barbarossa. Invasion of USSR. It caused USSR to declare war on Germany. They now fight alongside UK, who had declared war in 1939 In Dec 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour. America now join the war with the USSR and UK against Nazi Germany. The Grand Alliance played a key role in the success of the allies in WWII. The Nazis were forced to split their forces between the Soviets in the East and the British and Americans in the west. Having spent the years since the 1917 revolution in a state of mutual distrust and suspicion, suddenly the Soviets and the West were on the same side.	

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Origins of the Cold War: The Yalta Conference

Tehran Conference

- Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt met in Tehran in December, 1943.
- The war was far from over but discussions were already taking place about post-war Europe they discussed the future of countries in eastern Europe as well as the creation of the United Nations.
- Churchill and Stalin met again in October 1944 in Moscow. In private the two men came to an agreement about how to divide up eastern European countries who had been occupied by the Nazis.
- The plan was recorded by Churchill and ticked by Stalin to show his agreements. This was known as the percentages agreement.

Yalta

- The three leaders of the allied nations ('The Big Three') met at Yalta from 4 to 11 of February 1945. Their task was to decide the shape of post-war Europe.
- The three men had many of the same aims, including peace in Europe and a Germany that would never again threaten that peace.
- However, there were disagreement about how to achieve this. The problematic issue of Soviet influence over eastern Europe also had to be settled.
- Read the bubbles below to determine what the Big 3 wanted.

Roosevelt

I am committed to making this work - I want to work alongside the USSR to ensure that Europe is rebuilt. I like Stalin, but Europe must be rebuilt on American's capitalist principles. I actually think that Stalin and I want similar things, I have grand hopes for this relationship!

Churchill

I am well aware of Stalin and his ambitions in Europe. My main is to protect Britain and our interests. The best way to maintain British interests is to have a good relationship with the USA. I liked both Roosevelt and Stalin personally, but I struggle to work with communists! I will not allow Stalin to get what he wants!



Stalin

My country has been torn apart by World War Two! I will not allow this to happen again, and I must make sure that the USSR remains powerful. I do not fully trust Roosevelt or Churchill, but I understand that I must work with them. Despite our differences, I feel like the three of us could get one well!

What did the Big Three want?

Key Agreements at Yalta

- Germany and Berlin were to be divided into four zones - one for each of the USA, Britain, USSR and France
- The liberated countries of western and central Europe would be allowed to hold free elections
- The United Nations would be formed to ensure future international cooperation
- An official document agreeing to these points, the Declaration of Liberated Europe, was signed.

Colour code the statements to identify the success and failures at the Yalta Conference:

- Although all three leaders agreed to the declaration of liberated Europe, what this meant differed to different countries. Tensions arose over eastern Europe, especially Poland.
- Poland was to lose some eastern territory to the USSR, but was set to gain territory from Germany.
- However, the powers disagreed on who should hold power in Poland. The Soviets were determined to hold influence over Poland with a communist government, but the British and USA wanted to restore the old government.
- It was accepted that the western powers that the Soviets would take control of the countries in the Balkans but the future of eastern European countries remained uncertain. The most pressing concern for all involved was the future of Germany.
- It was decided that Germany should be divided in 4 zones. One for each of the allied powers (Britain, France, USA and USSR).
- There would be cooperation between the countries, but ultimately they were responsible for their zones.
- Berlin would fall within the Soviet zone so it was decided that such an important city should be divided into 4 zones.

Origins of the Cold War: The Potsdam Conference

President Truman

- President Roosevelt died at the end of WW2. He was replaced by his Vice President, **Harry Truman**. He had no experience in foreign affairs and nothing to do with Yalta.
- Truman was concerned about damage done to Germany - Stalin wanted to cripple Germany and protect the USSR against any future threat. Truman however, did not want a repeat of the Treaty of Versailles.

Clement Attlee

- Churchill was present at the start of the conference but returned home to a general election. He lost, he was replaced by Clement Attlee - Labour.
- In the absence of a strong third leader, the conference was dominated by the rivalry between Stalin and Truman.



**Potsdam:
What
changed?**

WW2 is over, the Nazis have been defeated.

- But the Grand alliance was starting to breakdown. Stalin wanted Germany to pay reparations to the USSR, but Truman and Attlee opposed this.
- The major point of conflict was what should happen to countries in Eastern Europe. Attlee and Truman wanted them to be independent and hold free elections. With the war with Japan still raging, the allies could not afford to fall out

The USSR's position

- Soviet troops had liberated country after country in eastern Europe, but instead of withdrawing troops, Stalin left them there.
- By July, Stalin's troops effectively controlled the Baltic states, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania and refugees were fleeing these in fear of a communist takeover.
- Stalin had established a communist government in Poland, ignoring the wishes of many of the Poles. Britain and the USA protested, but Stalin defended his action. He insisted that his control of eastern Europe was a defensive measure against possible future attacks.
- They disagreed over soviet policy in Eastern Europe. Stalin had an agreement at Yalta to set up pro-Soviet governments in Eastern Europe. Stalin saw this as a way to protect the USSR from future attack.

Key agreements:

- Germany was to be divided as discussed at Yalta
- The Nazi Party was banned and its former leaders would be tried as war criminals
- Germans living in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were to be returned to Germany.
- Poland was to lose some territory in the east to the USSR

The Atomic Bomb

- While Truman was negotiating at Potsdam, the US military were busy putting the final touches to the design of the atomic bomb.
- Since 1939, hundreds of scientists had been working together on the Manhattan Project, fearing that the Nazis would find a breakthrough first.
- The first successful test of the atomic bomb came on 16 July, the day before the conference started. The atom bomb had been developed in complete secrecy. However, once Truman knew he had a weapon that worked, he took Stalin to one side and told him.
- The A-bomb continued to be a source of tension after Truman's announcement when Japan refused to surrender to the US, they dropped the first weapon on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6th August 1945 followed by a second on Nagasaki 3 days later.
- There are some historians who think the dropping of the atomic bomb was used by Truman as a warning to the USSR.
- The end of WWII marked the end of the grand alliance between the USSR and the Western allies and they returned to mutual suspicion and distrust.
- Stalin was determined that the USSR should have its own atomic bomb and Truman was equally determined to stop Soviet expansion and the spread of communism into the rest of Europe. As a result of its division between the two superpowers, Germany was now a dividing line between East and West. The stage was set for the cold war.

Origins of the Cold War: Activities

Statement	True or False?	Detail
The Big 3 at Yalta were Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin		
The Big 3 at Potsdam were Churchill, Truman and Stalin		
The Tehran conference took place in 1943		
Stalin wanted to protect soviet interests and wanted to control Eastern Europe as a result		
Churchill was suspicious of Stalin at Yalta		
The Yalta conference took place before the end of WWII		
Churchill was voted out of office in 1945		
The Big 3 at Yalta had a good personal relationship		
One of the key agreements made at Potsdam was to divide Germany into four zones		
The USA dropped 2 atomic bombs on Japan to bring an end to the war in the East		
The idea of the UN was formed at Yalta		
Stalin wanted to develop a positive relationship with other world leaders.		

Answer the following questions about the Conferences:

- What were the key agreements made a Yalta?
- What were the key agreements made a Potsdam?
- Name three reasons why there was tension/disagreements at Potsdam?
 -
 -
 -

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

- Analysis of causation and consequence
- Specific and detailed knowledge
- Avoid telling the story of events

One aspect of change was...

This was significant because.....

Another aspect of change was....

This was significant because...

The most significant change was....

[illegible]

Beginning of the Cold War: Soviet Expansion into Europe

Stalin's Expansion into Eastern Europe

- Potsdam ended without complete agreement on major issues like eastern Europe, but Stalin did not wait to implement his plans.
- Over the next 9 months, Stalin achieved domination of eastern Europe.
- By 1946 Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania all had communist governments which owed their loyalty to Stalin.
- After the horrors of Nazism there is no doubt that communism was popular in many of the countries, but the Soviets worked hard to ensure that pro-USSR communists rose to positions of power or authority within the governments. This included the arrest and execution of opponents and the rigging of elections.

Why did Stalin expand into Eastern Europe:

- The USSR had experienced three invasions from the West (1914, 1918 and 1941). It believed the Western Allies were helping Germany to rebuild, meaning Germany would be a threat again.
- Stalin decided the only way to be truly safe was to have a 'buffer zone' of 'friendly states' between themselves and Germany.
- From 1945, the USSR made sure the countries of Eastern Europe became communist.

