



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

**How to use this booklet:**

- Tasks are **highlighted in yellow**. You can complete all tasks using information in this booklet
- There are a WIDE range of tasks for every topic, to suit students at different stages in their revision; some tasks support those who need to revise content and events, whilst other tasks frame the content to support your explanations of consequence / causation / importance for the three exam questions. Select the tasks that will be most effective for YOUR revision, rather than trying to complete every single task in this booklet.
- Exam questions and guidance are included for every topic. Use the structure grid on the second page to help you.

Key topic	Details of topic	Have you got notes?	Can you recall 3 facts?	Action needed
<b>Unit 1: The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58</b>				
1 Early tension between East and West	The Grand Alliance: The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.			
	The ideological differences between the superpowers; the attitudes of Stalin, Truman, Churchill.			
	The impact of the development of the atomic bomb on US-Soviet relations.			
	The impact of the Long (Kennan) and Novikov telegrams on US-Soviet relations.			
	The impact of the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe on US-Soviet relations.			
2 The development of the Cold War	The impact of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947, on US-Soviet relations.			
	The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).			
	Berlin: its division into zones.			
	The events of the Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact.			
	The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.			
3 The Cold War intensifies	The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact.			
	Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev’s response.			
	The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.			

**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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the decisions made at the Potsdam conference</li> <li>• the decisions made at the Yalta conference</li> <li>• the decisions made at the Tehran conference</li> <li>• the Berlin Blockade/Crisis of 1948-49</li> <li>• the setting up of Cominform/Comecon</li> <li>• the Warsaw Uprising</li> <li>• the Berlin Airlift</li> <li>• the Marshall Plan</li> <li>• the Truman Doctrine</li> <li>• the Long telegram/Novikov telegram</li> <li>• the Iron Curtain speech</li> <li>• the formation of NATO</li> <li>• the formation of the Warsaw Pact</li> <li>• the Hungarian invasion/Uprising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key events of the Soviet takeover of the satellite states 1944-48 (Warsaw Uprising + Czechoslovakia)</li> <li>• The main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1947-49 (Truman Doc + Cominform)</li> <li>• The Berlin Crisis of 1948</li> <li>• The key events in the Cold War in the years 1949-56 (Warsaw Pact + invasion of Hungary)</li> <li>• The Hungarian Uprising of 1956</li> <li>• The main developments in the arms race in the years 1945-56</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of Soviet expansion in eastern Europe for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• The importance of the Marshall Plan in the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• The importance of the Berlin Blockade for the future of Germany</li> <li>• The importance of the Potsdam conference in breaking up the Grand Alliance</li> <li>• The importance of the Truman Doctrine in starting the Cold War</li> <li>• The importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War</li> <li>• The importance of the iron curtain speech in escalating tensions between USA and USSR</li> <li>• The importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War</li> </ul>



Question type	Marks / 32	Time in minutes	What is the question asking me to do?	How do I get the marks?	How do I structure my response?
Q1 Explain two consequences of...	8	10	<p>-Focus on the <u>consequence</u> of an event.</p> <p>-Focus on <u>immediate</u> consequences – this is easier to give evidence for and explain.</p> <p>-Imagine you are creating a flow chart of the events that happened after the event in the question – use these as your examples.</p> <p>-e.g. ‘In the Yalta Conference...’. ‘As a result...’ ‘As a consequence...’ ‘The effect was...’</p> <p>-Include <b>specific facts</b> to support your points: names, dates, events, statistics.</p> <p>-There is a writing frame to remind you to write about two consequences.</p>	<p><b>For each consequence explained:</b></p> <p><b>Level 2</b> – A precise consequence is given and specific factually detailed and relevant supporting examples are <u>explained</u> to show impact and consequence. <b>(3-4 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Level 1</b> - General statement about consequence or general information about the topic with general knowledge that is not factually specific. <b>(1-2 marks)</b></p>	<p><b>2 x PEE</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> One consequence of .....was .....</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> For example / For instance.....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> As a result... / This led to...because... / This meant that / allowed....to.... / The effect was that....</p> <p>[Who looked stronger/weaker?]</p> <p>[How did it increase / decrease tension]</p> <p><b>Repeat PEE for second consequence.</b></p>
Q2 Write a narrative account analysing .....	8	15 (spend 5 minutes planning your answer FIRST)	<p>-Don't be put off by the wording, this is a <b>'How? and Why?'</b> question which means you have to identify, support and explain reasons (PEE).</p> <p>-This focuses on connections between events to make sense of how they happened and why events unfolded in the ways that they did.</p> <p>-You <b>MUST</b> explain events in chronological order - a sequence of events. <b>PLAN</b> your answer first!</p> <p>-Imagine the problem in the question as a <b>FLOW CHART</b>; put this into writing.</p> <p>-Ensure it has a clear <u>beginning, middle and an end</u>.</p> <p>-Don't go too far before or after the event in question (keep it focused on the topic of the question)</p> <p>-You are given two information points as a prompts</p> <p>-Think carefully about which superpower had 'won' by the end of the process / event (i.e. who appeared morally superior etc) or if/how relations improved.</p> <p>-Include <b>specific facts</b> to support points: names, dates, events, statistics.</p> <p>-Use words to show the <b>SEQUENCE</b> of events and links: <b><u>This led to / as a result / Consequently / Next / Then / This meant that / Following this...</u></b></p> <p>e.g. <i>'The creation of Soviet satellite states began during the Conferences, when Stalin asked for a buffer zone in Eastern Europe. Tensions over Eastern Europe were already high at this point, but these <u>increased</u> after the Novikov Telegram, 1946, which <u>highlighted</u> the tensions between each country and the especially that American wanted to dominate the world. This <u>intensified</u> the Soviet Union fear of America and <u>encouraged</u> them to develop more protection in Eastern Europe. <u>Combined with</u> Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech in March 1946, it became clear that Soviet Union needed to <u>develop</u> its influence in Eastern Europe as protection against the growing hostility between East and West. <u>This led to</u>.....'</i></p>	<p><b>Level 3</b> – You have organised your answer into a sequence events (<b>chronological order</b>) that leads to the <b>outcome</b> in the question. You give consistently specific, accurate, relevant and factually-detailed descriptions, and use these to <b>explain</b> events in precise chronological order. You make clear <b>links</b> between phases / stages of the topic in the question. <b>Must</b> include knowledge beyond the bullet points. <b>(6-8 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Level 2</b> – You have organised your answer into a sequence events (<b>chronological order</b>) that leads to the <b>outcome</b> in the question. You give specific, accurate and detailed descriptions and use these to <b>begin to explain</b> events. You begin to make clear <b>links</b> between phases / stages of the topic in the question. <b>Must</b> include knowledge beyond the bullet points for more than 4 marks. <b>(3-5 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Level 1</b> - You have attempted to organise your answer into a sequence events (<b>chronological order</b>) that leads to the <b>outcome</b> in the question. You give basic descriptions and <b>begin to explain</b> events. You attempt to make <b>links</b> between phases / stages of the topic in question. <b>(1-2 marks)</b></p>	<p><b>3 x PEEL OR CDC</b></p> <p><b>Event 1 – Beginning (CAUSE)</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> Firstly.... / The crisis began when...</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> For example....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> This led to ..... because... / This prompted... / As a result / Consequently .... / [Who looked stronger/weaker?] [How did it increase / decrease tension]</p> <p><b>Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph)</b> As a result .../ In order to... / Combined with...</p> <p><b>Event 2 – Middle (DEVELOPMENT)</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> Next.... / Then began.... / The high point of the crisis was...</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> To illustrate....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> As a result ... / This prompted... / Consequently... / This developed / encouraged / allowed / intensified / facilitated / changed / helped / ended / improved relations / caused.... [Who looked stronger/weaker?] [How did it increase / decrease tension]</p> <p><b>Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph)</b> This then led to another .... / In order to... / Combined with...</p> <p><b>Event 3 – End (CONSEQUENCE)</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> Finally.... / The crisis ended when...</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> For instance....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> Consequently .... Therefore... / This prompted... / As a result ... [Who looked stronger/weaker?] [How did it increase / decrease tension]</p> <p><b>Link (to next phase or event in your next paragraph)</b> Because of this... / In order to... / Combined with...</p>
Q3 Explain two of the following: The importance of X for Y.	8 + 8 = 16	25	<p>-This asks you to explain the importance of events and developments</p> <p>-<u>Worth half your marks for this paper</u></p> <p>-25 minutes – 12-13 minutes for each event</p> <p>-You have a choice of two out of three – take time to make your choice</p> <p>-Question always worded as 'The importance of... for...'</p> <p>-Ask yourself: 'What was it important for? 'What difference did they make to it?', 'Why did they matter?', 'What did it affect or lead to?'</p> <p>-Be clear about your reasons for saying something is important</p> <p>-Include <b>specific facts</b> to support your points: names, dates, acts, events and statistics.</p> <p><b>Remember to focus on:</b></p> <p><b>Who looked stronger/weaker?</b></p> <p><b>How did it increase / decrease tension</b></p>	<p><b>Level 3</b> – Consistently specific, factually-detailed, relevant and accurate descriptions are given about each of the issues chosen. There is a sustained focus on explaining importance throughout. <b>(6-8 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Level 2</b> – Some accurate and relevant information is given about each of the issues chosen. The answer begins to explain importance answer <b>(3-5 marks)</b></p> <p><b>Level 1</b> - A simple or generalised statement about importance is given for each of the issues chosen, with little supporting detail. <b>(1-2 marks)</b></p>	<p><b>4 x PEE (2 for each issue)</b></p> <p><b>PEE 1: SHORT TERM IMPORTANCE</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> One reason why.... was important for .... was because... / In the short term.....</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> For example / For instance.....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> This was important to.... because.... / As a result / This led to / meant that / allowed / encouraged / enabled / facilitated ....</p> <p><b>PEE 2: LONG TERM IMPORTANCE</b></p> <p><b>Point</b> Another reason why.... was important for .... was because.../ In the long term....</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> For example / For instance.....</p> <p><b>Explain</b> This was important to.... because.... / As a result / This led to / meant that / allowed / encouraged / enabled / facilitated ....</p> <p><b>Repeat for second issue chosen.</b></p>



