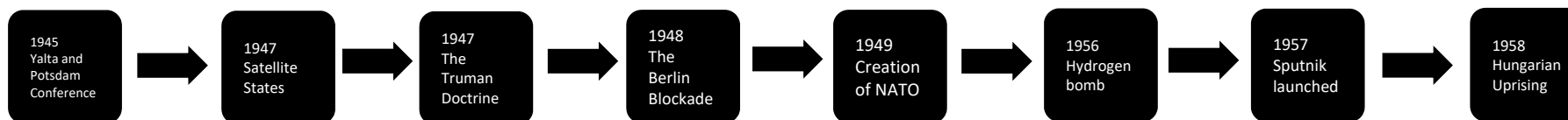


The Origins of Cold War



| What do I need to know? END OF WWII | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | During WWII Britain, America and Russia formed the Grand Alliance. Meetings were held in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam to deal with the issues of Poland and the division of Germany. |
| | Across Eastern Europe pro-Russian governments were "elected" in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. In 1946, Churchill referred to an "iron curtain". |
| | In response, the Americans launched the Truman Doctrine which guaranteed support to countries resisting Communism. |
| | It was supported by the Marshall Plan which offered European countries \$17 billion of aid. The USSR created the Cominform and the Comecon. |



| What do I need to know? – BERLIN CRISIS 1948-50 | |
|---|--|
| | In 1949 the British, French and US unified their areas of Berlin into Bizonia. This worried Stalin who felt that Russia was being isolated. |
| | In May 1949, Stalin shut down all access into West Berlin. The Allies flew 270,000 flights containing supplies into Berlin, including food, fuel and medication. |
| | This led to the formation of West Germany, known as FDR, and East Germany, known as GDR. |
| | The Western Allies formed NATO. This was a defensive alliance. Russia felt threatened so formed its own defensive alliance with the satellite states in 1955. This was known as the Warsaw Pact. |



| What do I need to know? – KEY EVENTS OF THE 1950S | |
|---|---|
| | By 1949, the Russians exploded their own atomic bomb. They used several spy networks to gather the necessary information. By 1956 both the USSR and the USA had developed the hydrogen bomb. |
| | In 1957 the Russians launched Sputnik, a satellite which could orbit the earth. In 1961 they were the first to send a man, Yuri Gagarin, into space. The USA were desperate to compete. Eisenhower established NASA and dramatically increased spending. These enabled the Americans to be the first to land a man on the moon in 1969. |
| | Hungary's new leader was Nagy. This led to demonstrations against the previous leader, Rakosi, and Russian control. Nagy wanted to leave the Warsaw Pact. |
| | On November 4 1958 Khrushchev sent 6000 tanks and 200,000 Soviet troops into Hungary. The Hungarians fought bravely, but were quickly overwhelmed. There was international protest, but there was little that any other country could do. |
| | Nagy was arrested and hanged. 7000 Soviet troops were killed. The rebels lost 20,000 fighters. About 200,000 Hungarians fled Hungary. Time Magazine made the Hungarian Freedom Fighter their "Person of the Year." |

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

[The Space Review: Review: Beyond](#)

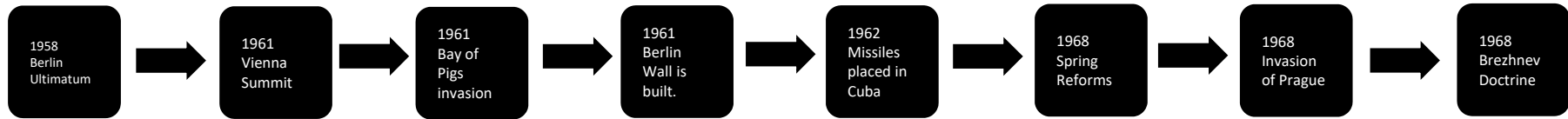
WATCH

[Cold War - Iron Curtain \[E2/24\] - YouTube](#)

LISTEN

[The trials of Ethel Rosenberg | History Extra podcast on Acast](#)