The methods used to take control of Eastern Europe by the Soviets

Country	Date	Method
Albania	1945	The Communists immediately took power.
Bulgaria	1945	In the 1945 elections, a Communist-led coalition was elected, but the Communists executed the non-Communists.
East Germany	1945	East Germany was the Soviet zone of Germany. In 1949, they set up a Communist-controlled state called the German Democratic Republic.
Romania	1947	In the 1945 elections, a Communist-led coalition was elected to power. The Communists gradually took over and in 1947 they abolished the monarchy.
Poland	1947	Stalin had promised to set up a joint Communist/non-Communist government at Yalta, but then he invited 16 non-Communist leaders to Moscow and arrested them. Thousands of non-Communists were arrested, and the Communists won the 1947 election.
Hungary	1947	The non-communists won the 1945 elections with Zoltan Tildy as president. However, the Communists' leader, Rakosi, took control of the secret police (the AVO), and executed and arrested his opponents. Tildy was forced to resign and Cardinal Mindzenty, head of the Catholic Church, was imprisoned. By 1948, Rakosi had complete control of Hungary.
Czechoslovakia	1948	A coalition government was set up and led by the non-Communist Benes. However, the Communists' leader Gottwald made sure they controlled the radio, the army and the police. Gottwald became prime minister and set up a secret police force. Non-Communists were arrested. In 1948, Communist workers went on strike, the non-Communist minister Masaryk committed suicide and Gottwald took over the government.

List all of the methods used by the Soviets to take control of Eastern Europe:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Beginning of the Cold War: Reaction to Soviet Expansionism

How did the USA respond?

- The western powers were alarmed by Stalin's takeover of eastern Europe. Roosevelt, Churchill and their successors had accepted that soviet 'sphere of influence' and that Stalin would heavily influence this region.
- However, they had not expected such complete communist domination. They felt it should have been possible to have governments in eastern Europe that were both democratic and friendly to the USSR. Stalin saw this policy in eastern Europe as making himself secure, but Truman could only see the spread of communism. He wasn't a foreign policy expert, so he took his concerns to people who were.
- In 1946, he turned to George Kennan, embassy official in Moscow for advice.

The Long Telegram

- Truman asked the American Embassy in Moscow for an analysis of Soviet policy. Their question was answered by George Kennan, an Embassy official who had lived in Moscow since 1933, and who hated Communism and the Soviet system. Kennan's 8,000-word reply - nicknamed 'the Long Telegram' - advised:
 1. The Russians are determined to destroy the American way of life and will do everything they could to oppose America.
 2. This is the greatest threat the US has ever faced.
 3. The Soviets must be stopped and they could be stopped
 4. This can be done without going to war.
 5. The way to do it is by educating the public against Communism, and by making people wealthy, happy and free, so they would not turn to Communist parties.
- This became a key aim in the foreign policy of the United States. In doing so, it would increase conflict.

The Iron Curtain Speech

- On 5th March 1946, Winston Churchill gave a speech in Fulton, Missouri. In his speech he was the first to use the term Iron Curtain.
- The speech came in 1946, and occurred after the first nations had begun to fall to Communism- Albania, Bulgaria and Poland.
- It was a public declaration that they were no longer friends
- The term 'Iron Curtain' stuck. It angered Stalin who saw what he was doing as fair.



"From Stettin, in the Baltic, to Trieste, in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line ... all are subject to a high and increasing control from Moscow..."

Use the words below to fill in the gaps:

Germany, feared, Embassy, Iron, influence, ideologues, stopped

Stalin had failed to withdraw the Red Army from Europe following the defeat of _____ in 1945. Instead, the Soviets expanded into Eastern Europe. Despite Western powers accepting Stalin's 'sphere of _____', the USA were concerned about the growing power of the USSR.

Truman asked for more information about this from the American _____ in Moscow. In response, the Long Telegram stated that the Russians should be _____ and that the US must take action. Kennan believed that the USSR were a threat to the American way of life and therefore must be _____.

Churchill's famous _____ Curtain speech also created tensions. He stated that a line had been drawn between the East and West as the two spheres were no longer allies and their _____ were too different.

Beginning of the Cold War: The Truman Doctrine

The Truman Doctrine

- Truman made a speech to the US Congress on 12 March 1947 in which he outlined his beliefs about the threat posed on communism and how he would stop its spread. In his speech he claimed that there was effectively nothing that could be done about existing communist countries, but he would prevent others countries from becoming communist. This was known as the policy of 'containment'.
- However, by talking up the communist threat, Truman probably made the relationship between himself and Stalin worse. Stalin had actually kept his promise to Churchill in 1945 that he would not help the communists in Greece.

Intervention in Greece and Turkey

- By 1948, the US had turned their attentions to Greece and Turkey. The US government believed these two countries were vulnerable to a Soviet takeover.
- Congress agreed to pass the Greece and Turkey Aid bill in March 1947. This was a package of \$400 million.
- Greece:
 - When the Nazis were driven out in 1944, two rival groups wanted control. The communists wanted Greece to be a soviet republic - and the monarchists wanted to return Greece to the monarchy.
 - Churchill sent troops in 1945 to help restore order and supervise free elections. In reality, the British actually supported the monarchists and the king was returned to power.
 - In 1946 a Civil War broke out. Britain didn't have the resources and instead withdrew their troops in 1947.
 - Truman used US aid to prop-up the monarchy in Greece
- Turkey:
 - Stalin was trying to gain influence in Turkey. He wanted access to the Mediterranean for Soviet ships to pass through the black sea straits. Truman was worried that if Turkey went then Stalin would have access to the middle east - and could lead to communism there too.
 - The USA used American money to secure Turkey as an ally.
- American intervention in Greece and Turkey marked a new era in the USA's attitude to world politics. This was known as the Truman doctrine.
- Now the USA was prepared to send money, equipment and advice to any country which was threatened by Communist takeover.
- He accepted that eastern Europe was already communist but he wanted to contain communism and stop it spreading any further.
- Others thought containment should mean something different and something firmer. They said it must be made clear to the Soviets that expansion beyond its limits would lead to military force

The Marshall Plan

- Truman believed that Communism succeeded when people faced poverty and hardship. He sent the American general George Marshall to assess the economic state in Europe. What he found was a ruined economy. The countries of Europe owed \$11.5billion to the USA. There were extreme shortages of food and all other goods. Most countries were still rationing bread. There was such a coal shortage in 1947, that Britain had all electricity turned off for a period each day. Churchill described Europe as 'a rubble heap, a breeding ground of hate.'
- In June 1947, the American general George Marshall went to Europe. He said every country in Europe was so poor that it was in danger of turning Communist! Churchill described Europe as 'a breeding ground of hate'. He said that America should give \$17 billion of aid to get Europe's economy going and stop Communism.
- Marshall said that it was up to the countries of Europe to decide what they needed. In July 1947, led by Britain and France, the countries of western Europe met in Paris, and asked for substantial economic aid.
- For a short time American congress refused to grant the money and thought USA was becoming too embroiled in European affairs. Stalin's takeover of Czechoslovakia- where the final non-communist member of the government died mysteriously- changed things. In 1948 the congress passed the bill.
- Stalin refused any of eastern Europe to receive the aid

Beginning of the Cold War: Stalin's Response to the Marshall Plan

How did Stalin React?

- Marshall aid was generous by the Americans but it was motivated by self interest. New markets opened up for America goods.
- Stalin views the Marshall plan with suspicion. He forbade any eastern European states from applying for Marshall aid. He also tightened his grip in eastern Europe by setting up new organisations - Comecon and Cominform.
- He saw the anti-communist aims for the Marshall plan and he felt it would weaken his grasp on eastern Europe.
- He also felt that the USA was trying to dominate as many states as possible and make them dependent on US dollars.
- Stalin saw the Marshall plan as a clear attempt by the USA to gain greater influence in Europe. He saw this as an example of dollar imperialism where the USA used wealth to secure the position of capitalism.

The methods used by Stalin to keep communist countries under his control

Cominform

- Communist information bureau.
- Stalin set up Cominform in 1947 as an organisation to co-ordinate the various communist governments.
- The office was originally based in Belgrade in Yugoslavia but moved to Bucharest in Romania after Tito was expelled.
- Cominform ran meeting and sent out instructions to Communist governments about what the soviet union wanted them to do.

Comecon

- Council for mutual economic assistance
- Set in in 1949 to co-ordinate the industries and trade in eastern Europe
- Members of the Comecon mostly traded with each other, rather than trading with the west
- Comecon favoured the USSR more than other members. It provided the USSR with markets to sell its goods. It guaranteed a cheap supply of raw materials. For example, Poland was forced to sell its coal to the USSR at one-tenth of the price that it could have got selling it on the open market.
- It set up a bank for socialist countries in 1964.

Annotate the cartoon to explain Stalin's reaction to the Marshall Plan



British cartoon from 1948. Leslie Gilbert Illingworth illustrates Stalin's attitude towards the Marshall Plan.

