**Quick Start:** There are three events/people in each row. Use the numbers to put them in the correct order. *The first has been done for you.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | Order |
| **A** | **Mikhail Gorbachev** | **Joseph**  **Stalin** | **Leonid**  **Brezhnev** | **2, 3, 1** |
| **B** | **Franklin D Roosevelt** | **Ronald**  **Reagan** | **John F**  **Kennedy** |  |
| **C** | **Berlin**  **Blockade** | **Berlin Wall**  **Destroyed** | **Berlin Wall Constructed** |  |
| **D** | **Bay of Pigs** | **Hot line** | **13 days** |  |
| **E** | **Prague**  **Spring** | **Hungarian Uprising** | **Invasion of Afghanistan** |  |
| **F** | **Detente** | **Glasnost** | **Marshall Plan** |  |
| **G** | **Sinatra**  **Doctrine** | **Truman**  **Doctrine** | **Brezhnev Doctrine** |  |
| **H** | **Marshall**  **Plan** | **U2 Spy Plane** | **Moscow Olympic Boycott** |  |
| **I** | **Tehran** | **Potsdam** | **Yalta** |  |
| **J** | **Harold**  **Truman** | **Nikita**  **Khrushchev** | **Winston Churchill** |  |
| **K** | **Grand**  **Alliance** | **Hiroshima** | **D-Day** |  |
| **L** | **Iron Curtain Speech** | **Evil Empire Speech** | **Ich Bin ein Berliner** |  |
| **M** | **SALT 1** | **SDI** | **ICBM** |  |
| **N** | **Malta Conference** | **Helsinki Conference** | **Camp David Conference** |  |
| **O** | **Perestroika** | **Domino**  **Theory** | **Cuban Missile Crisis** |  |

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**The Cold War: Key Topic 1 – The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58**

* 1. **Early Tension between East and West. [REVISION INFORMATION]**

During WWII Britain, the USA and the USSR were known as the **Grand Alliance** and they cooperated to destroy Nazi Germany and win the war. Yet, this was a ‘marriage of convenience’: they were brought together by their desire to defeat Germany, but otherwise, they had very different **ideologies**. The USSR was a **communist** state, whilst Britain and the USA were **capitalist democracies** who distrusted communism. The Grand Alliance met on three separate occasions to discuss:

1. How they would win the war; and
2. How they would rebuild Europe after the war had ended.

The key decisions made at each conference were:

1. **Tehran** *(Nov. 1943)* – Germany would be split into four zones controlled by Britain, France, the USA and USSR and it would also have to pay $20bn in reparations and be demilitarised. Eastern Europe would have free elections, although the Grand Alliance disagreed over Poland.
2. **Yalta** *(Feb. 1945)* – German economy would be run as a whole, despite division into four zones, and each country would take reparations from their own zone. Since the USSR had the poorest zone, they would also take a quarter of the industrial equipment from other zones. Berlin would also be divided into four zones.
3. **Potsdam** *(July-Aug. 1945)* – Germany should remain weak after the war. Poland was to receive land from Germany, but not regain land taken by the USSR.

After the Conferences, there were several events which contributed to rising tension between the superpowers (USA and USSR):

1. **Ideological differences**

The USA and USSR had opposite political ideas. The Soviet Union was a communist state; however, the USA had a deep mistrust of communism. Stalin (the leader of the USSR) also felt threatened and wanted to protect the Soviet Union with a communist zone of influence in Eastern Europe. Britain and the USA on the other hand, wanted to curb the spread of communism, which they saw as a threat to democracy and liberty around the world.

1. **Atomic Bomb**

In August 1945, the USA used the first Atomic bombs against Japan. Some historians have argued that the USA could have won the war without using nuclear weapons, but they used the bomb to **intimidate the Soviet Union and strengthen their position in negotiations at Potsdam**. Perhaps the USA hoped that American possession of the bomb would **encourage Stalin to give more freedom to Eastern European countries**. The bomb had the opposite effect to the one the USA had intended. Stalin became more determined to make the Soviet Union secure and tensions increased.

* Stalin aimed to immediately create a buffer zone of countries sympathetic to communism between Germany and the Soviet Union’s western borders.
* Soviet scientists successfully tested their own atomic bomb on 29 August 1949, ending the US **monopoly**. By 1964, Britain, France and China also had the bomb.
* An **arms race** developed between east and west – each side wanted to make sure their nuclear weapons were more powerful than their rival.
* The destructive nature of the bomb increased tensions, but made war LESS likely.

