

Key dates	
Feb 1943	Tehran Conference
1944	Warsaw Uprising
Feb 1945	Yalta Conference
July-Aug 1945	Potsdam Conference
Aug 1945	End of Grand Alliance
1946	Long Telegram and Novikov's Telegram
1947	Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan
1947-1949	Cominform, Comecon and Nato set up
1948	Berlin Blockade/Airlift
1955	Warsaw Pact was created
1956	Hungarian Uprising and Soviet Invasion

Key people	
Stalin	Leader of the Soviet Union till 1953
Churchill	PM of Britain up till the Yalta conference
Roosevelt	US president up till Yalta
Truman	US President after Yalta
Kennan	US ambassador in Russia sent the long telegram
Novikov	Soviet ambassador in US
Khrushchev	Soviet Union leader between 1953 and 1964
Rakosi	Hungarian Leader under Stalin
Nagy	Hungarian leader under Khrushchev

Key Terms/Concepts	
Alliance	An agreement to help others out
Iron Curtain	Phrase used by Churchill to describe how Europe was divided
Telegram	A message only for certain people
Communism	An ideology based on equality
Capitalism	An ideology based on individual enterprise and profit
Satellite State	Countries taken over by the Soviet Union
Marshall Plan	\$13 Billion given by the USA to rebuild Europe
Truman Doctrine	A speech that said that the US would hold back the spread of communism
Cominform	Arranged what communist parties would do
Comecon	Soviet Unions version of the Marshall Plan
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
Bizonia	UK and US Berlin that was joined together
Warsaw Pact	Collective defense treaty
Ideology	A set of political ideas about how society should be run
Blockade	To stop anything coming into a certain place/country/area

The first key topic area is focussed as the Second World War comes to an end. The Soviet Union and the USA were allies in the fight against Hitler's Germany, but once the Second World War was over and there was no common enemy, the different political systems in the two countries made co-operation almost impossible. The communist Soviet Union and capitalist USA simply distrusted each other too much to remain on good terms. Instead they drifted into a 'cold' war. The Cold War was not an open military conflict, but it did have many characteristics of traditional war. Military alliances were formed and huge arsenals of conventional and nuclear weapons were developed. Fortunately, those weapons were never used in any direct fighting. So the Cold War was limited to a war of words, fought through diplomacy, propaganda and spying. In the closing stages of the Second World War, the USA, Britain and other allies had freed Western Europe from German occupation. The Soviet Red Army had taken control of most of Eastern Europe. This led to Europe being split in two, with a capitalist, democratic West and communist East. In the years that followed, Stalin tried to win security for the Soviet Union by consolidation his control over Eastern Europe and, is possible, extending communism into Western Europe. At the same time, the USA gave support to Western Europe and worked to undermine communism in Eastern Europe.

### Exam Questions

'Consequence' 8 mark	'Narrative Account Analysing' 12 mark	'Explain the importance of...' 16 mark
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain two consequences of the decisions made by The Grand Alliance at the Yalta Conference in February 1945.</li> <li>2. Explain two consequences of the Hungarian uprising in 1956.</li> <li>3. Explain two consequences of the Cuban Revolution.</li> <li>4. Explain two consequences of the Tehran Conference (1943).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet takeover of the satellite states in the period 1944-48.</li> <li>2. Write a narrative account analysing US Soviet relations in the years 1945-47.</li> <li>3. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956</li> </ol>	<p>Explain two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The importance of the Truman Doctrine for the development of the Cold War in the years 1947-55</li> <li>2. The importance of the Berlin Blockade for the future of Germany</li> <li>3. The importance of the formation of Nato for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union</li> <li>4. The importance of the Warsaw pact for Superpower relations</li> <li>5. The importance of the USA's development of the atomic bomb for relations between the superpowers in the years 1945-49</li> <li>6. The importance of the Potsdam Conference for early Cold War tension between the USA and the Soviet Union.</li> </ol>

Consolidation Questions

1. How is the 'cold' war different from conventional war?	16. What years were the conferences of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam held?
2. Which heads of state attended the Tehran and Potsdam conferences?	17. Who were the leaders of The Grand Alliance up to 1945? Who were the new leaders in that year?
3. What did the Allies plan for Germany at Yalta? Is this what family happened?	18. What was the Truman Doctrine?
4. In your own words, explain the differences between communism and capitalism?	19. Explain what a 'satellite state' is.
5. How did the development and use of the atomic bomb affect East-West relations?	20. Which countries joined NATO?
6. What was the Truman Doctrine?	21. Which countries joined the Warsaw Pact?
7. What was the role of comecon?	22. In what year was West Germany created?
8. Describe the events of the Berlin airlift?	23. What is an ICBM?
9. How did the Marshall Plan support the ideas of the Truman Doctrine?	24. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Hungarian uprising?
10. What new types of weapons were developed in the 1950s?	25. Why did Stalin create Cominform and Comecon?
11. What is meant by 'deterrence' in the Cold War?	26. In what ways was the USA's signing of the NATO treaty a significant break with the past?
12. When did Germany join NATO?	27. What do the Long (Kennan) and Novkiov telegrams show about mutual distrust between the Soviet Union and the West?
13. Why did people think there might be an end to the Cold War after Stalin died?	28. If both the USA and the USSR already had the capability to destroy their rivals by 1950, why did they keep creating new weapons?
14. Why did Hungarians think their uprising would receive outside support?	29. Create a list of key terms and their definitions for this topic in your notes.
15. Which countries were members of The Grand Alliance?	30. Create a timeline for this topic in your notes.