Beginning of the Cold War: The Marshall Plan and Response Activities

Colour code the cards to identify successes and failures of the Marshall Plan:

The Marshall plan was designed to help rebuild European economies. This also helped provide new markets for American made goods.	By 1953, the USA had provide \$17 billion in aid. Countries that had been devastated by war could rebuild far more quickly as a result of the aid.	The American economy also benefitted as they had prosperous countries to trade with.
The USA showed their commitment to being involved in European affairs.	As well as money, the Americans also offered equipment and supplies here necessary. US machinery helped to get factories and farms running again.	Economic recovery made communist parties less popular in European countries. Although, they did still remain active.
The Marshall plan achieved in its aim of bringing unity to those countries that accepted aid.	The Marshall plan also united those countries who were not allowed to accept aid because of Stalin's reaction to the plan.	The Marshall created further tensions between East and West.

Match up the key term with the definition:

Truman Doctrine		This was \$17 billion in US aid given to countries in Europe. They had to use the money to be built. The USA hoped that this money would prevent these countries from becoming communist.
Containment		This was Stalin's way of keeping Soviet nations under his control economically.
Comecon		Truman's belief that communism must be contained. He wanted to prevent any other countries becoming communist.
Marshall Plan		One of Stalin's organisations. This was designed to kept Soviet countries under Stalin's control using political methods. Stalin ensured that the leaders of the countries were doing what he wanted.
Cominform		This policy was part of the belief that those countries that had already become communists would remain so. But communist should eb contained within these countries and its spread prevented.



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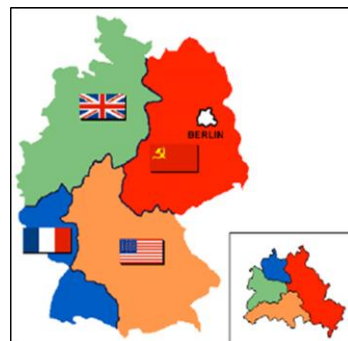
The most significant change was....

[illegible]

Beginning of the Cold War: The Berlin Blockade

The Situation in Berlin

- By 1948, most of Europe had settled - countries in Eastern Europe now part of Soviet sphere. And western Europe aligned with the West because of Marshall Aid.
- Germany is the only real source of tension. Germany was divided into 4, Berlin lay in the heart of the Soviet sector and was also divided into 4. It was also agreed that Germany should pay reparations to the USSR.
- Initially, the 3 sectors under the control of Britain, France and the USA were run separately but important decisions involved the ACC or Allied Control Council.
- Stalin tightened his grip on the eastern sector. Non-Communists found it almost impossible to have a say in how the country was run.
- Berlin remained an island of western influence inside the Soviet zone.



Aims:

Stalin wanted to destroy Germany. Britain and the USA wanted to rebuild it. They were against reparations entirely.

Why did tensions increase in Berlin?

Bizonia:

The Russians were taking German industry back to Russia. Britain and the USA joined their two zones together to get the German industry back on its feet. France later joined, creating Trizonia.

American Aid:

Marshall Aid promised \$17 billion in aid to European countries. The Russians did not want Marshall Aid coming into Berlin, June 1947.

New Currency:

America and France announced that they wanted to create the new country of "West Germany". The new currency was the Deutsche Mark.

Why was there a crisis Berlin?

- The introduction of a new currency was a step too far for Stalin. It was seen as a real threat.
- West Berlin was a 'window into the West' for those living in the Soviet sector. The Western Allies had invested heavily to help West Berlin recover. This showed those in East Germany (living behind the Iron Curtain) the standard of living in the West.
- West Berlin was thus a potential embarrassment to Stalin - with Marshall Aid it was being used as a showpiece of capitalism. This, together with his determination to prevent a West German state, meant Stalin had to do something...

The Events of the Berlin Blockade

1945, Berlin is split into 4 occupation zones. It sits 100 miles within the Soviet zone. In January 1947, Bizonia is established (USA and Britain sections join). France join to create Trizonia in April 1949

March 1948, Marshall plan is approved and implemented. \$17 billion in aid was offered to European countries.

The Soviets wanted all Western officials withdrawn from West Berlin and in April 48, the Soviets made life as difficult as possible for them.

In March and April 1948, Soviet troops used their power to block transport and military supplies to western troops settled in the city. Traffic restrictions were introduced, they closed bridges and searched vehicles. This was known as the 'mini-blockade' it caused problems for West Berlin. Rather than encourage West Berliners to leave, it made many more determined to stay.

A collision occurred between a British and Soviet plane on 5th April 1948. It was most likely accidental. There was a poorly coordinated investigation that was symbolic of poor cooperation between the East and West.

A new German currency (Deutsche Mark) was introduced in May 1948. Opponents of communism argued that both currencies could be acceptable in Berlin they were beaten up while police stood by.

As violence increased, Stalin introduced a full blockade. The western allies could not get any supplies, including food, fuels and medicine. The blockade begins on the 14th June 1948 lasted until 12th May 1949.

As a result of the full blockade, 2.5 million inhabitants of the western sector were forced to rely on reserves of food and fuel that would soon run out. Electricity from power stations in the Soviet sector to factories and offices in West Berlin were cut. The official reason was coal shortages but it was clear that the Soviet Union decided to make life as difficult as possible for the city's inhabitants. Truman and Attlee were clear that they would not retreat from Berlin

Beginning of the Cold War: The Berlin Airlift

What was the Berlin Airlift?

- The Berlin airlift both USA and UK were determined not to leave Berlin. Truman even went as far as to say 'We are going to stay, period'.
- The USSR had not broken any international laws as no agreement had been made about the supply lines to West Berlin. This made it much more difficult for Western powers to act.
- On 24 June, the West introduced a counter-blockade this stopped trains travelling from West Germany into the Soviet zone.
- This was damaging to East Germany, but not damaging enough to stop the blockade.
- USA military figures argued that they should force their way through the blockade but Truman was worried that this could lead to war.
- With roads, railways and waterways blocked, the only way into West Berlin was through the air.
- American transport planes, C-47s, could deliver less than 3 tonnes a day, a tiny portion of the 10,000 tonnes needed to keep the city going each day. Despite the challenges, plans for an airlift began and on the same day the counter blockade began, the US Air Force put its fleets of planes on standby.
- The first planes flew into Berlin on 26 June. 80 C-47s made two trips per day, and more and more planes were added each day. Nothing on this scale had ever been attempted before.
- At its height a plane was arriving in Berlin every 3 minutes with 40,000 tonnes a day of supplies. The Soviets were still determined not to give in.
- Tensions between the two governments were higher than they had ever been. War seemed a real possibility and, with the USA still the only country with nuclear weapons, it was unclear what form the conflict would take.

Cold War got worse - war had almost broken out.

Germany would now be split up into West and East Germany.

Results of the airlift

NATO and the Warsaw Pact - defensive alliances would be set up.

Arms Race - both sides focused on building conventional and nuclear weapons

Significance of the Berlin Blockade

- Berlin firmly divided into two nations.
- In May 1949 Germany became the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and in October 1949 East Germany was created (German Democratic Republic)
- Berlin became a potential flashpoint and set out the pattern for future Cold War relations. They had shown how suspicious they were of each other. And how they could obstruct one another. They could bombard one another with propaganda. Both had shown how they were not willing to go to war with one another.

Read through the two pages about Berlin. Find evidence that the blockade and airlift both increased and decreased tensions between East and West:

Increased Tensions	Decreased Tensions

4. '.....was responsible for causing tension between....' How far do you agree with this statement?
(16 Marks + 4 SPaG)

- Always address multiple factors
- Reach a substantiated judgement
- Use Point, evidence and explain each time.
- Try and link factors if you can
- Place in order of importance and say why.

There have been many factors that have led to.... For example...
Another factor that is responsible for... this is because...
The most significant factor is...

[illegible]

The Cold War in Asia: China

Communism in China:

- WWII had left China devastated, but the nationalists and communists joined together in the fight against the Japanese invaders.
- When the war ended, there was a brutal civil war between the nationalists, led by Chiang Kai Shek, and the communists, led by Mao Zedong.
- In 1949, the communists had gained the upper hand and on 1 October, Mao declared the establishment of the People's Republic of China. The nationalists retreated to the island of Taiwan.
- This revolution caused serious concern in the USA as the most populated country in the world had become a communist one.
- However, unlike the European countries under Stalin's control, China would never be a satellite state



**Mao Zedong:
Communist
leader**



**Chiang Kai Shek:
Nationalist
leader of China.**

- The party had been founded in Shanghai in 1921.
- The party promised to improve peasants' living conditions and won the support of many Chinese people.
- A civil war soon began between the Nationalists and Mao's communist followers.
- In 1933, Mao led over 600,000 people on the Long March through the mountains for over 6,000 miles to avoid being captured by the nationalist government.