### 1.1. 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:

- a) How they would win the war; and
- b) 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.

#### 2. 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**.

#### 3. 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 expansionist and 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.

#### 4. 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



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

**1) Ideological differences** Colour code the statements into Communist and Capitalist

They believe there should only be one political party.	There should be a variety of political parties for people to choose between.
People should be free to start their own businesses and make a profit.	Everyone must work for the state.
They make as many products as they can and sell them for profits.	They only make as many products as they need.
Strict censorship is enforced– no-one should criticise the state.	People have freedom of speech on political matters.
Freedom and opportunity for all!	Fairness and equality for all!
<b>Capitalist</b>	<b>Communist</b>

**2) Match the conference to the key agreements**

<b>Tehran</b> (Nov. 1943)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany to be split into four zones controlled by Britain, France, USA &amp; USSR.</li> <li>Stalin had concerns over being given the poorest zone in the division of Germany.</li> <li>Germany to pay \$20bn in reparations &amp; be demilitarised.</li> <li>Nazi party would be banned and war criminals prosecuted.</li> <li>United Nations would be set up.</li> <li>Stalin would declare war on Japan three months after Germany’s defeat.</li> <li>Eastern Europe would have free elections; they disagreed over Poland.</li> <li>Tensions began to arise between the USSR and western countries (Britain &amp; USA) over who’s political ideology would be dominant in Eastern Europe.</li> </ul>
<b>Yalta</b> (Feb. 1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German economy would be run as a whole, despite division into zones.</li> <li>Berlin would also be divided into four zones.</li> <li>Each country would take reparations from their own zone.</li> <li>USSR would take a quarter of the industrial equipment from other zones.</li> <li>The USSR would help to set up free elections in the countries of Eastern Europe (The Declaration of Liberated Europe).</li> <li>Germany’s defeat meant that the Big Three no longer had a common goal.</li> <li>A change in leadership for Britain (Atlee replaced Churchill) and the USA (Truman replaced Roosevelt) changed the dynamic between them.</li> <li>Truman insisted on a tough approach with Stalin.</li> <li>Truman delayed the conference until the development of the atomic bomb; it was dropped on 6<sup>th</sup> August.</li> </ul>
<b>Potsdam</b> (July-Aug. 1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to defeat Germany meant that the Big Three worked together to achieve their common goal.</li> <li>Opening of a ‘second front’ in France.</li> <li>USSR would support USA in war against Japan, after defeat of Germany.</li> <li>Germany should remain weak after the war.</li> <li>Poland to receive land from Germany, but not regain land taken by USSR.</li> <li>An international body should be set up to settle disputes diplomatically.</li> </ul>

**Challenge:** Explain the importance of the Potsdam conference for relations between the USA and the USSR (8)

2 x PEE - Indicative content (what to include) on the next page.


**Q3b) Explain the importance of the Potsdam conference for relations between the USA and the USSR (8)**

**Key errors: Confusion with Yalta or Tehran / lack of explanation (e.g. marked breakup of the Grand Alliance) / only one reason for importance given / wrong leaders named**

Things you could have included:

- Conference held in Potsdam **July-August 1945; Truman, Atlee and Stalin.**
- Disagreements about the amount of **reparations** USSR wanted to take. It was agreed that USSR could take whatever it wanted from the Soviet zone, and 10 per cent of the industrial equipment of the western zones, but Britain and the US thought this was too much.
- Truman was angry because Stalin had **arrested the non-communist leaders of Poland.**
- America and Britain were alarmed because communists were coming to power in the countries of **Eastern Europe.**
- It was agreed that Russia would help to set up **free elections** in the countries of Eastern Europe. This part of the agreement was called the Declaration of Liberated Europe.
- **Changes in leadership** increased tensions – Roosevelt had managed Stalin but died in April and his replacement, **Truman**, was not willing to cooperate (especially as they no longer had a common enemy) with Stalin; he was outwardly anti-Communist.
- Truman **dropped the atomic bomb** (6<sup>th</sup> August, Hiroshima, Japan) so that Japan would surrender before USSR's troops could go into Japan. America had the bomb in July 1945, but Truman did not tell Stalin about it. When he saw how he had been tricked, Stalin was furious. This increased **distrust** between the US and USSR as it showed that the US were willing to **deceive** its ally and ignore Yalta (Feb 1949).

**3) 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 USSR controlled the poorest zone, so it could take ¼ 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.



**4) 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
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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
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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
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**5) Fill in the gaps to summarise the significance of the conferences.**

As a whole, the three conferences are important as they demonstrate the changing \_\_\_\_\_ between the 'Big Three'. At Tehran, the need to defeat Germany meant that the Big Three worked together to achieve their common goal; however it seemed that the USA and USSR were emerging as two \_\_\_\_\_, whilst Britain had less influence. At Yalta, tensions began to arise between the USSR and western countries (Britain & USA) over who's political \_\_\_\_\_ would be dominant in Eastern Europe and Stalin had concerns over being given the poorest zone in the division of Germany. By Potsdam, Germany's defeat meant that the Big Three no longer had a common goal and a change in \_\_\_\_\_ for Britain and the USA changed the dynamic between them. \_\_\_\_\_ insisted on a tough approach with Stalin, delaying the conference until the development of the atomic bomb, and saw the \_\_\_\_\_ as occupiers in Eastern Europe, rather than liberator. Disagreement over \_\_\_\_\_ control in Eastern Europe continued, and \_\_\_\_\_ between East and West continued to increase.

<b>mistrust</b>	<b>relationship</b>	<b>political</b>	<b>ideology</b>
<b>leadership</b>	<b>Truman</b>	<b>superpowers</b>	<b>'Red Army'</b>

**6) 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.

**7) Use the information for unit 1.1 [third 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...*



**Rising Tensions: the Long Telegram and the Novikov Telegram, and the Iron Curtain speech**

**8) Explain how each of the following 3 events exacerbated (made worse) tensions between the superpowers in one sentence each.**

Date	Event	Details	Importance to relations?	
March 1946	<b>Churchill's Iron Curtain speech</b>	Churchill delivered a speech about the division of Europe and highlighted the level of control the USSR had over the Soviet sphere.	War of words started between Churchill and Stalin – viewed each other with suspicion. Suspicion led to fear of each side. Both sides began to see each other as opponents rather than allies.	
1946	<b>Novikov Telegram</b>	Concerned about the breakdown of the Grand Alliance – Stalin asked for a report from the Soviet ambassador to America. Novikov reported that: USA- wanted to dominate the world, were no longer interested in co-operation, US public being prepared for war.	Stalin became more concerned about protecting the USSR and creating a 'buffer'.	Following the telegrams, both governments believed they were facing the possibility of war and that a war was inevitable. By the end of 1946, the Grand Alliance was all but over. Both sides feared the other was planning world domination.
1946	<b>Long Telegram</b>	Concerned about the breakdown of the Grand Alliance – Truman asked for a report from the US ambassador to Moscow. Kennan reported that Stalin had given a speech calling for the destruction of capitalism – meaning no peace while it opposed them, the USSR was building up its military, the USA should contain communism.	Helped Truman to decide on the Truman Doctrine – more determined to contain communism.	