Key dates	
1945	Berlin is divided
Nov 1958	Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum
1959-61	Geneva, Camp David, Paris and Vienna conferences
April 1961	Bay of Pigs Incident
Aug 1961	Berlin Wall built
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	Limited Test ban Treaty
1968	Prague Spring/Invasion of Czechoslovakia
1968	Brezhnev Doctrine

Key people	
John F. Kennedy	US President 1961-63
Fidel Castro	Cuban leader 1959-2015
Alexander Dubcek	Czechoslovakian leader in 1968
Leonid Brezhnev	Leader of Soviet Union after 1964
Josip Broz Tito	Leader of Yugoslavia

Key Terms/Concepts	
Ultimatum	Final decision/order
Summit	Meeting to discuss important issues
Bay of Pigs incident	Where US troops and Cuban exiles tried to invade Cuba
Exile	Living outside your own country by choice
Prague Spring	A period of increased political freedom
Berlin Wall	Wall built to divide East and West Berlin
Brezhnev Doctrine	The right to invade satellite states if security was threatened
M.A.D.	Mutually Assured Destruction
Détente	A less stressful informed relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union
Hotline Agreement	Direct phone line set up to communicate between US and Soviet Union
Conference	A meeting where ideas are shared

The events of the Hungarian uprising in 1956 destroyed the co-operative atmosphere of the Geneva talks in 1955. International relations became ever more tense and strained in the following years and 1958-70 was the most difficult period of the Cold War. Crises in Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia all added to the tension between the USA and Soviet Union. Tension over control of Berlin and a mounting refugee crisis led Khrushchev to order the building of the Berlin Wall, creating a physical barrier between the East and West sides of the city. When the Soviets based nuclear missiles on the island of Cuba, within striking distance of the US mainland, tension between the Soviet Union and USA almost resulted in nuclear war. And tension between the Soviet Union and the USA was also increased when the Soviet Union sent tanks into Czechoslovakia, to stop reforms that threatened Moscow's control of the country.

### Exam Questions

'Consequence' 8 mark	'Narrative Account Analysing' 12 mark	'Explain the importance of...' 16 mark
<p>1. Explain two consequences of the election of Alexander Dubcek as First Secretary of the Czech Community Party in January 1968.</p>	<p>1. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Crisis in the years 1958-61.</p> <p>2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962).</p>	<p>Explain the importance of two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The importance of the Bay of Pigs invasion for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union</li> <li>2. The importance of Kennedy's 1963 speech for the future of Germany</li> <li>3. The importance of the Bay of Pigs incident for the future of Cuba</li> <li>4. The importance of the Prague Spring for relations between USA and Soviet Union</li> <li>5. The importance of Soviet relations with Cuba for tension between the East and West in the 1960s</li> <li>6. The importance of the refugee problem in Berlin for increasing tensions between East and West in the years 1958-61.</li> <li>7. The importance of the summit meetings of 1959-61 for relations between East and West.</li> </ol>

## Consolidation Questions

1. What was Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum?	16. Why did Brezhnev make a public declaration instead of just telling each satellite country what he wanted?
2. Why did he issue this ultimatum?	17. Did the events of the Prague Spring increase or decrease support for communism in Europe?
3. Why did the Paris Summit in 1960 fail?	18. Why was Berlin divided?
4. After the summit meetings of 1959-61, do you think Khrushchev would have thought Kennedy was a stronger or weaker leader than he had previously thought?	19. Why was the Soviet Union worried about Berlin in the years 1958-61?
5. Why did Kennedy care what happened to Berlin?	20. Who were the Presidents of the USA from 1958 to 1970?
6. In what way could the building of the Berlin wall have helped relations between the USA and the Soviet Union?	21. Who were the leaders of the Soviet Union from 1958 to 1970?
7. What actions did Castro take which worried the USA?	22. Why did Kennedy visit Berlin in 1963?
8. Briefly summarise the events of the 'Thirteen Days'.	23. When did Fidel Castro gain power in Cuba?
9. What positive things happened as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?	24. What was the 'Bay of Pigs' incident?
10. Why didn't the USA attack the Soviet ships, bringing missiles to Cuba?	25. What agreements were made as a result of the Cuban Missile crisis?
11. Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis such an important event?	26. What was the 'Prague Spring'?
12. How did Dubcek's reforms change Czechoslovakia?	27. How did Brezhnev react to the 'Prague Spring'?
13. Why did Brezhnev disapprove of the reforms?	28. Who 'won' the Cuban Missile Crisis and why?
14. Why do you think this period of reform is known as the Prague Spring?	29. Create a list of key terms and their definitions for this topic in your notes.
15. Why did Dubcek not reverse his reforms when he found out that Brezhnev did not approve?	30. Create a timeline for this topic in your notes.