1. **Long & Novikov Telegrams**

Mistrust between the USA and USSR was further deepened with the Long and Novikov Telegrams:

* **Long Telegram**: Believing that Moscow was inherently expansionistand wanted to annihilate Western liberalism, Kennan asserted that the USSR. was therefore “committed fanatically to the belief that with the US there can be no permanent modus vivendi”, i.e. intended to spread communism throughout Europe and destroy the American way of life.
* **Novikov Telegram**: Conveyed Soviet belief that the USA wanted to use their massive military power to take over the world and were not interested in cooperating with the USSR.

1. **Development of Soviet Satellite States**

Tension between the two countries was so poor that in 1946, Churchill said in a speech that an ‘iron curtain had descended’ across Europe. This was a reference to the hardening of tensions due to the clear ideological divide between the communist ‘East’ (USSR and allied communist nations) and the capitalist ‘West’ (USA and allied capitalist nations).

For Stalin, his mistrust of the capitalist West meant that he wanted to secure the Soviet Union against any potential threats. At the end of WWII, many former Nazi-occupied countries (like Poland and Czechoslovakia) had come under Soviet control and after the war, Stalin was reluctant to give up control of these countries as he thought they could be used as a ‘buffer zone’ to help protect the USSR from Germany. To strengthen this control, Stalin soon turned these countries into **satellite states** (countries under the political, economic and military control of the USSR). For example, the Soviet Union had full control of Poland by 1947, Czechoslovakia by 1948 and Hungary by 1949. For Truman this seemed to be evidence that the USSR wanted to spread communism throughout Europe, and even worldwide, and so the relationship between the two countries worsened.

* 1. **Early Tension between East and West. [REVISION TASKS]**

**1)****Match each statement to the correct conference to indicate what was decided at each. Use colours or letters.**

* **Tehran**
* **Yalta**
* **Potsdam**
* The USA and Britain agreed to open up a second front by invading Nazi-occupied Europe.
* Germany, when defeated, would be reduced in size, divided into four zones (each zone controlled by a different member of the Big Three or France) and demilitarised. It would have to pay reparations of $20bn. The Nazi-Party would be banned and war criminals would be prosecuted.
* The Soviet Union would declare war on Japan once Germany was defeated.
* Countries would take reparations from their own zones (Truman was concerned reparations would affect German economic recovery.
* Countries in Eastern Europe would have democratic elections.
* The boundaries of Poland would be moved westwards; Poland would gain territory from Germany and lose it to the Soviet Union.
* The Soviet Union controlled the poorest zone, so it could take a quarter of the industrial equipment from other zones.
* The United Nations would be set up. All countries would be members, but only Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus would be admitted instead of all 16 Soviet countries, as Stalin had wanted.
* It was also agreed that an international body would be set up to settle future disputes between countries. This set the scene for the establishment of the United Nations.
* The German economy would be run as a whole, although the country would be split into the four zones, run by the Soviet Union, Britain, France and the USA.
* The Soviet Union would declare war on Japan three months after Germany’s defeat.
* Poland’s borders would return to their 1921 position, giving the USSR significant gains, and they would have free elections. Stalin expected these elections to bring about a pro-communist government, whilst the British supported the non-communist **London Poles** (Polish government in exile).
* Berlin would be divided into four zones, controlled by different countries, though it was in Soviet territory.

**2) Complete the gap-fill to explain why the decisions made at each conference were important.**

Tehran, Nov. 1943

This conference was important as it influenced international relations. Stalin was originally worried that the USA and Britain were deliberately avoiding opening a so that the USSR would have to keep fighting Germany alone and would be kept weak, but the conference was a success for Stalin: the second front was opened and the USSR would keep the land they had taken from , protecting their western border. Churchill was less happy: he was unhappy about the location of the second front, as he wanted this to be opened in the Balkans, not France, and he felt that Roosevelt was giving greater to Stalin. It seemed that Roosevelt saw British as a threat to world peace – sometimes even more than communism, and Churchill worried that the ‘Big Three’ might soon become the ‘Big Two’ with Britain from international decision making altogether.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Poland** | **colonialism** | **‘second front’** | **excluded** | **preference** |