**9) Read each source and answer the following questions**

*(You are not tested on sources in this paper, but it helps to have read these three sources if you are explaining them – if you can give a quote / word / phrased used in them, this will support your points)*

**1. Read Source A. What does this tell you about US attitudes towards the USSR?**

*The telegram uses words such as .....to describe the Soviet Union. This suggests / Kennan was aiming to..... The telegram argues that America cannot work with or trust the Soviet Union because.... For example, it says.....*

**2. Read Source B. What does this tell you about Soviet attitudes towards the USA?**

*The telegram suggests that America is..... For example, it says..... This suggests that USSR's attitude to towards the USA was that.....*

**3. Read Source C. Who does this source side with? How do you know?**

*Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech sided with.... He uses the words 'iron curtain' to describe..... He argued that..... For example, when he said....*

**Challenges:**

- Explain the importance of the Long Telegram for the development of the Cold War [8]
- Explain the importance of the Novikov Telegram for the development of the Cold War [8]
- Explain the importance of Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech for the development of the Cold War [8]

**Source A** From the 'Long Telegram' sent from Moscow to Washington by the US ambassador to the Soviet Union, George Kennan on 22 February 1946.

Part One: Basic Features of Post War Soviet Outlook, as Put Forward by Official Propaganda Machine Are as Follows:

**The USSR still lives in antagonistic "capitalist encirclement" with which in the long run there can be no permanent peaceful coexistence.** As stated by Stalin in 1927 to a delegation of American workers: "In course of further development of international revolution there will emerge two centers of world significance: a socialist center, drawing to itself the countries which tend toward socialism, and a capitalist center, drawing to itself the countries that incline toward capitalism. Battle between these two centers for command of world economy will decide fate of capitalism and of communism".

Part Two: Background of Outlook

**At bottom of Kremlin's neurotic view of world affairs is traditional and instinctive Russian sense of insecurity.** Originally, this was insecurity of a peaceful agricultural people trying to live on vast exposed plain in neighborhood of fierce nomadic peoples. To this was added, as Russia came into contact with economically advanced West, fear of more competent, more powerful, more highly organized societies in that area. But this latter type of insecurity was one which afflicted rather Russian rulers than Russian people; for Russian



rulers have invariably sensed that their rule was relatively archaic in form fragile and artificial in its psychological foundation, unable to stand comparison or contact with political systems of Western countries. **For this reason they have always feared foreign penetration, feared direct contact between Western world and their own, feared what would happen if Russians learned truth about world without or if foreigners learned truth about world within. And they have learned to seek security only in patient but deadly struggle for total destruction of rival power, never in compacts and compromises with it.**

After establishment of Bolshevik regime, Marxist dogma, rendered even more truculent and intolerant by Lenin's interpretation, became **a perfect vehicle for sense of insecurity with which Bolsheviks, even more than previous Russian rulers, were afflicted. In this dogma, with its basic altruism of purpose, they found justification for their instinctive fear of outside world**, for the dictatorship without which they did not know how to rule, for cruelties they did not dare not to inflict, for sacrifice they felt bound to demand. **In the name of Marxism they sacrificed every single ethical value in their methods and tactics.** Today they cannot dispense with it. It is fig leaf of their moral and intellectual respectability. Without it they would stand before history, at best, as only the last of that long succession of cruel and wasteful Russian rulers who have relentlessly forced country on to ever new heights of military power in order to guarantee external security of their internally weak regimes. This is why Soviet purposes most always be solemnly clothed in trappings of Marxism, and why no one should underrate importance of dogma in Soviet affairs. Thus Soviet leaders are driven [by?] necessities of their own past and present position to put forward which [apparent omission] **outside world as evil, hostile and menacing**, but as bearing within itself germs of creeping disease and destined to be wracked with growing internal convulsions until it is given final Coup de grace by rising power of socialism and yields to new and better world. This thesis provides justification for that increase of military and police power of Russian state, for that isolation of Russian population from outside world, and for that fluid and constant pressure to extend limits of Russian police power which are together the natural and instinctive urges of Russian rulers. Basically this is only the steady advance of uneasy Russian nationalism, a centuries old movement in which conceptions of offense and defense are inextricably confused. **But in new guise of international Marxism, with its honeyed promises to a desperate and war torn outside world, it is more dangerous and insidious than ever before.**

**Source B** From the 'Novikov Telegram' sent from Washington to Moscow by Nikolai Novikov, Soviet ambassador to the USA, on 27 September 1946.

US foreign policy has been characterized in the postwar period by a desire for world domination. All these steps to preserve the great military potential are not an end in itself, of course. **They are intended only to prepare conditions to win world domination in a new war being planned by the most warlike circles of American imperialism.**

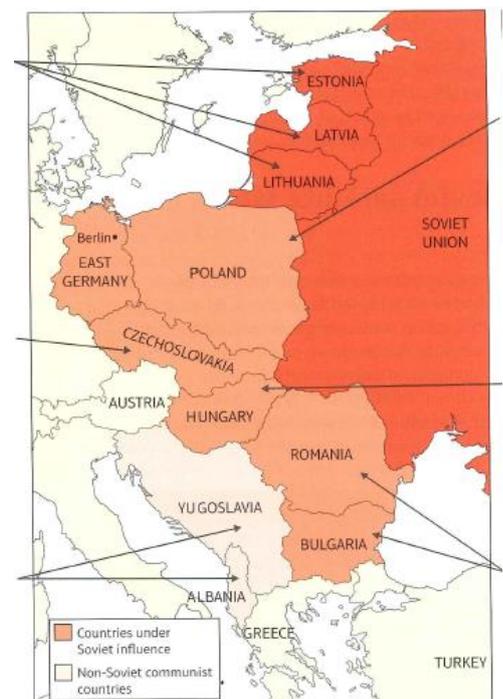
**Source C** From a speech given by Winston Churchill on 5 March 1946 at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. Here he describes the Truman Union's growing control over Eastern Europe. Since he was speaking in the USA, his speech would have been approved by Truman first.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, **an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.** Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe... all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

### Soviet Control - the creation of Satellite States

Immediately after World War Two the Soviet Union tightened its grip on the eastern European states that it had liberated, these became satellite states. This increased rivalry with the USA as they did not want Communism to spread.

- The USSR argued they needed friendly states (countries) around them for protection (known as satellite states)
- The USSR responded to its nuclear inferiority by strengthening its control over Eastern Europe.
- USSR occupied most Eastern European countries after kicking out the Nazis.
- Stalin forced these countries to set up communist.
- Rigged elections, violence, intimidation and other methods were used to gain control over Eastern European states including Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania.
- By 1947 all eastern European states apart from Czechoslovakia had communist governments (Czechoslovakia came under communist government in 1948)
- No free elections had been held as agreed to at Yalta.
- By 1948 the Soviet satellite states were established across Eastern Europe.
- The USSR claimed that their measures were defensive
- The USA claimed they were aggressive and a threat to the west.





10) Complete the table below:

<u>Reason for Soviet Union Expansion in Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Why would this make the Soviet Union want to expand?</u>
In the years between the wars, 1918-39, most East European countries had been hostile to the Soviet Union. Poland, Hungary and Romania had all fought against them in the Second World War.	
At the end of World War Two, Stalin and Churchill had agreed on a 'percentages deal'. Stalin believed Churchill was accepting the influence of the Soviets in Eastern Europe.	
The Soviet Union's future security was dependant on a friendly Polish government. Stalin believed Poland was the corridor for attack for Russia so therefore wanted a Communist government.	
Stalin wanted to protect from future invasions from Germany like those in 1914 and 1941 when they had suffered heavy losses. He believed that by created a 'friendly' zone in Eastern Europe he was protecting Russia from attack.	
Many believed that Stalin's expansion was not just about land and protection but more about spreading his political ideology throughout the world. He wanted all countries in Europe to be Communist.	
The 'Long Telegram' was sent by the USA to warn about Stalin's expansion in Eastern Europe. Stalin had received one in return, the 'Novikov Telegram' which hardened his view against the USA and made him more determined to secure his control in Eastern Europe.	

11) Use the information to complete the table below:

1. USSR justifications	2. The USA's reaction
3. Consequences	4. Truman's fears

The **USSR** justified its actions;

- It had created a buffer zone against the West.
- It was afraid of the USA's atomic power
- It was afraid of an attack by the West in the near future.
- It had created a '*sphere of influence*' as agreed at Yalta.

The **USA** claimed;

- The USSR had seized control of Eastern Europe and rejected free elections as agreed at Yalta.
- The USA feared that the USSR was determined to extend its influence into Western Europe (and then the rest of the world!!)