- In 1911, a group of nationalists had taken over China.
- The Chinese Nationalist Party was able to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, which had been in power since the 1600s.
- Many of the peasant population in China still lived in abject poverty
- In these conditions, many Chinese turned to the newly found Communist party of China, under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

Reactions to Chinese Communism:

- Because the world's attention had been focused on post-war Europe, the progress made by Mao and the Communist Party had not been appreciated. US foreign policy had largely ignored what was happening and few knew the extent of the events.
- The West saw Chiang Kai-Shek's exiled government in Taiwan as the legal government in China
- China looked to the USSR as a communist ally to protect china from American influence.
- The USSR supported its new communist neighbour and February 1950, the Soviet Union and Communist China agreed to the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.
- Mao and Stalin had very different views on communism, Mao had peasants as his supporters, not the urban factory workers of the Soviet Union.
- This shifted the balance of power between east and west. The American fear of communist expansion was at an all time high. The policy of containment had had some successes in Europe, but had failed in Asia.

The Treaty of Friendship

- \$300 million in aid would be provided to China. 95% would need to be repaid at a high interest rate. There was a requirement that most of the money must be spent on Soviet products.
- 8000 Chinese students would be allowed to travel to the USSR to study technology and science.
- 20,000 Soviet experts were sent to help the development of China. The advice was often questionable and was more to benefit the Soviets than the Chinese.
- China had to give two of its major ports and right to mine in it Xinjiang territory to the USSR.

The Cold War in Asia: Korea

Tensions in Korea

- During WWII, Japanese forces had occupied Korea. When the Japanese were defeated in 1945, they withdrew.
- It was decided at Potsdam that Korea would be divided into 2 zones along the 38th Parallel. The northern zone was occupied by the USSR, and was communist. The southern zone was occupied by the USA.
- When North and South Korea were established as two countries, Kim Il Sung emerged as the communist leader of the North.
- In the south, Syngman Rhee, a nationalist and anti-communist, emerged as leader.
- Both wished to unite Korea under their leadership



The Events of the Korean War

March 1949 Kim asked Stalin directly to support his invasion of South Korea. Stalin does not want to fight 7500 US troops in South Korea but encourages the Chinese to act in support of North Koreans.	Feb 1950 Stalin reluctantly agrees to provide North Korea with military equipment to invade the south. He made it very clear that he would not send Soviet troops to support the invasion.	June 1950 The North invades the South. The UN calls for a ceasefire but the fighting continues. The UN voted for immediate withdrawal of northern troops from South Korea.	Sept 1950 US-led forces, led by General MacArthur, land at Incheon and drive the North Koreans back to the 38 th parallel.
Oct 1950 Chinese troops enter the war and help launch a North Korean counterattack; the South Korean capital Seoul is captured.	April 1951 MacArthur is dismissed from his command by US President Truman after calling for the use of nuclear weapons.	June 1951 The war reaches a stalemate and peace negotiations begin.	July 1953 A final ceasefire is agreed, with the peninsula divided in almost the same place as before the war.

The Involvement of the UN

- The UN called for a ceasefire as soon as the war began, but this was ignored.
- The USSR was boycotting the UN security council at this time. Stalin was protesting the fact the Western powers refused to acknowledge Mao as the leader of China.
- The permanent members of the UN Security Council have the power to veto decisions within the council. As the USSR did not attend, they could not veto any decision made.
- Without the USSR, the decision was made by the UN to support South Korea, against the communists. The USA, and other UN countries, sent troops into Korea. The USA were acting in accordance with the UN and therefore could not be accused of acting on their own.

Significance of the Korean War

- The Korean War played out divisions between East and West in a global conflict.
- Both sides used the conflict to test deadly new weapons.
- Until a peace treaty was signed in 1953, the stalemate entrenched divisions between the two sides.
- The UN proved it could act - albeit without the presence of the USSR. The UN had however, failed to unite Korea.
- The USA proved that they were willing to act to contain communism. It also showed the power of the Americans within the UN. It also showed that the USA were not willing to use nuclear weapons and risk nuclear war.
- The USSR resumed their seat at the UN security council - they learnt their lesson and were never again absent for an important vote.

The Cold War in Asia: Vietnam

President Eisenhower

- Eisenhower replaced Truman as President of the USA in 1953.
- Eisenhower was much less willing to become militarily involved in individual conflicts than Truman had been. Instead his focus was on a wider strategic approach, including the continued development of nuclear weapons.

Domino Theory

- In the early 1950s, the American idea of 'Domino Theory' was devised. The idea concerned Vietnam - the US government believed that if South Vietnam was allowed to become communist, other nearby nations would also fall to communism.
- This made the policy of containment even more crucial to the USA.
- For Vietnam, this meant that Americans sent increasing amounts of money, equipment, and advisors to Vietnam. Despite Ngo Dinh Diem, the leader of the South, being highly corrupt, he was also anti-communist which ensured American support.

The Events of the Vietnam War

Pre-1950 (French control)	Vietnam had been controlled by the French before WWII, but calls for independence in Vietnam were growing. The people of Vietnam had seen off the Japanese invasion, and were not prepared to welcome back the French. The rebellion against the French was led by the communists, supported by the USSR and China.
1950	The most popular leader of the anti-French rebels was Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Minh, a political party. He had declared the creation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a communist country.
1952	France had suffered around 90,000 casualties in their attempts to keep control of the area. They had been unable to deal with the guerrilla tactics used by the Vietnamese.
1954	The French suffered a catastrophic defeat at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. They decided to withdraw from Vietnam. This caused great concern to the US as they had provided 75% of the funding for the French campaign. Eisenhower did not wish to send troops, so he sought a diplomatic alternative.
July 1954	In 1954 the Geneva Conference had set up North and South Vietnam. This was a temporary solution. North Vietnam had been controlled by the Communists, South by the French government. Things were left as they were, but within two years, elections had to be called as part of the terms of the agreement. America ignored this as they feared losing the election to Communists. This was not part of America's strategy.
December 1960	The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam was established. This became known as the Vietcong. They aimed to overthrow Diem's government. A route known as the Ho Chi Minh trail was established through the mountains to supply the Vietcong with supplies and fighters.
1960	John F. Kennedy became US president. Kennedy sent US advisors and experts to Vietnam. Eventually there were more than 16,000 sent. Most of those advisors sent were military.
1963	The US were increasingly concerned about Diem and his brutal attempts to deal with opposition, they backed his removal from power. He was murdered by rebels on 2 November 1963. JFK was assassinated on the 22 November and his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, ordered full military involvement in Vietnam. It was a long a bloody war, fought against the use of guerrilla tactics by the Vietcong in the jungles of Vietnam.

The Cold War in Asia: Activities

1. Match up the individual with the explanation
2. Colour code the names to identify which are active during the Chinese Revolution, The Korean War and The Vietnam War.

Mao Zedong		He was the nationalist and anti-communist leader of South Korea. He had the backing of the USA and wished to unite the whole of Korea under his leadership.
Dwight D. Eisenhower		He was the leader of the Viet Minh in Vietnam. He wished to remove the French and their colonial power from Vietnam. He proclaimed the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
Syngman Rhee		He replaced Kennedy as President of the USA. He was responsible for declaring full military involvement by the USA in Vietnam.
Lyndon B. Johnson		He replaced Harry Truman as President of the USA. He did not wish to use military force to contain communism.
Chinag Kai Shek		He was the communist leader of North Vietnam. He was a Soviet-trained politician and leader of the Korean Communist Party. He has the backing of the USSR and wanted to unite the whole of Korean under his leadership.
John F. Kennedy		He was the leader of the Chinese Communist Party and later leader of the Democratic Republic of China. He played a key role in the Chinese civil war and brought down the nationalist government led by Chiang Kai Shek. However, his revolutionary ideas led to the death of millions of civilians.
Ho Chi Minh		He was the US President after Eisenhower. He sent around 16,000 advisors to Vietnam to help contain communism. He was assassinated in 1963.
Kim Il Sung		He was the South Vietnamese leader backed by the USA. He was an anti-communist and nationalist. He used brutal tactics against his opponents and was murdered by rebels in 1963.
Ngo Dinh Diem		He was the nationalist leader of China. He worked alongside the communists to remove the Japanese invaders during WWII. He lost in the Civil War, and was forced to flee to Taiwan.

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

- Analysis of causation and consequence
- Specific and detailed knowledge
- Avoid telling the story of events

One aspect of change was...
This was significant because....
Another aspect of change was....
This was significant because...
The most significant change was....

[illegible]

The Development of the Cold War: NATO and the Warsaw Pact

NATO

- Post-WWII, many Americans felt that European countries should be looking after their own security. They began to form alliances to help maintain peace.
- In 1948, Britain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Brussels to halt the spread of communism. Following the Berlin Blockade, there were calls to expand the Treaty, to include other European countries and the USA.
- Truman believed that a new Treaty could prevent the spread of communism. In April 1949, 12 countries signed the North Atlantic Treaty.



Warsaw Pact

- In 1955, West Germany joined the pact. This was seen as the final straw for the USSR.
- Stalin had wanted to keep Germany weak, the west appeared to be ignoring the wants of the Russians.
- Stalin had died in 1953 and the new leader, Khrushchev, couldn't afford to look weak. The decision was made to create a rival alliance.
- The alliance was formed with soviet countries to protect one-another and to allow the USSR to make its control over the eastern Europe official.