Yalta, Feb. 1945

Yalta is important because it laid the foundations for how Europe was to be reshaped after the war. The United Nations would be set up and the Grand Alliance would be powerful members of this organisation making them the future world leaders. Germany was also to be divided into zones and split between France and the ‘Big Three’. This would politically and economically weaken Germany and conflict would arise in the future about the   
 that the East (USSR) and West (USA, Britain & France) would have over this country. Overall, though, both Roosevelt and Stalin were happy with the conference as was continuing: the Soviets would support the USA against Japan and free elections would take place in Eastern Europe. However, there was disagreement over Poland as the Soviets wanted a communist government and the west wanted the democratic **London Poles** in government. This showed that there was increasing between the East and West about how Europe, in particular, Eastern Europe, should be governed. It also showed western over the spread of communism.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **tension** | **cooperation** | **influence** | **mistrust** | **four** |

Potsdam, July-Aug. 1945

Potsdam shows a real decline in cooperation between the Big Three. Truman’s decision to delay the conference until the development of the Atomic bomb shows the USA’s mistrust of the Soviet Union and the hardening of relationships through Truman’s approach. Likewise, Stalin’s reluctance to negotiate with Truman shows that Stalin’s cooperation with the USA at Tehran and Yalta was primarily due to , but that, in reality, he had little respect or interest in working together with the USA. Conflict between the two emerging superpowers was clear throughout their negotiations. They disagreed on German reparations and the government of . Truman was particularly mistrustful of Soviet influence in this region and began to see the Soviets as rather than ‘liberators’ in Eastern Europe and wanted to reduce influence, particularly in Poland. By the end of the conference it was clear that trust and cooperation between the countries had reached an end.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Eastern Europe** | **‘occupiers’** | **‘get tough’** | **communist** | **necessity** |

**3) True or false? Write T/F for each statement. Suggest corrections if false.**

1. The ‘Big Three’ were Britain, France & the USA.
2. The Tehran Conference agreed that Poland would gain German territory but would not regain land lost to the Soviet Union.
3. The Yalta Conference agreed that Germany would be divided into four zones and pay $15 billion in reparations.
4. Before the Potsdam Conference, Truman was replaced with Roosevelt and Churchill was replaced with Atlee.
5. The Potsdam Conference each country would take reparations from their own zone, instead of the figure agreed at Tehran.
6. The Potsdam Conference was held after the development of the bomb, giving the Soviet Union an edge.

**4) Use the information for unit 1.1. [first page] to answer the following questions.**

1. List the four events / issues which led to rising tensions after the conferences.
2. Give one reason why the Atomic bomb increased tension between the USA and the USSR.
3. Give one reason why the Long and Novikov telegrams increased tension between the USA and USSR. *(i.e. The USA believed that… whereas the Soviet Union believed that…)*
4. What was the ‘iron curtain’?
5. Give two reasons why the creation of Soviet states in Eastern Europe increased tension between East and West. *(i.e. the Soviet Union felt the need to… The USA took this as evidence that…)*

**Challenge**: Explain two consequences of the decisions made by the Grand Alliance at the Yalta Conference in February 1945.

**Consequence 1: Division of Germany into zones BUT USSR given poorest zone.**

*At the Yalta Conference the Grand Alliance decided what would happen to Germany after the war.*

*As a result,… [what was decided]. However, Stalin believed that… This was a problem as it led to…*

**Consequence 2: Free elections in Europe BUT disagreement over Poland.**

*Yalta also led to the decision to hold free elections in Europe. This meant that…*

*However, the Big Three disagreed over the expected result of these elections. In Poland especially, Stalin wanted… whereas Britain… This led to an increase in tension as…*

**1.2 – The Development of the Cold War [information]**

The Truman Doctrine (1947)

After WWII, many European countries were in ruins and these poor economic conditions made communism seem like a good idea. the USA had hoped that wealthier European countries would be able to help rebuild Europe after the war and thus **prevent communism from spreading**; however, after six years of war, Britain was nearly bankrupt, and it was becoming impossible to continue to provide aid. By 1947, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania all had communist governments. Truman worried that if the USA did not help, communism would continue to spread.

As a result, in **March 1947**, Truman gave a speech to the US Congress. In this speech he said that countries had to choose between communism and capitalism. He also said that capitalism gave people democracy and freedom, but communism gave people terror and oppression. Choosing capitalism was therefore like choosing good over evil. Therefore, communism must not be allowed to grow. To help with this, he also said that he would send troops and give $400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey to help make them more stable and stop communism. The ideas that he gave in this speech became known as the **Truman Doctrine** and began the **policy of containment;** in order to ‘contain’ communism, he promised that he would send military and economic aid to struggling countries to prevent them from becoming communist.