**Consequences:**

- Security for the USSR – Eastern Europe = a buffer against possible invasion from the west
- Increased rivalry – the USA, GB and France saw Stalin's motives as political and as evidence of Stalin trying to spread Communism
- The USSR controlled Eastern Europe – confirmed Churchill's Iron Curtain speech.

**Truman's fears:**

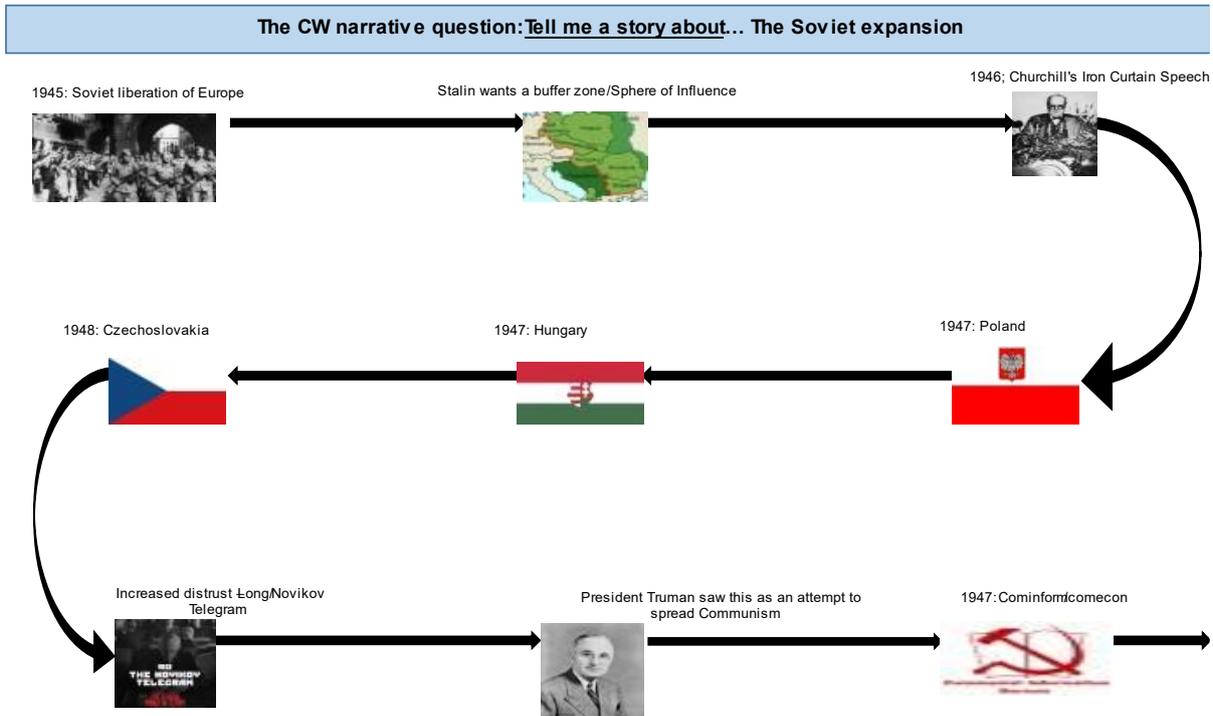
- Truman knew the USSR was too weak after WWII to invade any more European countries
- Truman also knew that many European countries were in a terrible state after WW2 and may be attracted to the idea of Communism
- Stalin may try and convince them to turn communist and it may work
- Truman acted by declaring his Truman Doctrine.



12) Use the information below to:

- a. Create a timeline of the Soviet expansion.
- b) Create a list of the common themes of how the Soviet Union took control of countries.
- c) Explain how you think Stalin's actions would affect the West. Give specific examples.
- d) Write a narrative account of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, 1945 – 1948. [8] USE DIAGRAM BELOW

<p><u>Poland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 1945, a coalition government was set up.</li> <li>In 1947, elections were set up so that the Communist government was elected.</li> <li>The leader of the opposition was forced to flee to London as he feared execution.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Romania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In early 1945, a coalition was set up and a month later the Communists put pressure on the other party.</li> <li>The Communist army forced the Romanian king to a Communist government.</li> <li>In Nov 1946, a vote was taken and the elected Communist government abolished the king and the monarchy.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Hungary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the country experienced an economic crisis, the Communists took control of the police.</li> <li>They controlled Hungary until 1947 and forced the Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, to resign.</li> <li>In Aug 1947, the Communists secured a majority vote and took over the government, banning all other parties.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Bulgaria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In late 1944, a Communist dominated government was set up to rule Bulgaria.</li> <li>In Nov 1945, the Communists won set-up election and took control, banning all other parties.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Czechoslovakia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1947, the Communists were the largest party in the coalition government, they also controlled the police and the army.</li> <li>In 1948, the Communists used the army to take full control of the country.</li> <li>Non-Communists were arrested, some executed and all other parties were banned.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Yugoslavia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yugoslavia already had a Communist President, Tito.</li> <li>However, he refused to take orders from Stalin which resulted in Yugoslavia getting economic sanctions from Stalin.</li> </ul>



<p>In this question you are trying to do two things:          1. Tell a story in chronological order          2. Show how events link together and how some events lead to other events          As you tell the story above, use as many of these linking words as you can and tick each one as you use it. Add any others you can think of.</p>	As a result	Consequently	Therefore	Thus	This caused	For this reason
	This led to	Because of	Next	Since	Due to	Then
	Firstly	Secondly	Thirdly	Finally	Meanwhile	



## 1.2 The Development of the Cold War

### 1) Use the information below to answer the following questions:

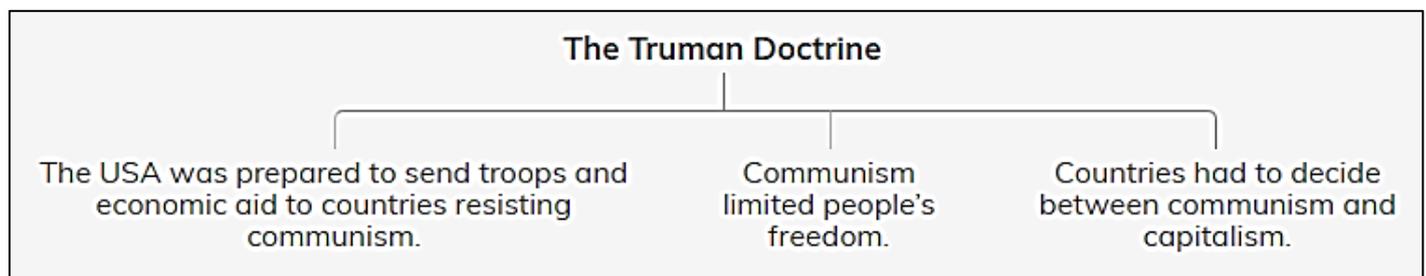
1. What was Truman's main worry about communism?
2. What were the three main points of the Truman Doctrine?
3. What was the policy of 'containment'?
4. What was the Marshall Plan? Why was it put in place?
5. What did Marshall Aid provide to Europe?
6. Which countries did not receive Marshall Aid and why?
7. What was 'dollar imperialism'?
8. How did the USA also benefit from Marshall Aid?
9. What was Cominform?
10. What was COMECON?
11. What impact did this policy have on US-Soviet Relations in the long term?

### The Truman Doctrine (1947) and Marshall Plan

After the war, 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**.

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**

The USA had not been badly damaged in WWII, so it was economically strong. This meant that it was in a position to provide financial aid to Europe when other countries, like Britain, were not. 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:

- Giving \$12.7 billion in aid to Western Europe between 1948 and 1952. 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.



### The Impact of the Truman Doctrine - Cominform (1947) and Comecon (1949)

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. 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**'.

It is true that 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, who was not in direct opposition to the Soviet Union.

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.

#### 2) Write your answer: Explain two consequences of the Truman Doctrine (4 + 4)

##### Things to include:

- One consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the **Marshall Plan**. The **US pledged \$17 billion** to stop eastern European countries from falling to communism.
- US gave **\$12.7 billion** in aid to Western Europe between **1948 and 1952**.
- 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.

**Point** One consequence of .....was .....

**Evidence** For example / For instance.....

**Explain** As a result... / This led to...because... / This meant that / allowed....to.... / The effect was that....

**Point** Another consequence of .....was .....

**Evidence** For example / For instance.....

**Explain** As a result... / This led to...because... / This meant that / allowed....to.... / The effect was that....



3) Read the two answers below, looking carefully at the colour coding. Use them to add to and improve your own answer.

**Green** – Knowledge      **Yellow** – Explanation of consequence

**Student A: 4/8**

One consequence was that the USA started **the Marshall plan** to give **millions of dollars** to countries like Greece because they wanted them to not be communist. This annoyed **Stalin because he didn't like it when the USSR looked bad**. The USSR had COMECON which was like their version of it so they could give money to their countries.