Organisation	NATO	The Warsaw Pact
Formed	April 1949	1955
Aims	To resist an attack by the USSR on the USA or its Allies in Western Europe based on the principle that an armed attack on one of its members was an attack on them all.	To resist an attack on the Soviet bloc by the USA or its NATO allies.
Members	Original members: USA, UK, Canada, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway. West Germany joined in 1955, this prompted Russia to create the Warsaw Pact.	USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany (GDR), Albania.

Annotate the cartoon to explain the impact of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on relations:



Cartoon by David Low. Published 2 days after the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in April 1949.

The Development of the Cold War: Hungary

De-Stalinisation

- The big breakthrough in altering relations was the death of Stalin. He had been central to tensions over the cold war. He was replaced by Nikita Khrushchev, who seemed to promise a 'new vision'
- On 25th February 1956, Khrushchev shocked the country when he made a speech at the 20th Communist Party Conference criticising Stalin and his brutality. The speech began the process of de-Stalinisation and suggested a new, more open approach to the Soviet government.
- He called for peaceful co-existence between East and West.
- The speech was officially secret, but he intended the message to be spread.
- Some in the communist bloc welcomed the new approach, while others, particularly those in power who owed their position to Stalin, rejected the idea that there should be a more peaceful way to achieve communism.
- Khrushchev's speech marked a break with Soviet state-controlled oppression. Eight months later, protesters in Hungary called for new freedoms and the right to greater independence from the USSR. The protestors believed that with Khrushchev's new approach they might be able to achieve their aims.

Why was there unrest in Hungary?

Help from the West: Hungarians thought that the United Nations or the new US president, Eisenhower, would help them.	Hatred of Communism: The basic cause of the Hungarian revolution was that the Hungarians hated Russian Communism.	Poverty: Hungarians were poor, yet much of the food and industrial goods they produced was sent to Russia.
Russian Control: The Hungarians were very patriotic, and they hated Russian control - which included censorship, the vicious secret police (called the AVH after 1948) and Russian control of what the schools taught.	Destalinisation: When the Communist Party tried to de-Stalinise Hungary, things got out of control. The Hungarian leader Rakosi asked for permission to arrest 400 trouble-makers, but Khrushchev would not let him.	Catholic Church: The Hungarians were religious, but the Communist Party had banned religion, and put the leader of the Catholic Church in prison.

What happened in Hungary?

- On 23 October, there were riots of students, workers and soldiers. They smashed up the statue of Stalin, and attacked the AVH and Russian soldiers.
- On 24 October, Imre Nagy took over as Prime Minister. He asked Khrushchev to take out the Russian troops.
- On 28 October, Khrushchev agreed, and the Russian army pulled out of Budapest.
- 29 October - 3 November: The new Hungarian government introduced democracy, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion (the leader of the Catholic Church was freed from prison). Nagy also announced that Hungary was going to leave the Warsaw Pact.
- On 4 November, at dawn, 1000 Russian tanks rolled into Budapest. By 8.10 am they had destroyed the Hungarian army and captured Hungarian Radio - its last words broadcast were 'Help! Help! Help!' Hungarian people - even children - fought them with machine guns. Some 4000 Hungarians were killed fighting the Russians.

How did the West respond?

- During the uprising, the Americans made no official response. Many in Hungary believed that the US would support them. As Hungary was within the Soviet sphere, interference was not an option. Revolutionaries felt betrayed that the US had not offered their support.
- The issue of Hungary was raised with the UN Security Council and asked the USSR to withdraw their troops. This was vetoed by the USSR. The actions of the USSR were overwhelmingly condemned.

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

- Analysis of causation and consequence
- Specific and detailed knowledge
- Avoid telling the story of events

One aspect of change was...

This was significant because.....

Another aspect of change was....

This was significant because...

The most significant change was....

[illegible]

The Development of the Cold War: The Arms Race

Actions taken by the USA and USSR as part of the Arms Race.

USA	Date	USSR
USA drops atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki	1945	
	1949	The USSR's first successful atomic bomb test ends American nuclear monopoly
The UK carries out nuclear tests in Western Australia	1950	
The USA successfully tests the first Hydrogen bomb, 2500 times more powerful than the atomic bomb	1952	
	1953	The USSR tests its own Hydrogen bomb
The USA publishes its Doctrine of Massive Retaliation stating that any attack on the USA or its allies would be met with incredible destructive force	1955	
	1957	The USSR launches Sputnik 1 - the world's first telecommunications satellite. Sputnik 2 was launched later that year and carried a small dog named Laika - the first living animal in space
		Launch of the first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), a rocket capable of carrying an atomic warhead for thousands of miles
The USA tests its own ICBMs.	1958	
The USA deploys Polaris submarines capable of launching nuclear missiles close to the shore of the USSR	1959	The USSR launches Luna 1 - the first man-made object to orbit the sun
Following the launch of the USSR's Luna 1 the USA sent Pioneer 4 to do a fly-past of the Moon		In response, the Soviets then launched Luna 2 at the moon
The USA launches Discovery XIV - the first satellite equipped with a spy camera	1960	
May - the USA responds by launching its own Apollo missions, and Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space. President John F Kennedy challenges America to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade	1961	April - the USSR puts the first man, Yuri Gagarin, into space
		October - the USSR detonates the Tsar Bomba, a nuclear bomb which produced the largest ever man-made explosion
The Cuban Missile Crisis - for 13 days the world stood on the edge of nuclear war	1962	
The USA develops MIRV technology, which enabled multiple independently targeted warheads to be fired from one missile	1968	The USSR develops and Anti-Ballistic Missile system to shoot down in-bound US missiles
The American astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, become the first men to walk on the moon	1969	

Mutually Assured Destruction

- By 1961, the world had reached a stage of 'MAD' (mutually assured destruction)
- Both sides had enough weapons to assure the destruction of each other in the case of nuclear war. This was supposed to make war impossible- Why would either side risk starting one?

Why did the arms race slow down?

- In 1962, the real threat of a nuclear attack came in the form of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Khrushchev and Kennedy agreed that such a situation needed to be avoided in the future.
- They introduced a direct hotline between the Kremlin and the White House so that they could discuss plans quickly and personally.
- They agreed to a Partial Test Ban Treaty which placed limits on nuclear tests. The possibility of reducing nuclear stockpiles was also raised.

The Development of the Cold War: The Space Race

Why was there a space race?

- Other countries wanted to show that their country and system of government were superior.
- The Americans feared that the Soviets could launch nuclear missiles in the same way as rockets. This was wise - intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) could be carried thousands of miles by rocket.
- It began as a desire to dominate, grew as a result and in 1975 was symbolic of a new more friendly relationship.

Date	Major events of the Space Race
1957	The USSR launches Sputnik 1 - the world's first telecommunications satellite. Sputnik 2 was launched later that year and carried a small dog named Laika - the first living animal to go into orbit.
1959	The USSR launches Luna 1 - the first man-made object to orbit the sun. The USA then sent Pioneer 4 to do a fly-past of the Moon, prompting the Soviets to launch Luna 2 at the moon.
1960	The USA launches Discovery XIV - the first satellite equipped with a spy camera.
1961	The USSR puts the first man, Yuri Gagarin, into space. The USA responds by launching its own Apollo missions, and Alan Shepard becomes the first American in space. President John F Kennedy challenges America to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade.
1969	The American astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, become the first men to walk on the moon.

The Development of the Cold War: The Space and Arms Race Activities

Complete the question below:

1. Who do you think 'won' the Arms Race? Explain your reasoning.

2. Who do you think 'won' the Space Race? Explain your reasoning.

3. How did the Arms and Space Races increase tensions between East and West?

4. How did the Space and Arms Races actually reduce tensions?

2. Study Sources B and C. How useful are Sources E and F to a historian studying... Explain your answer using Sources E and F and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)

- Address both sources equally
- Each a judgement
- Focus on both provenance and content

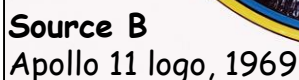
The source tells us...

This is useful to a historian because....

I know that.....

The source does not tell us however that....

The provenance of the source is useful as it tells us that....



Extracts from a speech made by president Kennedy. Kennedy become president in 1961

'First, I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important in the long term exploration of space; and none will be more difficult or expensive to accomplish

[illegible]

The Development of the Cold War: The U2 Crisis

What was the U2 Crisis?

- U2 spy planes were used by the Americans to gather intelligence about the USSR and what they were up to. The planes gave the US vital information about Soviet weapon development.
- U2 spy planes were able to gather photographic evidence from a height of 23,000 miles. This height protected them from being shot down by the Soviet Union.
- In 1960, US pilot Gary Powers was shot down while on one of these spy missions. He was captured and the USSR has proof that the USA had been spying on them.
- A huge crisis developed. The USA claimed that Powers' plane was gathering weather data and was only in Soviet airspace by accident. The Soviets knew this was a lie - they had the photographic evidence from the flight.
- This all happened days before the US and Soviet leaders were due to meet at a peace conference in Paris.