The Truman Doctrine was the beginning of a new approach to international relations for the USA. They abandoned their policy of ‘isolationism’ and replaced it with ‘**containment’** – preventing the spread of communism. The USA had now set itself up as the leader in the fight against communism.

The Marshall Plan (1947)

In June 1947, US Secretary of State, George Marshall, gave a speech where he talked about how they would do this. He said that the USA was to provide economic aid to European countries to stop “hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos” so that capitalism could flourish.

The help that was given to Europe was called **Marshall Aid**. This involved:

* **$17bn in aid** being sent to western Europe to help with their recovery after the war.
* This was in addition to the $13 billion that was given by the USA before the Marshall plan was put into action in 1948.
* Much of the money was spent on medicines, food, industry and infrastructure (e.g. rebuilding roads).
* Nets were provided to Norwegian fisherman, mules for Greek farmers and food for starving people.

Truman saw his new policy as a **defensive measure to contain communism** and as a result of Marshall Aid, the USA was seen as being a **saviour** who brought hope to desperate European countries. The Marshall Plan hugely benefited the USA: 70% of the money given to Western European countries was spent on US products, so the money actually helped the US economy to grow, too. It also meant that many European countries became economically tied to the USA.

Cominform (1947) and Comecon (1949)

Truman had stated that countries needed to choose between communism (evil) and capitalism (good). Stalin grew even more suspicious of the west, believing that the USA was trying to crush the Soviet Union. So when the money was offered to the Soviet Union and its satellite states, Stalin refused to let them apply for Marshall Aid. Instead, Stalin criticised the USA and said that they were trying to create an economic empire: controlling Europe with their money! Stalin called this idea ‘**dollar imperialism’.**

In response to this threat, Stalin formed **Cominform**. This was a **political** **alliance** of the USSR and its satellite states. It also included the communist parties of France and Italy, who were set the task of preventing the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid in their countries. **This was so that Stalin could control the governments and make sure that countries were following communism under Moscow’s command.**

Stalin was also threatened by the Marshall Plan and ‘**dollar imperialism’** (the USA trying to control Europe with their money), so in response he created his own version of the Marshall Plan, called **Comecon** – The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, where the satellite states would trade with each other, but not with the West.

Europe, and the world, was splitting into opposite economic and ideological camps (sides) and this would create intense rivalry between east and west for the next 50 years.

The Berlin Blockade, June 1948

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **What are the most important events?** |
| **1** | Berlin had been divided into four zones at the Yalta Conference – 3 were controlled by capitalist countries (France, Britain and USA) and 1 was controlled by a communist country (USSR). |
| **2** | Germany had also been divided into four zones, just like Berlin. Berlin was the capital of Germany and so was very important. Berlin was inside the USSR’s zone of Germany. |
| **3** | Stalin, was worried about the other three zones in Berlin since they were all capitalist (but he was communist) and this was made worse when the USA, Britain and France joined their zones together in March 1948 to make ‘Trizonia’. This meant that Germany and Berlin were split into two parts: Western (capitalist) Trizonia and the Soviet (communist) zone. |
| **4** | In June 1948, the Western nations created a single currency called the Deutschmark, to give Trizonia economic unity. This made the Soviets furious as it made Trizonia a separate economic unit from the East and created, in effect, two Germanys: West and East. |
| **5** | Stalin wanted Germany united under communist leadership and wanted to show that a divided Germany could not work. To prove this, **in June 1948,** he closed land routes across Soviet-controlled Germany into Berlin. This was called the **‘Berlin Blockade’**. Trizonia would no longer be able to communicate with the capital, Berlin, and the people of Berlin would soon run out of food. Stalin hoped that this would force the West to give up control of their zones in Berlin |
| **6** | The West deliberated what to do. Truman knew that after his ‘Truman Doctrine’ speech, he had to stand up to Soviet aggression, but if they sent goods by road, it might be seen as an act of aggression & risk war. If they flew goods in, Stalin could shoot them down, which would be seen as a Soviet act of aggression. |
| **7** | Believing Stalin would not risk war, the West launched Operation Vittles, also known as the **‘Berlin Airlift’**. Pilots flew food, coal and other necessities along the air corridors. The people of West Berlin & Western troops in the city built a new runway at the old airport to receive the planes and ordinary citizens helped unload the goods. The British and Americans each were able to send around 1,000 tonnes of supplies each month, and at its peak in January 1949 170,000 tonnes were sent. This showed that the West were able to work peacefully with the citizens of Berlin to find a solution to Soviet aggression. |
| **8** | Stalin could not do anything because if he had shot down the planes it would have started a war. On 9 May 1949, after nearly a year, the Soviets lifted the blockade. Stalin’s plan to win a propaganda victory over the West hugely backfired. The West had responded peacefully to what now seemed like an unreasonable act of aggression from the USSR. The West get a win, while the Soviets are left humiliated. |
| **9** | On 23 May 1949, three days after the end of the blockade, the Western powers created the **Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)**. |
| **10** | In October 1949, Stalin responded by creating the **German Democratic Republic (East Germany)**. Germany was now effectively two separate countries. |