A second reason is that **increased tensions between the USA and the USSR**. Stalin didn't like the way it made him look bad and he wanted more countries to like communism so **he didn't allow any of the satellite states to accept any money** which annoyed the **US who just wanted to spread their ideology further**.

**Student B: 8/8**

One consequence of the Truman Doctrine was that it increased tension between the East and the West. Truman made a public announcement **in March 1947** highlighting the threat the world face from communism. Truman had made it clear that **containment was a key priority** for the USA and other nations should support them in this 'war' to defeat the **forces of communism**. Truman made communism appear as an aggressive undemocratic ideology which was like a poison spreading through Europe making capitalism appear the better ideology of the two.

Another consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the Marshall plan. The US pledged **\$17 billion** invest in the economies of war torn eastern European nations that were at risk from falling to communism. Stalin responded by labelling this move as **'dollar imperialism' accusing the US of attempting to buy the loyalties of nations with money**. A few years later, **the USSR introduced COMECON** which was the USSR's version of the Marshall plan in order to level the playing field.

**Student C: 8/8**

Consequence 1:  
 One consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the Marshall Plan. This gave \$17 billion in aid to countries to help their economies recover from after the war and to prevent them turning to communist, <sup>which allowed a good option because money and resources would be shared</sup>. The Marshall Plan was put in place as a result of Truman's speech (Doctrine) to give aid. This increased tension because it showed that Truman and the USA were willing to step out of isolationism to interfere with preventing the domino effect that <sup>could lead the US to becoming a communist country</sup>. This frustrated Stalin who wanted to spread communism, therefore tension increased between the two superpowers.

Consequence 2:  
 Another consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the creation of two separate Europes. This was because after the American president <sup>Harry</sup> Truman introduced <sup>The Truman Doctrine (July 1947)</sup> this and the Marshall Plan (in <sup>August</sup> 1947) (the Truman Doctrine in ~~July~~ March and Marshall Plan in July), Stalin responded by setting up Cominform that same year.

... and then in Jan 1949, Comecon. These all showed the divide between the East and the West and fully demonstrated how the cold war had truly begun. This increased tension because it showed how the East and the West ~~we~~ had different agendas and were in direct opposition.



4) Read the summary below. Use it to answer:

Explain the importance of the Truman Doctrine for the development of the Cold War [8]. 2 x PEE

The Truman Doctrine was important because it started the Cold War. In 1947 President Truman made a speech known as the Truman Doctrine which began a policy of containment aimed at preventing the spread of communism outside of the Eastern Bloc. This was important because it committed USA to financial and military involvement in European affairs and ended American isolationism. This increased the rivalry between USA and the Soviet Union. Truman stated that the world was divided between East and West – the ‘free’ and the ‘non-free’ – and this view was seemingly supported by George Kennan’s influential ‘Long Telegram’ in which the U.S. diplomat said that the USSR could not be trusted and was bent on world domination. Stalin was threatened by this as he believed America was being aggressive and that they ultimately wanted war with the Soviet Union to spread American domination around the world. The Soviet leader was especially threatened by the financial aid America gave to European countries in the form of the Marshall Plan, which he rejected as ‘dollar imperialism’. Stalin retaliated by introducing Cominform to link Communist Parties in Eastern Europe, and Comecon which banned these countries from accepting money from America or trading with them. Therefore, the Truman Doctrine was important because it divided the world into two sides and increased the tension between the superpowers, which triggered the Cold War.

5) Complete the summary table of the TD, MP, Cominform and Comecon

USA	USSR
Truman Doctrine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Said communism was...</li> <li>Showed US commitment to...</li> <li>Promised to provide.....</li> </ul>	Cominform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created in response to the...</li> <li>Political alliance between....</li> <li>Created so Stalin could...</li> </ul>
Marshall Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gave _____ to western Europe.</li> <li>Money also offered to...</li> <li>Stalin called this...</li> </ul>	Comecon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created in response to...</li> <li>It allowed satellite states to...</li> </ul>

The Berlin Blockade, June 1948

After the Second World War, Germany was divided into the Soviet zone and three western zones but Berlin, in the middle of the Soviet zone, was also divided into the Soviet East Berlin and West Berlin occupied by the western powers. Having part of West Berlin in the middle of East Germany was annoying and also a concern for Stalin that it could be used by the West but also the Soviets did not want East Berliners being able to see life in West Berlin. As a result of this, the USSR blocked land routes to West Berlin in the Berlin Blockade to try and force the West to handover West Berlin. To keep West Berlin supplied, the USA and Britain began the Berlin Airlift which eventually led to Stalin ending the blockade and as a result West Berlin was now seen as securely held by the West.

Berlin Airlift 1948-49	
<b>Background</b> Arguments over what to do with Germany during war – it was a question of whether Germany should be under the Soviet ‘sphere’ of influence Should Germany receive Marshall Aid? Potsdam – Germany to be divided between USSR, USA, France and Britain 1947 – Britain and USA combined their areas – Bizonia – then the French merged theirs ‘Trizonia’. Berlin was the capital of Germany but in the Soviet controlled area.	<b>Problem</b> Negotiations still going on but in 1948 – the western powers started to develop policies for W. Germany – they agreed to set up a German assembly and create a German constitution, also introduce a currency – the Deutschmark. Stalin had not been consulted – and was reluctant to allow further US influence over Germany – especially as the economic assets were in the west.
<b>Events</b> - Stalin decided to blockade Berlin to prevent two separate states in Germany - He set up a military blockade around West Berlin in June 1948 – he wanted to cut it off so that the new government (based in Berlin) could not control W. Germany – he wanted to show that a divided Germany could not work President Truman responded with the ‘Berlin Airlift’ – Allied planes transported supplies to West Berlin around the clock – initially the US committed 70 large cargo ships and airlifted 600-700 tonnes of food and supplies a day – within weeks this was 1000 tonnes. The British did the same.	<b>Consequences</b> The airlift stopped the blockade from working – officially called off May 1949 Showed neither side willing to back down over Berlin or be able to work together. Creation of West Germany Sept 1949 – called Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) A month later Creation of East Germany called the German Democratic Republic (GDR) – it became a satellite state NATO formed – 1949 Warsaw Pact- 1955 Arms race developed



6) Use the 10 key events below to create a flowchart / timeline / storyboard of the key events.

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, <b>in June 1948</b> , he closed land routes across Soviet-controlled Germany into Berlin. This was called the ' <b>Berlin Blockade</b> '. 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 ' <b>Berlin Airlift</b> '. 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 <b>Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)</b> .
10	In October 1949, Stalin responded by creating the <b>German Democratic Republic (East Germany)</b> . Germany was now effectively two separate countries.

7) Answer the following questions about the Berlin Blockade:

1. Why did Stalin block the routes into Berlin?
2. What did the USA do to solve the problem in Berlin?
3. Who looked stronger and why by the end?

8) 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



9) Answer the question below. Use all of the guidance below.

2 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Crisis, 1948–49.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Stalin's fears
- the Airlift

You **must** also use information of your own.

**What is this question asking me to do?**

'Write an account' questions are asking you to:

- tell the story of what happened;
- show how one event led to another.

**How should I structure the question?**

Your narrative should have a beginning, middle and end, so three PEE paragraphs:

- *E.g. Beginning: ideological differences between east & west → Stalin walks out → Trizonia → West continues to receive Marshall Aid.*
- *Middle: Stalin feels threatened → Blockade → tension increases → USA must consider peaceful options and avoid war.*
- *End/Outcome: USA airlifts goods → after 11 months USSR forced to back down → propaganda disaster for USSR, but USA seen as strong.*

**What should I include in my answer?**

PEE 1	In January 1947, Britain and the USA combine their zones to create Bizonia. In March 1948, the French join, making Trizonia. <i>This means that Germany and Berlin are now split into two parts: western (capitalist) Trizonia and the Soviet (communist) zone.</i>
	In June 1948, the Western nations created a single currency called the Deutschmark, to give Trizonia economic unity. <i>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.</i>
PEE 2	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 ' <b>Berlin Blockade</b> '. <i>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.</i>
	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.
PEE 3	Believing Stalin would not risk war, the West launched Operation Vittles, also known as the ' <b>Berlin Airlift</b> '. 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. <i>This showed that the West were able to work peacefully with the citizens of Berlin to find a solution to Soviet aggression.</i>
	On 9 May 1949, after nearly a year, the Soviets lifted the blockade. <i>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.</i>

**How would I show that I am answering the question?**

Use phrases such as:

- *this led to...*
- *as a result...*
- *consequently...*
- *because of this...*
- *this meant that...*
- *after this...*

Phrases like this will show that you understand how one event led to another.