The Paris Peace Summit

- A peace summit was planned in May 1960.
- Eisenhower was nearing the end of his presidency and wanted to make moves towards ending the Cold War.
- At the same time, Khrushchev had distance himself from Stalin in the process of de-Stalinisation.
- Despite tensions, there was hope that the 'thaw' in relations could continue.
- The U2 crisis happened a week before the summit. As Eisenhower and Khrushchev arrived, tensions were higher than ever. Khrushchev was very critical, demanding an apology from the US president over the crisis. Eisenhower was told that he was no longer welcome in the USSR (he was due to visit in June).
- Eisenhower had only committed to suspending flights, suggesting that they were going to continue at some point, forced Khrushchev to storm out of the meeting.
- The summit ended with the two leaders on even worse terms than they had been before.
- The Paris Peace Conference seemed to be a perfect opportunity to establish Khrushchev's 'peaceful-coexistence' policy.
- It could be argued that American spy planes damaged relations, but in reality the USSR had known about these for a long time and were committing acts of espionage themselves.
- It has been argued that Khrushchev wanted the peace summit to fail. He felt that the USSR had the upper hand in the Cold War and were in a position of strength. Other have argued that he wanted to look tough, after he had been criticised in Moscow over peaceful-coexistence.

Complete the paragraph using the words below:

Powers, weather, apologise, weapon, 23,000, proof, 1960, suspend

Both the USSR and USA spied on each other to gather information about _____ development. The USA used U2 planes to spy on the Soviets. They could take pictures from _____ metres in the air. The cameras they used were so powerful, they could accurately read a newspaper headline that was lying on the ground.

In _____, a pilot named Gary _____ was shot down over the USSR. The USSR now had _____ that the USA had been spying on them. The Russians had the photographs taken by Powers and the suicide oil he was supposed to take to avoid capture. The Americans denied everything, claiming that Powers was collecting _____ data.

This occurred just days before a peace summit in Paris. At the conference, Eisenhower refused to _____ and would only commit to _____ flights, but refused to halt them altogether. Despite good intentions, the Paris Peace Summit ended with increased tensions.

3. Write an account of... (8 marks)

TOP TIPS

- Analysis of causation and consequence
- Specific and detailed knowledge
- Avoid telling the story of events

WRITING FRAME

One aspect of change was...

This was significant because.....

Another aspect of change was....

This was significant because...

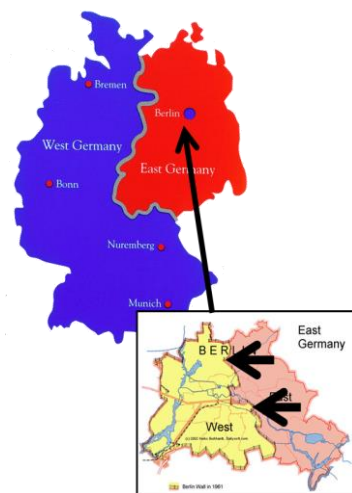
The most significant change was....

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

The Development of the Cold War: The Berlin Wall

The Division of Berlin

- When Germany had been divided into 4 in 1945, Berlin had also been divided into 4, but it sat deep within the Soviet sector.
- Travel between East and West Germany was not allowed. The border was closed from 1952 onwards and measured 866 miles in length.
- However, people were still allowed to travel between East & West Berlin. This provided tens of thousands of people with an escape route to the West (defecting). Once in West Berlin people fleeing East Berlin/Germany could either remain in West Berlin or fly out to West Germany. These people were often young and educated. Those who foresaw a better life elsewhere. By 1960 3 million people had gone.



A New US President

- In 1960 America had elected their new leader.
- This new leader was John F Kennedy. He was a young president who had little experience of foreign policy. He represented a break from the past.
- Khrushchev saw the election of JFK as an opportunity to gain an advantage over the USA.

Vienna Summit, 1961

- Between 3-4 June 1961, Kennedy met Khrushchev for the first time at a summit in Vienna. The two men met to repair the damage done at the Paris Peace Summit
- One of the major points of discussion was Berlin. Kennedy was committed to keeping Berlin capitalist and Khrushchev believed he could use his experience to overpower Kennedy.
- Little was achieved at the summit

Events in 1961

- 13 August 1961 East German troops lined the border between East and West Berlin. No East Berliners were allowed to pass.
- Barbed wire fences were put up through the centre of the city, splitting roads and cemeteries in two.
- Over the next 7 days, a concrete wall was built around West Berlin.
- No protests took place and the people of Berlin watched the wall go up quietly.
- The Berlin wall kept the city divided for almost 30 years.

Why did the Soviet Union build the wall?

- The Soviets claimed that the wall was built to prevent spies from entering East Germany.
- They also admitted that East Germany was losing too many young educated people to the West.
- In reality, the main reason the Soviets built the wall was because West Berlin provided a 'window' to the West for those of East Germany.
- There was hope that by keeping East Germans in East Germany they could rebuild industry there.

How did the west's react to building the wall?

- The work began when it was the middle of the night in Washington, so the US commanders in Berlin had to wait for orders until they could respond.
- Kennedy was angry at the Soviets, but he decided that as long as West Germany remained free and travel between West Berlin and West Germany was still possible, no action would be taken. To Kennedy, East Berlin was not worth a war.

What happened in October, 1961?

- In October 1961 a US diplomat and his wife tried to enter East Berlin to visit the theatre. They were refused entry because they refused to show the officials their documents. Soldiers were sent to accompany them across the border.
- This led to a further crisis. At Checkpoint Charlie, NATO and Soviet forces were on full alert and Soviet tanks were deployed. The standoff was only ended when Kennedy and Khrushchev agreed to withdraw their tanks.

The Transformation of the Cold War: The Bay of Pigs Invasion

Cuba: Background

- Cuba is an island just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. Until 1959, it was closely allied to the United States under the leadership of the right-wing dictator, General Batista. There was considerable American investment in Cuba and the USA was the chief consumer of Cuba's sugar and tobacco.
- In 1959 Batista was overthrown in a revolution led by Fidel Castro. One of Castro's first moves was to go to the USA to secure support for his new state, but President Eisenhower refused to speak with him. At the United Nations office in New York, Castro talked with representatives of the Soviet Union, and they offered their support for his new government. Castro had not been a communist before 1960, but was drawn to communism by the friendship and support offered by Khrushchev and his government. Castro nationalised all American-owned companies in Cuba, and refused to pay compensation. The USA then had a communist state 'in its own backyard'.
- The US imposed a trade embargo on Cuban goods, depriving Cubans of a market for their sugar and tobacco and the income to import oil and other essential goods.
- This backfired badly on the Americans as it meant the Cubans then looked to the USSR for a market for their sugar. The Soviets were only too happy to oblige and were soon supplying Cuba with oil and weapons.

American Concerns

- Most Americans knew that Cuba was no real threat, but the US government felt that having a communist country on their won doorstep was a concern.
- The US government were also embarrassed that the revolution had happened on their doorstep with no intervention from them.
- In 1960, the CIA began to draw up plans to deal with Fidel Castro. When Kennedy took office, he gave the plan the go ahead

The Invasion

- A large group of Cuban exiles in Florida (having trained with the CIA) would launch an attack in Cuba with air support form the US
- They exiles would inspire support from the Cuban people as the Americans were under the impression that the people hated Castro. They relied on this support for the invasion to work.
- Shortly before the invasion, it became clear that most Cubans supported Castro. . There were many other arguments against it - it would have been illegal after all. The US military feared that the plan would be a failure.
- The CIA had spent \$5 million on training the exiles and ignored criticism and Kennedy agreed to go ahead with the launch.
- Cuban exiles landed on the beach in the Bay of Pigs on 17 April 1961
- At the last moment Kennedy changed his mind about involving the US air force and the Cuban exiles were left exposed.
- The exiles were met by 20,000 Cuban troops. Of the 1500 who invaded, nearly 200 were killed and 1200 captured. Castro's forces had easily defeated the exiles. Despite Kennedy's actions, it was clear that the US has been involved. This was illegal under international law.

Bay of Pigs: Consequences

- The US were unwilling to become directly involved in Cuban affairs
- Khrushchev was scornful of Kennedy's attempts
- Bay of pigs further encouraged the spread of communism
- Kennedy was embarrassed he made himself and the US look weak
- Castro had been able to claim a victory against a very powerful nation, but he was not confident as he would not be able to withstand another invasion by the US.
- Castro and Khrushchev were pushed closer together and were both very suspicious of US activity.

The Transformation of the Cold War: The Cuban Missile Crisis

What happened after the Bay of Pigs?