* 1. **The Development of the Cold War [REVISION TASKS]**

1. **Copy and complete the summary table of the TD, MP, Cominform and Comecon**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **USA** | **USSR** |
| Truman Doctrine:   * Said communism was… * Showed US commitment to... * Promised to provide….. | Cominform:   * Created in response to the… * Political alliance between…. * Created so Stalin could… |
| Marshall Plan:   * Gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to western Europe. * Money also offered to… * Stalin called this… | Comecon:   * Created in response to… * It allowed satellite states to… |

1. Answer the following questions about the Berlin Blockade:
2. Why did Stalin block the routes into Berlin?
3. What did the USA do to solve the problem in Berlin?
4. Who looked stronger and why by the end?
5. Complete the gap fill to explain the impact of the Berlin Blockade.

The Berlin Blockade was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failure for the USSR. They had hoped to force the allies into handing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over to the Soviet Union, but instead the USA were able to peacefully and successfully resolve the crisis. This made it look like they were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Berlin and morally in the right, whereas Stalin looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and like he was starving the Berlin people of food. The USA also received worldwide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their peaceful handling of the situation. The crisis also showed quite clearly that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ East and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ West could not work together and within six months after the crisis, Germany was formally divided into two different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the capitalist West Germany and the communist East Germany.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **capitalist** | **communist** | **Trizonia** | **praise** |
| **saviours** | **propaganda** | **countries** | **controlling** |

**Challenges:**

1. Write a narrative account of the ways in which the Soviet expansion let to the deterioration of Cold War relations by 1948 [8]
2. Write a narrative account of how tensions between East and West led to a crisis in Berlin. [8]
3. Explain the importance of the Truman Doctrine to the development of the Cold War. [8 marks]

Things to include [option 3]:

* One consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the **Marshall Plan.**
* The **US pledged $17 billion** to stop eastern European countries from falling to communism.
* Truman announced the **policy of containment** making it clear the USA would step out of isolation and play an active role in international affairs.
* It increased tension between the east and the west as Truman was directly attacking the Soviet Union making communism appear aggressive and unwanted.
* Divide Europe into two ideological camps.
* Stalin responded by calling it ‘**dollar imperialism’** accusing the US of corruption, he then forbade any county in the Soviet Union from accepting the money.
* Stalin introduced **COMECON** in response (January 1949).
* Policy of containment being a priority in American foreign policy.

**1.3 – The Cold War Intensifies**

NATO (1949) and the Warsaw Pact (1955)

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) was an agreement between the USA, Britain, France and nine other Western countries to form a military alliance to protect themselves from the Soviet Union. Article 5 of the NATO Charter said that an attack on a member state of NATO would be seen as an attack against all NATO members. After the Berlin Blockade (1948-49) it was clear that there was real danger of conflict with the Soviet Union. NATO therefore resulted in an ongoing American military presence in Europe and the reliance of Western Powers on US military protection. It also showed that the West was prepared to use military force, if necessary, making the Soviet Union feel threatened.

In 1953, Stalin died. This led to a ‘thaw’ (reduction) in Cold War tensions. This did not last for long, though. In 1955, West Germany joined NATO and Soviet fears of a powerful Germany on their border became strong again. Therefore, one week after Germany joined NATO, the Soviet Union formed an equivalent communist defensive military alliance called the Warsaw Pact. This was mostly made up of Soviet satellite states and the alliance was under the command of the Soviet Union.

Once the Warsaw Pact had been created it was clear that Europe was, in reality, two Europes. One was under the protection of the USA and working to defeat communism. The other was led by the Soviet Union and seeking to extend communist control. The confrontation and hostility between these two camps would drive international relations for the next 35 years.