What might it start to look like? [6/8 – too short for full marks]

2 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Crisis, 1948–49.

You may use the following in your answer:

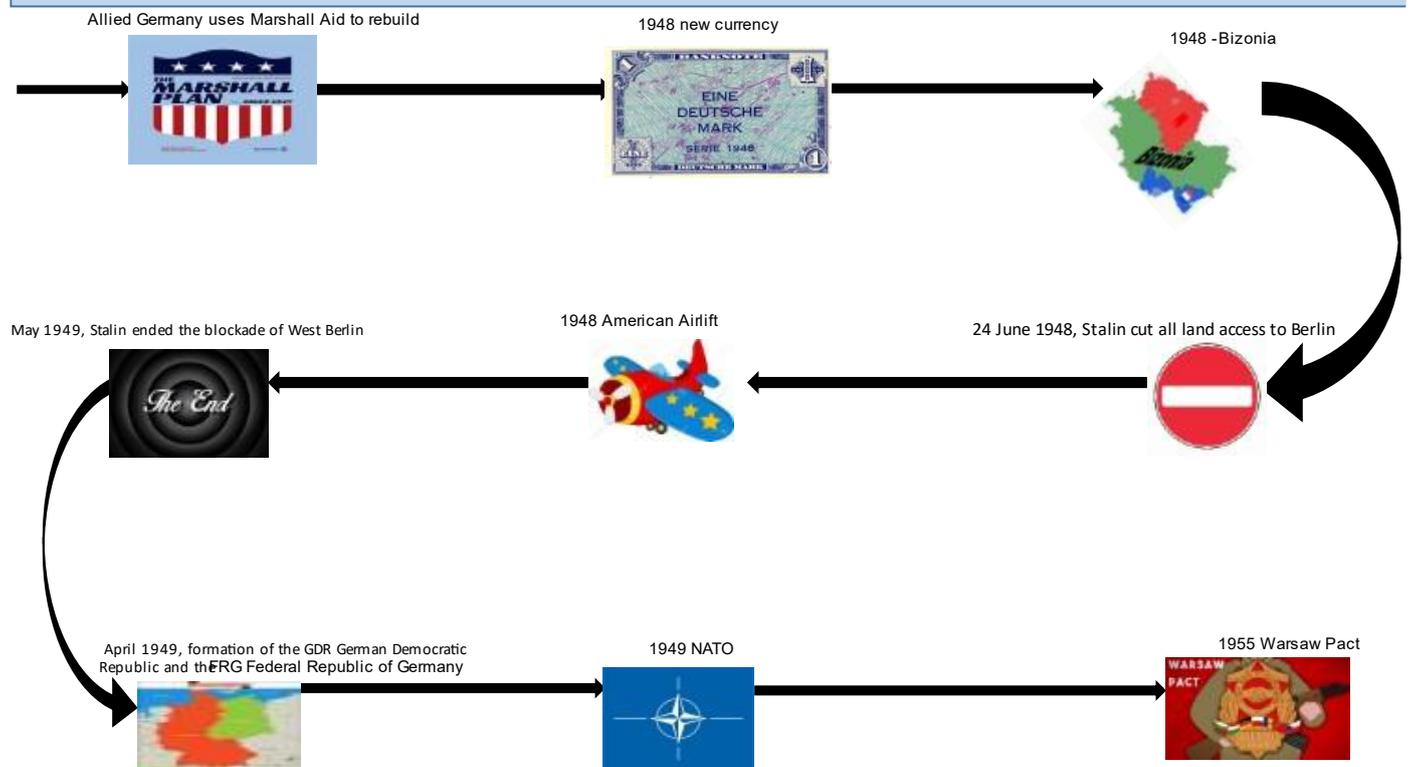
- Stalin's fears
- the Airlift

You **must** also use information of your own.

Berlin Crisis in 1948-49 was caused by the joining of Britain, France and USA to form Trizoka. Trizoka introduced their own common currency called the Deutschmark. Furthermore, therefore, the which led to Stalin becoming worried. Therefore, the Marshall plan gave 60 million dollars to Germany for aid - this would've <sup>ensured</sup> ~~strengthened~~ a stronger Germany. A stronger Germany, worried Stalin as it could invade the soviet union like before in 1914 and 1941. This led to the placement of the Berlin Blockade in June 1948, which lasted for 10 months. An allied response to the blockade was air lifts. The air lifts were a way for Berlin's allies to give food and aid over the blockade - Stalin couldn't stop the air lifts. In turn, Stalin had no other choice but to ~~try to~~ lift the blockade in May. As a result of the blockade, ~~the~~ Germany were clearly divided GDR - east Germany and Federal Republic - west Germany. Furthermore, <sup>the</sup> ~~this~~ Berlin crisis led to tensions in the cold war as Stalin was ~~using~~ ~~and~~ becoming aggressive to the USA.

How can I practice this question visually instead?

The CW narrative question Tell me a story about... Berlin Blockade 1948-49



In this question you are trying to do two things:  
 1. Tell a story in chronological order  
 2. Show how events link together and how some events lead to other events  
 As you tell the story above, use as many of these linking words as you can and tick each one as you use it. Add any others you can think of.

As a result	Consequently	Therefore	Thus	This caused	For this reason
This led to	Because of	Next	Since	Due to	Then
Firstly	Secondly	Thirdly	Finally	Meanwhile	



## 1.3 – The Cold War Intensifies

### NATO (1949) and the Warsaw Pact (1955)

**1) Are the following statements true or false? If false, correct the statement. Use the information below**

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.

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.

**2) Use the table below to answer:**

- Explain the importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War [8]
- Explain the importance of the Warsaw Pact for the development of the Cold War [8]

<b>Key Features of NATO</b>	<b>Key Features of the Warsaw Pact</b>
<p><b>Stands for:</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</p> <p><b>Set Up:</b> April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1949</p> <p><b>Members:</b> USA and countries in their western sphere of influence; Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Luxembourg</p> <p><b>Ideology:</b> Capitalism</p> <p><b>Agreed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The members agreed that an armed attack against any one of them in Europe or North America would be considered an attack against them all</li> <li>• All NATO members agreed that to defend each other in attacks</li> <li>• This was a significant development – an official military alliance against communism</li> </ul> <p><b>This changed relations between the USA and the USSR because...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalin saw NATO as an ‘aggressive alliance’ which formalised the divide between the two superpowers</li> <li>• It further encouraged the arms race</li> <li>• It led to another important military alliance of the Warsaw Pact</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stands for:</b> Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance</p> <p><b>Set Up:</b> May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1955</p> <p><b>Members:</b> USSR and the countries in the eastern sphere of influence; East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria</p> <p><b>Ideology:</b> Communism</p> <p><b>Agreed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a response to the formation of NATO and the re-militarisation of Germany in 1954</li> <li>• It was based on the agreement of total equality of each nation and mutual non-interference in one another's internal affairs</li> <li>• It became a powerful political tool for the USSR as it meant they had more control over their countries in their sphere of influence.</li> </ul> <p><b>This changed relations between the USA and the USSR because...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The USSR added more strength to their hold over Eastern Europe</li> <li>• It further intensified the arms race</li> <li>• It meant that both countries had an equal threat of a military alliance</li> </ul>



## The Arms Race

### 3) Use the information below to answer the following:

1. Create a flow chart to show how the arms race developed. Begin with the A-bomb in 1945, up to 1958.
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?

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.

Since developing the **atomic bomb** in 1945, the USA had felt secure knowing that they had a monopoly on such a powerful weapon. This was an important piece of leverage that the USA could use to counter the Soviet Union's much larger arsenal of conventional weapons. This security was broken in 1949, when the Soviet Union successfully tested their first atomic bomb, ending the US 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. This was 1,000 times more powerful than the Atomic bomb. Once more, the USA had the advantage, though not for long. Only one year later, the Soviet Union also developed their own hydrogen bomb.

Following this, both sides worked on ways in which they could attack the enemy from long distances. This led to the development of the **ICBM** (inter-continental ballistic missile), which could fire a nuclear warhead at a target more than 4,500km away. This was first developed by the USA in 1957, but just a few months later (in the same year) the Soviet Union was also testing their first ICBMs.

The arms race meant that both countries spent huge amounts of money building up large armies, navies and submarine fleets. They also developed large numbers of both **conventional** and nuclear weapons. The arms race was certainly making each side more powerful, but neither side was really gaining an advantage. Each side had amassed enough weapons to destroy the world several times over – these weapons could never be used.

This led a shift in thinking about war. Instead of developing arms to win a war, they were now developing them to avoid one. This became known as **MAD theory** – mutually assured destruction. This theory was that if one side attacked, any retaliation from the other would be so devastating that both sides would completely annihilate each other. In order to avoid total destruction, both the USA and the Soviet Union therefore operated on a policy of **deterrence** – being powerful enough to discourage an enemy attack.