- After the Bay of Pigs invasion, Castro was worried about further invasions. He asked for Khrushchev's help - and the USSR promised to help Cuba with weapons. They got new jets and engineers. Cuba had the best army in Latin America. Most significantly, there were also missile launchers.

Opportunity to redress the 'failure' over Berlin.

Khrushchev's own position in USSR was under pressure.

USSR struggled to build long range missiles. They were expensive. They had a glut of medium range missiles though.

Cuba had willingly become Communist

Why was Khrushchev so willing to help?

USA had missiles in Turkey and Western Europe.

A missile gap emerged with the USSR having less long range weapons than USA.

Why was there a Cuban Missile Crisis?

- On 14th October 1962, a U-2 spy plane took photographs of Cuba.
- These showed the construction of long-range Soviet missile launching sites. No actual missiles were identified.
- Further spy photographs 2 days later revealed Soviet ships travelling towards Cuba carrying long-range nuclear weapons.
- Khrushchev has wanted to keep Cuba close for this exact reason. The USA had installed missiles in Turkey, close to the Soviet border. Khrushchev hoped that placing missiles in Cuba would force the US government to act.
- President Kennedy organized ExComm (the Executive Committee). This was group of political and military advisors. They debated what to do day and night for nearly seven days.
- Cuba was only 90 miles from the coast of Florida meaning that the USA, including many of its biggest cities like Washington DC and New York, would be well within range of these missiles. The lives of 80 million Americans were at stake.



The Transformation of the Cold War: The Cuban Missile Crisis

14 October, 1962

The first nuclear warheads were transported to Cuba in the summer of 1962.
An American U2 spy plane photographed missile sites in Cuba.

16-20 October, 1962

After week long discussion with ExComm, Kennedy made a speech to the American people in which he revealed the existence of the missiles. He announced the introduction of a naval blockade where no ships from any country would be allowed to enter Cuba.

21 October, 1962

US ships blockaded Cuba and were ordered to fire on any ships that tried to pass through to Cuba. Kennedy knew this was a huge gamble,

22 October, 1962

Kennedy addressed the American people and revealed the existence of missile sites.
American forces were put on DEFCON 3, only two levels below nuclear war.
Once again, the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction was tested.
US protestors took to the streets called for Kennedy to show restraint and avoid war.

23 October, 1962

Khrushchev was convinced that Kennedy would invade Cuba. In retaliation, Castro ordered Soviet forces to be ready to fight. Khrushchev refused to honour the blockade. A fleet of Soviet ships approached the blockade, carrying more missiles.
There was now a game of brinkmanship, one of the two superpowers had to back down or there would be nuclear war.

24 October, 1962

UN Secretary General U Thant called for compromise. Khrushchev decided to halt his ships but told them not to turn back. Tension was high and any movement from either a US ship or a Soviet ship could prove fatal.
People around the world began to think nuclear war was inevitable. The USA declares DEFCON 2.

25, October, 1962

A Soviet ship entered the quarantined zone, it was stopped by US ships, but when it became clear that it was a tanker delivering oil, it allowed to pass. Kennedy did not want to provoke Khrushchev.

26 October, 1962

Kennedy assembled ExComm to discuss the invasion of Cuba. Over 120,000 troops were assembled ready to invade. Kennedy was reluctant, but determined to end the crisis.
A letter arrived from Khrushchev. He promised that the Soviets would remove missiles from Cuba if the Americans promised not to invade. Khrushchev had backed down.

27 October, 1962

Cuban forces shot down an American plane while another US plane drifted into Soviet territory near Alaska. A Soviet submarine is detected near Cuba by the USS Randolph, which attempts to force the submarine to surface; the submarine captain wants to launch a nuclear torpedo but is overruled. An American U2 plane is shot down in Cuba, and another near Alaska. Khrushchev sends a second letter to Kennedy, demanding that he will remove missiles from Cuba, if the USA remove those from Turkey. Kennedy initially rejects this. A compromise is reached that allows Kennedy to remove the missiles from Turkey secretly; to the rest of the world it looks as if Khrushchev has backed down. Khrushchev announces that he will remove missiles from Cuba to promote and protect world peace.

Significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- Cuba remained communist and was highly armed, but nuclear missiles were removed.
- Both Kennedy and Khrushchev were able to claim personal triumphs. Kennedy has improved his reputation and it looked as if he had forced Khrushchev to back down. Khrushchev has secured Cuba as a communist ally in America's backyard and he was able to market himself as a peacekeeper who was willing to negotiate.
- The Cuban missile crisis helped to thaw relations between the two superpowers. The leaders knew that their game of brinkmanship had nearly led to nuclear war. A direct hotline was installed between the Whitehouse and the Kremlin to avoid such a confrontation. In 1963, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.
- Attitudes towards communism changed. The Cuban crisis highlighted that intervention in communism was not worth the risk - US intervention had almost led to nuclear war.

Why did the Cuban Missile Crisis not lead to Nuclear War?

- Communication - Letters and secret communications were sent between the Kremlin and the Whitehouse
- Fears - There were fears on both sides that the crisis could lead to nuclear war
- Khrushchev's Actions - he decided to remove nuclear weapons from Cuba
- Kennedy's Actions - The naval blockade, the decision not to invade Cuba. Kennedy also wanted to shake off the label of youth and inexperience.

The Transformation of the Cold War: Cuba - Activities

Fill in the grid: Who was to blame for the Cuban Missile Crisis?

	Created Tension	Eased tension
Khrushchev		
Kennedy		
Castro		

Who do you think was responsible for creating the most tension during the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your response.

Fill in the grid: Who won within the Cuban Missile Crisis?

	Victory	Defeat
Khrushchev		
Kennedy		
Castro		

Who do you think was the main winner during the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your response.

4. '.....was responsible for causing tension between....' How far do you agree with this statement?
(16 Marks + 4 SPaG)

- Always address multiple factors
- Reach a substantiated judgement
- Use Point, evidence and explain each time .
- Try and link factors if you can
- Place in order of importance and say why.

There have been many factors that have led to.... For example...
Another factor that is responsible for... this is because...
The most significant factor is...

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

The Transformation of the Cold War: Prague Spring

Czechoslovakia before 1968

- Czechoslovakian society was tightly controlled, it was a one-party communist state and answered to Moscow as a member of the Warsaw Pact.
- The government controlled the press.
- There were few opportunities to see what life was like outside of a communist state
- There were growing economic problems and the Czechoslovakian leader, Antonin Novotny, was known to be corrupt - there were growing calls for reform.

Causes of the Uprising

- The hard-line Communist leader, Novotny, was unpopular. His rule was characterised by censorship of the press and a lack of personal freedom for ordinary citizens.
- The Czech economy was weak and many Czechs were bitter that the USSR controlled their economy for its own benefit. Czech farmers had to follow the communist party guidance on what to produce and efforts to modernise farming were discouraged.
- Some Czechs thought that the USA would come to their aid if they stood up to Moscow.

The Aims of Otto Sik

- There were growing economic problems in Czechoslovakia and Ota Sik, a respected economist, recommended reforms including:
 - Less control of the economy
 - Lifting of a ban on private industry
 - Rights for consumers
 - More power for ordinary workers
 - The government should be ready to listen to people's concerns.
- His suggestions were ignored by the USSR, so instead he called for political reform in the hope that a change in leadership could help reform the economy

Alexander Dubček

- In January 1968, Novotny was forced to resign by the Soviets and was replaced by Dubček
- During WWII he joined the Communist Party of Slovakia
- He rose and quickly through the ranks of the Communists in Czechoslovakia.
- He became leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968 when he replaced Novotny
- Many thought he would settle the situation but immediately set about making reforms.
- He wanted to liberalise the regime, by creating "socialism with a human face"
 - Greater freedom of expression
 - Political tolerance
 - Non-Communist organizations
- He was a committed communist and reassured Brezhnev that he had no intention of pulling out of the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet Response

- Moscow was becoming increasingly uneasy, but despite concerns, the USSR did nothing to stop Dubcek. Other Soviet countries looked on with concern - they believed that this may lead to unrest in their own countries.
- A lack of intervention encouraged Dubcek to go further with his reforms in what became known as the Prague Spring.
- However, Dubcek was gaining support from other nations, including Romania, a member of the Warsaw Pact.
- In June 1968, the Czech border was chosen as the location for Warsaw pact military training exercises. This was designed to intimidate the Czech government.
- In July, the Warsaw Pact countries issued the 'Warsaw Letter' to the Czech government. The letter acknowledged that each country had a right to self-determination but warned of the damage one country's actions could have on the communist systems as a whole. Brezhnev held a series of meetings with Dubcek to help ease the situation. This did not resolve the issue,

The Transformation of the Cold War: Prague Spring

Soviet Invasion

- On 20 August 1968, 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia. They quickly seized control.
- The Czech people were told not to fight back. Those who did fight back were dealt with brutally.
- Soviet line was that they were responding to calls from the Czech government to restore order.
- As a final act of defiance, Czech radio stations broadcast reports of the invasion to the world, describing the invasion as a violation to socialist principles.
- Dubcek and three other leaders were arrested and sent to Moscow. Dubcek was not executed, instead he returned to politics following the fall of the Soviet Union.
- Brezhnev put in Gustav Husak, a supporter of Russia, as leader of Czechoslovakia

Response to the Prague Spring

East

- Communists around the world were outraged at the actions of the Soviet. Many saw this as a betrayal of their values and an act of imperialism.
- There were protests in China and Yugoslavia (countries not under the influence of the USSR). There was also a small protest in Moscow.
- The soldiers who carried out the invasion were lied to and were angry. They were told they were responding to the calls for order by the Czech government. Soldiers returned home to inform their families of this.