**TASKS: Are the following statements true or false? If false, correct the statement.**

1. NATO was formed in 1948, three days after the end of the Berlin Blockade.
2. NATO stands for North American Treaty Organisation.
3. NATO was created to protect western capitalist countries from potential communist attacks.
4. Article 5 of NATO said that if one country was attacked it would be seen as an attack on all NATO members.
5. The Warsaw Pact was formed in 1955 after East Germany had been allowed to join NATO.
6. The Warsaw Pact was an alliance of capitalist countries to protect against Western aggression.
7. The NATO & Warsaw Pacts clearly divided Europe into two Eastern Blocs.

The Arms Race

An arms race is when you have two or more countries competing to see who can have the most powerful weapons. During the Cold War there was an arms race between the USA and USSR. The arms race began in 1949 when the USSR tested its first atomic bomb, breaking the USA’s monopoly on nuclear weapons. This took away the USA’s advantage and so they sought to develop a more powerful weapon than the A-bomb – the Hydrogen Bomb (H-bomb). The USA succeeded in 1952, but later that year the USSR also developed an H-bomb soon after). Then, in 1957, the USA launched its first ICMB (inter-continental ballistic missile), but just like the H-bomb, the USSR had also achieved this soon after.

As each side became more destructive, the focus of US & Soviet military policies shifted. Instead of developing their armed forces to win wars, they were now being developed to try to stop the other side from going to war at all. This was called **MAD theory – Mutually Assured Destruction**. It was based on the idea of **deterrence**. The theory was that both sides were so powerful that if one attacked, both sides would be destroyed, so neither side would risk war.

**TASKS:.**

1. Create a flow chart to show how the arms race developed. Begin with first testing of the A-bomb in 1945.
2. What was MAD Theory?
3. Give one reason why the arms race increased tension?
4. Why did the arms race actually make war less likely?

The Hungarian Uprising, November 1956

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **What are the most important facts?** |
| **1** | In 1953 Stalin (the leader of the USSR) died. He had been a very harsh and strict leader of all the Soviet satellite states. |
| **2** | The new leader, Khrushchev, said he wanted to make life a little bit easier for people living in the USSR and places like Hungary (one of the Soviet satellite states). This was said in his ‘Secret Speech’. |
| **3** | In Hungary, a new leader called Nagy started to make changes. He wanted to keep Hungary as a communist country, but just make it easier and more appealing to live there. He wanted more freedom. |
| **4** | Khrushchev did not like what Nagy was doing in Hungary. Khrushchev was worried if Hungary made lots of changes then other satellite states (like Czechoslovakia or Poland) might also want to make changes. |
| **5** | Khrushchev sent in lots of troops. The troops stopped Nagy from making any more changes. Nagy was replaced with another leader and 5,000 Hungarians were killed. The USA did not help Hungary against the USSR. |

**TASKS: Complete the following summary questions and activities.**

1. Who became the new leader of the USSR in 1953?
2. Why did Nagy start to make changes in Hungary?
3. How did Khrushchev react to Nagy making these changes?

Practice Exam Questions – TOPIC 1 ONLY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1 Explain two consequences of....** | **Q2 Write a narrative account analysing ....** | **Q3 Explain the importance of X for Y (16 Marks) *Choose 2*** |
| * the decisions made at the Potsdam conference * the decisions made at the Yalta conference * the decisions made at the Tehran conference * the Berlin Blockade/Berlin Crisis of 1948-49 * the setting up of Cominform/Comecon * the Warsaw Uprising * the Berlin Airlift * the Marshall Plan * the Truman Doctrine * the Long telegram/Novikov telegram * the Iron Curtain speech * the formation of NATO * the formation of the Warsaw Pact * the Hungarian invasion/Uprising | * The key events of the Soviet takeover of the satellite states 1944-48 (Warsaw Uprising + Czechoslovakia) * The main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1947-49 (Truman Doc + Cominform) * The Berlin Crisis of 1948 * The key events in the Cold War in the years 1949-56 (Warsaw Pact + invasion of Hungary) * The Hungarian Uprising of 1956 * The main developments in the arms race in the years 1945-56 | * The importance of Soviet expansion in eastern Europe for the development of the Cold War * The importance of the Marshall Plan in the development of the Cold War * The importance of the Berlin Blockade for the future of Germany * The importance of the Potsdam conference in breaking up the Grand Alliance * The importance of the Truman Doctrine in starting the Cold War * The importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War * The importance of the iron curtain speech in escalating tensions between USA and USSR * The importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War |