USA	USSR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1945 – USA tests and drops the first atomic (A) bombs</li> <li>• 1951 – US Strategic Air Command (SAC) develops a policy of constant readiness – SAC Commander Curtis Le May identifies 6,000 targets in the USSR in the event of a war</li> <li>• 1952 – USA tests its first hydrogen (H) bomb – 1000 times more powerful than the atom bomb</li> <li>• March 1954 – USA develops a H bomb small enough to be dropped from a bomber</li> <li>• The USA's warheads were more powerful but in 1955 the USSR tested a bomb called 'Sakharov's Third Idea – it was as powerful as America's H-bombs</li> <li>• 1955 – America developed B52 Stratofortress, an aeroplane with long-range flight capacity to bomb the USSR</li> <li>• 1956 – US develops U-2 Spy plane</li> <li>• 1958 – US puts a satellite into orbit</li> <li>• 1958 – UK allowed US missiles bases</li> <li>• 1959 – US develops sophisticated Atlas and Minuteman ICBM's. They also develop Polaris missiles which can be fired from submarines</li> <li>• By 1960, China was running a nuclear weapon development programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1949 – USSR tests A bomb – causes huge concerns – US intelligence had predicted the USSR would not be able to do this until 1953</li> <li>• 1953 – USSR tests its first H bomb</li> <li>• Sept 1954 – USSR drops a test H-bomb from a bomber</li> <li>• The USSR started to develop a similar aircraft called the TU20 Bear</li> <li>• 1957 – USSR develops the first ICBM</li> <li>• 1957 - USSR puts the space satellite 'Sputnik' into orbit around the earth. USSR now has the technology to launch rockets out of the Earth's atmosphere and guide them to a target (USA shocked by this advancement)</li> <li>• 1961 – Soviet Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space</li> <li>• 1961 - USSR detonates the Tsar Bomba – the largest H-Bomb ever seen (it was 8m long and weighed 27 tons – it was 100 times more powerful than the Hiroshima/Nagasaki bombs. When tested it created a fireball 5 miles in diameter)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Concerns about the Soviets military capacity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were concerned about the rate the USSR was building nuclear weapons and the size of them!</li> <li>• The Tsar Bomba which was detonated in 1961, was the most powerful and therefore most destructive, bomb ever</li> <li>• When the USSR landed a robotic spacecraft on the moon – Khrushchev boasted that the Americans were 'sleeping under a Soviet Moon' – many Americans believed the USSR capable of using the rockets to launch missiles at them</li> </ul>	<p><b>Concerns about Americas military capacity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were concerned that US missiles were closer to the USSR than its missiles were to the US</li> <li>• The US had missiles bases in the UK (1958) and from 1961 in Italy and Turkey – these could easily be fixed on specific targets –had a shorter range</li> <li>• US B52 bombers were capable of dropping missiles on the USSR</li> <li>• The USSR had no way to drop missiles accurately on the USA</li> </ul>



4) Complete the knowledge check quiz. All questions are worth one mark, unless indicated otherwise.

1. Complete the following statement: *The USA was c\_\_\_\_\_ . The Soviet Union was c\_\_\_\_\_ .*
2. Name the correct conference where each of the following were agreed: (6)
  - i. The Soviet Union would declare war on Japan *three months after Germany's surrender*. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Berlin would be divided into four zones, despite being in Soviet territory. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. The USA and Britain would open a second front in Western Europe. \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. The Germany economy would be run as a whole, but each country would take reparations from their own zone. \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Poland's borders would return to their 1921 boundaries, but there was disagreement between the Big Three over its government. \_\_\_\_\_
  - vi. Germany would be split into four zones, each controlled by a different country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was there a change of leadership at the Potsdam Conference?
  - a. The US President, Roosevelt, lost an election and Churchill died.
  - b. The US President, Roosevelt, died and Churchill lost an election.
  - c. Stalin died.
4. What did Churchill mean when he said that an 'iron curtain' had descended across Europe?
  - a. That Europeans had developed a new way of making stronger curtains out of iron.
  - b. That Europe was split into two armed camps: the nuclear West and non-nuclear East.
  - c. That Europe was split into two ideological camps: the Capitalist West and communist East.
5. What was the name of the TWO telegrams that highlighted tension between the East and West?
6. What was the Truman Doctrine?
  - a. A speech given by US President Truman stating that military and economic aid would be sent to Western Europe to prevent the spread of communism.
  - b. A speech given by US President Truman stating the communism must be defeated at all costs.
  - c. A speech given by US President Truman saying that there weren't enough doctors in Europe.
7. What was the name given to the economic relief that the USA provided to Western Europe?
8. How much Aid was given?
9. Define the following words: (2)
  - a. Containment
  - b. Dollar imperialism
10. Reorder the events of the Berlin Crisis:
  - Supplies are flown into West Berlin by plane (airlift).
  - A new currency (Deutschmark) is introduced in West Berlin.
  - Trizonia is created.
  - All transport links to West Berlin closed by the USSR (blockade).
  - Bizonia is created.
11. What was significant about the development of NATO and the Warsaw Pact?
  - a. It showed that the East and West were willing to negotiate.
  - b. It formally split Europe into two armed camps.
  - c. It showed that Western Europe was ready to accept was ready to accept economic aid.



The Hungarian Uprising, November 1956

**6) Complete the following questions using the key points below:**

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?

What are the most important facts?	
<b>1</b>	In 1953 Stalin (the leader of the USSR) died. He had been a very harsh and strict leader of all the Soviet satellite states.
<b>2</b>	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'.
<b>3</b>	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.
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.

**6) Read the information below – explain why people in Hungary might want to overthrow the Soviet-controlled government.**

**Leadership** - The Hungarian leader, who had been in control since the end of World War Two, was **Mátyás Rákosi**, a hard-line communist fully under the control of Moscow. Non-Communist parties were banned – leaders were executed. The USSR effectively controlled the government, the police and the army.

**Policing** - Rákosi's secret police (the AVH) created a climate of fear and arrested anyone who spoke out or opposed communist rule. Consequently, Hungarians had no freedom of speech and even something as simple as listening to Western music could lead to arrest.

**Soviet presence** - Thousands of Soviet troops and officials were stationed in Hungary, and they were a drain on Hungarian resources, leading to poverty. Stalin claimed that Soviet troops had liberated Hungary from the Nazis. Cominform imposed an oppressive regime on Hungary. Land was taken from Hungary and given to other Eastern European countries. Resources such as coal, oil and wheat were shipped to Russia while Hungarians starved.

**Language** - The Russian language was being forced on the Hungarian people. Hungarian street signs were being replaced with Russian ones, and Russian was imposed as the language in schools.

**Religion** - Hungarians were strongly Christian but communism discouraged religious belief. The Catholic Church was penalised, and its leader **Cardinal Mindszenty** was imprisoned.

**7) Read the information below – create a timeline of the key events of the crisis.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matyas Rakoski is made leader of Hungary in 1949 and implements an oppressive regime</li> <li>• Stalin's death in 1953 marks a turning point in the Cold War</li> <li>• Russia's new leader, Nikita Khrushchev, opens the way for a more Liberal leadership</li> <li>• Khrushchev gives the 'Secret Speech' in 1956 which promises an end to Stalinism 'de-Stalinisation'</li> <li>• Following the 'Secret Speech' people in Hungary riot including violent demonstrations in its capital, Budapest</li> <li>• In response to the riots, Khrushchev agreed to appoint a new leader – Imre Nagy</li> <li>• Nagy proposed an end to Communism, and that Hungary should leave the Warsaw Pact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagy's proposals do not go down well with Khrushchev and he responds by sending troops into Hungary to crush the new government in 1956 – 20,000 Hungarians are killed and after 2 weeks the government is crushed</li> <li>• Nagy was now defeated and tried to escape but was arrested by Soviet troops</li> <li>• Nagy was found guilty of treason and hung in June 1958</li> <li>• Khrushchev appoints Janos Kadar as the new Hungarian leader</li> <li>• Kadar publishes his 15-Point Programme that intended to re-establish the Communist government and remain in the Warsaw Pact</li> </ul>
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**What was the impact of the Hungarian Uprising?**

**8) Label the statements to show:**

- a) consequences for Hungary & other Satellite States;
- b) consequences for international relations.