West

- The USA condemned the actions of the USSR. They cancelled an upcoming meeting between LBJ and Brezhnev.
- There were attempts made by the UN to condemn actions too, but the USSR's veto made this impossible.
- As it had been established with Hungary in 1956, the USA would not concern themselves with actions behind the Iron Curtain.

Consequences of the Prague Spring

- Czechoslovakia returned to communist control and Russian troops were stationed there. Half the leadership of the KSC, along with the directors of many firms (especially publishing companies) were sacked and 47 anti-communists were arrested.
- Russia stayed in control behind the Iron Curtain. The Brezhnev Doctrine stated that Iron Curtain countries would not be allowed to abandon communism, 'even if it meant a third world war'.
- Increase of the Cold War. People in the West were horrified and so were many communist countries, especially Romania and Yugoslavia.

Number the events of the Prague Spring in chronological order:

The Czech people called for reforms because of their unpopular hard-line leader	
The Warsaw Pact members issued a letter to Czechoslovakia to warn them about their actions	
Dubcek and other leaders were arrested and sent to Moscow	
Czech radio stations broadcast the actions of the Soviets and broadcast the invasion as against socialist principles	
Dubcek replaces Novotny as leader of Czechoslovakia	
The Soviet government sent in 500,000 troops to 'restore order' in Czechoslovakia.	
The Soviets staged a military drill along the border with Czechoslovakia as a warning.	

The Transformation of the Cold War: The Brezhnev Doctrine

What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?

- Brezhnev made a speech that outlined his position to future threats to communism. He made it clear that the USSR was determined to keep existing communists governments in place
- Brezhnev made it clear that, should a country follow Czechoslovakia's example, they would face the same consequences.

What did Brezhnev say?

"When internal and external forces hostile to socialism attempt to turn the development of any socialist country in the direction of a capitalist system, when a threat arises to the cause of socialism in that country, a threat to the socialist commonwealth as a whole - it becomes not only a problem for the people of that country but also a general problem, the concern of all socialist countries."

1. Read the cards carefully and colour code them into the following categories:

- Who was Brezhnev?
- What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?
- What was the response to the Brezhnev Doctrine?

Brezhnev made a speech that outlined his position to future threats to communism. He made it clear that the USSR was determined to keep existing communists governments in place	Brezhnev's rise through the Communist Party had been supported by Khrushchev but he also had Stalin's favour before his death.	The Brezhnev speech had been made just days after the US had elected a new president, Richard Nixon, a man who made his career on being anti-communist. Both superpowers now had old 'cold war warriors' at the helm.	The Brezhnev doctrine drove a further wedge between the USSR and China. China was in the middle of a cultural revolution and the Chinese communists were concerned that the USSR may try to interfere.
The Prague Spring gave rise to the Brezhnev doctrine which defined communism as a one-party state and all countries must remain members of the Warsaw Pact	Under Khrushchev, Brezhnev was one of the most powerful men in the Soviet government	The USSR vowed that they would not allow governments to be brought down by external invaders or internal rebels.	The USA policy over the doctrine changed as they decided they did not want to waste any progress already made. Instead they viewed the policy as a defensive one.
	Brezhnev made it clear that, should a country follow Czechoslovakia's example, they would face the same consequences.	The USA first responded by ending all talks and discussions about improving relations or disarmament.	Brezhnev became leader of the USSR when Khrushchev was forced to resign in October 1964.

2. What impact will this doctrine have on USSR-US relations?

3. Why has Brezhnev had to promise such measures? What does it tell you about the position of the USSR?

Détente

What was Détente?

- Détente is the French word used to describe the period from the end of the 1960s to the second half of the 1970s.
- This was a period of much greater dialogue between countries and the threat of war was significantly reduced.
- There were regular discussion between Brezhnev and President Nixon.

Despite being opposed to one another, they worked well together.

A lot was down to the relationship of two leaders, Brezhnev and Nixon. They were both experienced politicians.

Both had been politicians for a long time. They had influence and experience that allowed them to influence people.

What had changed to allow tensions to ease?

Despite the Brezhnev doctrine, Brezhnev was committed to working with the USA. He suggested talks with USA.

Both had been politicians in the height of the Cold War. Neither wanted an escalation of tension to resume.

Events of the 'Détente' period

Date	Event
1968	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: powers with nuclear weapons agreed not to give any other countries nuclear technology.
1971	The US table tennis team played in China.
1971	The US dropped its veto and allowed China to join the United Nations.
1972	The US President Nixon visited China.
1972	Russia and America signed the SALT1 Treaty (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreeing to limit their anti-ballistic missiles and bombers.
1975	The Helsinki Agreement recognised Soviet control over Eastern Europe, concluded a trade agreement, and Russia promised to respect human rights.
1975	Russian and American spacecraft docked in space.

Causes of détente

- America was shocked by the Vietnam War and wanted to stay out of world affairs. There was also a vociferous CND move ment in the West.
- The arms race was very expensive for both superpowers.
- The price of oil rocketed in the 1970s, and both superpowers experienced economic problems.

Limitations of Detente

- The Non-Proliferation Treaty did not stop other countries developing nuclear weapons (eg China, and perhaps South Africa and Israel).
- Neither Russia nor America kept to the SALT1 agreement. Neither side reduced their conventional weapons. Further talks were much less successful and a SALT2 Treaty in 1979 added little.
- In the Arab-Israeli War of 1973, America supported Israel, and Russia supported Egypt and Syria.
- The Helsinki Agreement achieved nothing - it confirmed the Iron Curtain and Russia ignored its promises about human rights.
- Table tennis and space meetings were just one-off propaganda stunts.
- Brezhnev said that Communists would still try to destroy capitalism. Some historians suggest that Nixon only went to China to drive a wedge between Russia and China.

Improving Relations: SALT 1

- The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) began in 1969. These were the most serious and most formal talks to take place between the two superpowers.
- A number of treaties were signed, including an agreement to ban the building of new ballistic missiles and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty which limited the anti-nuclear defence systems that could be built.
- The talks became known as SALT I and were signed in May 1972.
- This was a huge achievement, and the personal relationship between Nixon and Brezhnev was key. After Nixon had been re-elected, talks immediately began for SALT II talks.
- SALT represented a period of better relations and communications between the two superpowers. But despite this, the countries were far from allies

TASK:
Use two colour to colour code the page: find the positives and negatives of Détente.

Summary Activities: Key Events

Key Event	Description (date/significance)	Impact on Germany
Yalta Conference		
Potsdam Conference		
The Berlin Blockade and Airlift		
The Korean War		
The Vietnam War		
Hungarian Uprising		
U2 Crisis		
The Cuban Missile Crisis		
Prague Spring		

Summary Activities: Key People

Key Individual	Role (date/significance)	Impact on the Cold War
Winston Churchill		
Harry Truman		
Joseph Stalin		
Mao Zedong		
Lyndon B Johnson		
Nikita Khrushchev		
Leonid Brezhnev		
Richard Nixon		
Ho Chi Minh		

Summary Activities: Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Communism	
Capitalism	
Embargo	
Unilateral Disarmament	
Vietcong	
Proxy War	
Guerrilla Warfare	
McCarthyism	
Sphere of Influence	
Dollar Imperialism	
Bloc	
Nationalism	
Reparations	
Domino Theory	
Superpower	
Comecon	
Cominform	
USSR	

Summary Activities: Retrieval Questions

Question	Answer
What role the economy play in Détente?	
What were the key agreements reached at Yalta?	
What was the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis on the Cold War?	
Why did the citizen of Hungary rebel?	
Why was there unrest in Vietnam before the war?	
Name 3 times the UN have been important to the Cold War.	
Put the following US Presidents in order of Presidency: Eisenhower, Truman, Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson	
What was the purpose of the Warsaw Pact?	
What happened at the Paris Peace Summit?	
How did the USSR react to the Prague Spring?	
Who were the Big Three at Potsdam?	
Why did Stalin blockade Berlin?	
When was the Democratic Republic of China established?	
When was NATO established?	
What happened at the Bay of Pigs Invasion?	
Name three reasons why they Berlin Wall was built.	
What was the Ho Chi Minh trail?	
What was the Domino Theory?	