Key dates	
1972	SALT 1
1975	Helsinki Agreement
1979	SALT 2
Dec 1979	Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
1980	Carter Doctrine
1981	Regan becomes President - Second Cold War
March 1983	SDI started - Star Wars
1985	Geneva Conference
1987	INF treaty
1988-89	Gorbachev announces changes to Soviet foreign policy ending Brezhnev Doctrine
Nov 1989	Berlin Wall falls
1991	End of the Cold War

Key Terms/Concepts	
S.A.L.T.	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
Treaty	An agreement
Glasnost	'Openness' -freedom of speech
Perestroika	'Restructuring' new ways of doing things
Carter Doctrine	End of cooperation with Soviet Union and confronted it instead
Mujahideen	Afghan rebels who fought the Soviets in Afghanistan
I.N.F.	Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces
Evil Empire	Regan's description of the Soviet Union
S.T.A.R.T.	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty 1991
S.D.I	Strategic Defense Initiative

Key people	
Ronald Regan	US President 1981-91
Mikhail Gorbachev	Soviet Union leader 1985-91
Jimmy Carter	US president 1977-81
Hafizullah Amin	Replaced Soviet choice Taraki as leader of Afghanistan
Barbrak Karmal	Made president of Afghanistan after Amin was killed

The events in Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia in the 1960s had highlighted just how far apart thinking was in Moscow and Washington. But one area where there was agreement was that the nuclear arms race threatened the future of mankind. This is one reason why the 1970s saw an attempt to improve relations through a policy known as détente. By the end of that decade, however, relations had once more deteriorated to a point where there was a 'Second Cold War' as President Ronald Regan took a much tougher approach towards the Soviet Union. When Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985, he realised that his country could no longer afford the cost of the nuclear arms race and that radical changes were needed to how the Soviet Union was governed. Little did he realise that his policies would bring about, not only an end to the Cold Wars, but also the break-up of the Soviet Union.

### Exam Questions

'Consequence' 8 mark	'Narrative Account Analysing' 12 mark	'Explain the importance of...' 16 mark
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain two consequences of Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to abandon the Brezhnev Doctrine.</li> <li>2. Explain two consequences of détente in the 1970s.</li> <li>3. Explain two consequences of the fall of the Berlin wall.</li> <li>4. Explain two consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of détente in the years 1970-79</li> <li>2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the 'Second Cold War' (1979-85)</li> </ol>	<p>Explain the importance of two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union.</li> <li>2. The importance of the USA's Strategic Defence Initiative for US-Soviet relations.</li> <li>3. The importance of the Brezhnev Doctrine for the Soviet Union's control of Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>4. The importance of the 'Second Cold War' for relations between the Superpowers</li> <li>5. The importance of détente for relations between the superpowers in the 1970s</li> </ol>



**Consolidation Questions**

1. What was MAD?	16. What part did the Chernobyl disaster play in international relations in the 1980s?
2. What were the weaknesses of SALT 1	17. Why was the fall of the Berlin wall so important?
3. Why was SALT 2 not ratified by the USA?	18. How significant was the end of the Warsaw Pact?
4. Why was MAD not necessarily bad?	19. When were the Helsinki Accords signed?
5. How did the policy of 'Ostpolitik' influence events in the 1980s?	20. What incident led to President Carter announcing the Carter Doctrine?
6. Who were the mujahideen?	21. How did the Soviet Union retaliate when the USA boycotted in the 1980 Olympics?
7. What was the Carter Doctrine?	22. In which Warsaw Pact country was martial law declared in 1981?
8. Explain how SDI was supposed to work?	23. What was SDI?
9. Why might some people argue that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan served American purposes?	24. Name the Soviet leaders from 1982-1985.
10. How did Regan's attitude to the Soviet Union differ from that of his predecessors?	25. What was the main agreement of the INF treaty?
11. How important was SDI in changing relations between the USA and the Soviet Union?	26. What happened on 9 <sup>th</sup> November 1989?
12. When did Regan and Gorbachev meet in Geneva?	27. Who helped Gorbachev stay in power when there was a coup in August 1991?
13. What was Gorbachev's new thinking?	28. When did Gorbachev resign?
14. What was perestroika?	29. Create a list of key terms and their definitions for this topic in your notes.
15. What was glasnost?	30. Create a timeline for this topic in your notes.