About 20,000 refugees fled to the West.	Hungary was placed under strict communist control.
It also showed that Khrushchev’s commitment to peaceful co-existence did not mean that communism would submit to capitalism. He was determined to maintain communist control at any cost. This also meant that the relations between the two sides would continue to be tense.	President Eisenhower faced criticism as his talk of ‘rolling back’ communism and upholding the Truman Doctrine came to little as he did nothing to aid the Hungarians. However, getting involved behind the Iron Curtain was too risky. So despite tough talk in the West they appeared to accept Eastern Europe as a Soviet sphere of influence.
<b>Kádár</b> , a communist, ruled until 1988. He was loyal to Moscow but he allowed some freedom of discussion.	The West was more or less powerless to influence events behind the Iron Curtain but they became even more determined to resist any Soviet expansion into the West.
Events in Hungary were a clear warning to the other countries within the Soviet sphere of influence not to attempt any move towards independence.	<b>Nagy</b> was tricked into leaving his refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy and was hanged in Moscow in 1958.
Eastern Europe, there was the realisation that the USSR would not tolerate anyone attempting to break free from the Warsaw Pact. They also accepted that even if they remained loyal to communism it had to be on the USSR’s terms.	For a time East-West relations were very bitter. The Western powers accepted that despite Stalin’s death, the USSR was determined to keep a firm grip over Eastern Europe and they were prepared to be brutal to keep the occupied states in line.

**9) Read the information below – explain why the US and the West did not intervene.**

Although the West expressed sympathy for the Hungarian people, there was no attempt at intervention by the USA or Western Europe. **President Eisenhower** of the USA said *“I feel with the Hungarian people.”* **J F Dulles**, American Secretary of State, said *“to all those suffering under communist slavery, let us say you can count on us.”* Yet, America did nothing more because:

- At the same time as the uprising, Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt to take back control of the Suez Canal. This became one of the USA’s main concerns as they wanted to resolve the crisis, especially once Khrushchev threatened to use nuclear force against Britain and France.
- Eisenhower was campaigning for re-election and was not interested in events in Hungary.
- There was also the problem of getting access to Hungary, as Austria was neutral and NATO forces could not advance through it.
- Khrushchev also threatened Britain and France with rockets if they attempted to intervene in Hungary.
- It was clear that the West was not prepared to attempt rollback of communism within the Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.
- Both sides in the Cold War were nuclear powers and the risks were too great.
- Any economic boycott of the Soviet Union would have been pointless as the USSR took what it needed from the countries it occupied.

**10) Read through the consequences of the Hungarian Revolution and rank them in order. 1 = most important consequence, 6 = least important consequence**

	The Hungarians were easily defeated by the USSR, which discouraged other countries from doing the same
	There was little that the USA and Britain could do, so they gave little help
	The developing arms race made nuclear war closer, which prevented action from the USA
	The USA did send some economic help though; \$6 million by 1957
	The USSR sent a warning to other satellite states thinking of breaking away
	The United Nations condemned the Soviet invasion but did nothing more



11) True or false?

1. Khrushchev wanted to destroy the West, like Stalin.
2. Khrushchev liked media attention
3. Imre Nagy was overthrown by Hungarian rebels in the uprising.
4. Nagy wanted to introduce reforms, one of which included withdrawing Hungary from the Warsaw Pact.
5. The Soviets sent in 60,000 tanks to re-impose Soviet control.
6. 30,000 Hungarians were killed and Nagy was exiled.
7. After the Uprising, 2,000 Hungarians fled to the West as refugees.
8. The USA's failure to deal with the Uprising undermined their position since they didn't uphold the Marshall Plan.

12) Explain the importance of the Hungarian Uprising for international relations in the Cold War. [8]

You should include:

- PEE 1 - Undermined USA's position as a leader against communism.
  - ✓ West was powerless to influence events behind the iron curtain.
  - ✓ Truman Doctrine would not be enacted in Eastern Europe, as it was firmly within the Soviet sphere of influence.
- PEE 2 - Increase in tension between East and West.
  - ✓ Khrushchev's willingness to negotiate did not mean that he would submit to capitalism – negotiations between the two countries would be less hopeful than thought.
  - ✓ The threat of nuclear force meant that relationships remained tense – the Soviets would keep control of Eastern Europe, no matter the cost.
  - ✓ Due to the position the USA found itself in, it became more determined to defend against communism elsewhere, further increasing tension & suspicion.

*The Hungarian Uprising was important because it demonstrated that...*

*For example,...*

*This was important because it meant that...*

*It was also important because it showed that...*

*For example,...*

*This was significant because it became obvious that...*



13) Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956. Use the diagram below to help you.

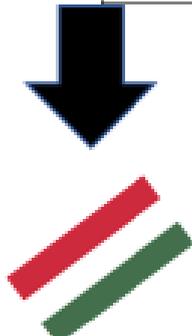
## The Hungarian Uprising

### Causes

During 1956 the people of Hungary began to protest about:

- Lack of political freedom
- Problems caused by fuel shortages
- Problems caused by poor harvests.

Soviets restore order but Khrushchev decided to replace Rakosi with Nagy.



### Nagy

Nagy believed that within a communist regime there should still be some freedoms. He introduced a number of reforms including:

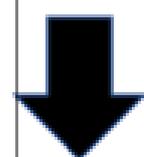
- Ending the one party state in Hungary
- Withdrawing Soviet troops from Hungary

However, Nagy announced that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact. Khrushchev could not allow this, other Eastern European countries may want to follow.

### Khrushchev and his response

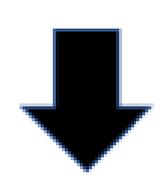
Khrushchev ordered a Soviet invasion of Hungary. 1000 tanks rolled into Budapest.

Supporters of Nagy protested and begged the West for support but none came. The invading Soviet army acted with brutality and up to 20,000 Hungarians were killed.



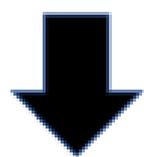
### International reaction

When Nagy proposed leaving the Warsaw Pact, he and his fellow rebels expected support from the USA. Radio Free Europe, a US funded radio station, had been urging the people of Eastern Europe to rise up. However, no military support was offered. A military attack could trigger nuclear war.



### Impact

- Khrushchev's position was more secure and strengthened within the Warsaw Pact. Members knew they must do as told.
- The uprising reflected badly on the West. The USA and its allies had not backed up their words with military support.
- Tensions between the two nations grew and the USA strongly opposed the invasion of Hungary.



### Exam Practice

- Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Hungarian Uprising (8 marks)
- Explain two consequences of the Hungarian Uprising (8 marks)
- Explain the importance of the Hungarian uprising for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union (8 marks- half a 16 mark question)



12) Complete the final column of the table below

Date	Event	Details	Importance to relations? Does it show a change / decrease / increase in tensions? Who looked stronger / weaker?
1947	Truman Doctrine	<b>The Truman Doctrine said that:</b> it was a choice of tyranny or democracy. The USA had a responsibility to fight for liberty. They would send troops and economic resources to help governments threatened by communism. \$400 million given to Greece and Turkey – aid.	USA – new approach to international relations (before WW2- isolation) Officially ended the Grand Alliance. USA committed to containment of Communism. Created an economic alliance for the western sphere of influence. Stalin’s suspicions of the West reinforced. Led to Cominform.
1947	Marshall Aid (Plan)	The practical outcome of the Truman Doctrine: \$13 billion was committed to rebuild shattered economies, encourage prosperity and weaken the attraction of communism. 16 countries inc. Britain and France took aid, in return they had to trade with the USA. Aid was offered to E.Europe and the USSR. Countries would have to agree to a review of their finances.	
1947	Cominform created	Represented communist parties across all Europe – rejected Marshall Plan. Encouraged strikes in W. Europe. Ensured loyalty of Eastern European governments – control!	
1948	Czechoslovakia	In 1946 the government was dominated by communists. The Communists came down hard in March 1948 – Anti-Soviet leaders were purged.	
1948-49	Berlin Blockade	Stalin upset at West’s plan to set up a government and currency in W. Germany. Protested by blockading Berlin. The west airlifted supplies = failure	
1949	Comecon created	Satellite states ordered to reject Marshall Aid – aim was to encourage economic development in E. Europe. Arranged trade and credit agreements between member countries. After 1953 – was used to organise industrial planning – each country had a 5 year plan, nationalised industry and collectivised agriculture.	
1949	Division of Germany	After the Berlin Airlift - Creation of West Germany Sept 1949 – called Federal Republic of Germany –(FRG) A month later Creation of East Germany called the German Democratic Republic (GDR) – it became a satellite state	
1949	Formation of NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – USA, GB, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (Greece 1952, W. Germany 1955) – Military alliance western powers.	
1955	Warsaw Pact created	Military alliance Eastern powers e.g. E. Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary	
1956	Khrushchev’s speech	‘De-Stalinisation’ – Cominform closed, released more political prisoners, dismissed Stalin’s former Foreign Minister Molotov.	
1956	Soviet invasion of Hungary	Hungary under tighter control	