The Crises of the Cold War



| What do I need to know? BERLIN WALL | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | East Germany was experiencing a "brain drain". Between 1949 and 1961 4 million East Germans left for West Germany. |
| | In 1958 Khrushchev announced the Berlin Ultimatum; the Allies should leave Berlin in the next 6 months. He repeated these demands at the Paris Summit 1960 and the Vienna Summit 1961. |
| | August 13 th 1961 the Berlin Wall was constructed by the Russians. The Wall was 3.6m high and 1.2m wide. There were also soldiers patrolling with dogs as well as floodlights, minefields and trip-wire machine guns. |
| | Khrushchev appeared to have benefitted from the Berlin Wall. The Wall permanently divided Berlin. JFK visited West Berlin in 1963 and made several important speeches to large crowds. |



| What do I need to know? – CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS | |
|--|--|
| | In 1959 Castro took power in Cuba. In April 1961, the CIA backed a plan by Cuban exiles to invade Cuba and remove Castro. It was called the Bay of Pigs. It was a disaster. |
| | In October 1962, a US spy plane photographed missile bases in Cuba. Kennedy placed Cuba under "quarantine" and forced USSR ships to turn around. |
| | Kennedy and Khrushchev also made a secret deal that if the USSR removed missiles from Cuba, the USA would do the same in Turkey. The deal made Khrushchev look weak. |
| | The USA and USSR also agreed on a "hotline" to connect their countries. They also signed treaties like the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963) and the Outer Space Treaty and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which were signed in 1968. |



| What do I need to know? – PRAGUE SPRING | |
|---|---|
| | By the Spring of 1968, Czechoslovakia had a new leader. Novotny had been replaced by Dubcek. He wanted to introduce new reforms. These would introduce greater freedoms and democracy in Czechoslovakia. |
| | Brezhnev feared that Czechoslovakia would leave the Warsaw Pact. This was made worse by Tito's visit to Czechoslovakia. Brezhnev was worried that the USSR was losing control of the countries behind the Iron Curtain. |
| | USSR tanks invaded on August 20 th 1968. The leaders of Czechoslovakia were removed. This included Dubcek. |
| | Russian actions were heavily criticised, but there was little that the West could do. Rivalry increased between the USSR and China. Albania and Romania also criticised the actions of the USSR. |
| | The Brezhnev Doctrine stated that the USSR had the right to intervene in countries within the Warsaw Pact. The Czech Communist Party was purged. |

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

[Cuban Missile Crisis | JFK Library](#)



WATCH

[Cold War - The Wall \[E9/24\] - YouTube](#)

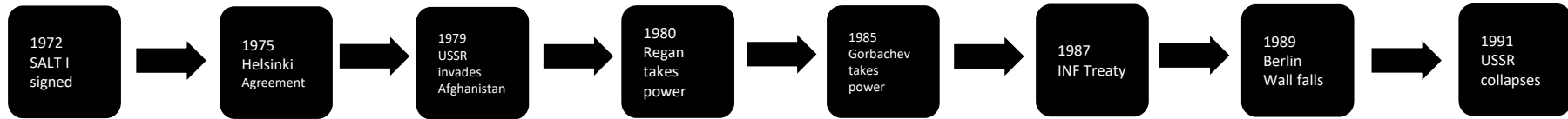


LISTEN

[The Cold War battle for Berlin | History Extra podcast on Acast](#)



The End of the Cold War



What do I need to know? DETENTE

| | |
|--|--|
| | Nixon signed agreements on arms. SALT I (1972) limited ABM and ICBMs. SALT II (1979) looked to reduce delivery systems. |
| | The Helsinki Agreements agreed a wide range of issues including European borders, human rights and co-operation over culture, economy and science. |
| | April 1978 the PDPA (Communist) overthrew the Government of Afghanistan. In Dec 1979 50,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to support the PDPA. |
| | The Cold War reignited. The US boycotted the Moscow Olympics of 1980 and issued the Carter Doctrine. The USSR suffered heavy casualties. |



What do I need to know? – THE SECOND COLD WAR

| | |
|--|---|
| | Reagan took power in the USA. He was a traditional Cold War Warrior. In 1982 he called the Soviet Union the “Evil Empire”. |
| | Reagan realised that he was in a strong position. He used the Zero Option and NUTS to try and force Russia to accept his demands. He also promoted Star Wars. This was a missile and laser system that would shoot down Russian missiles. |
| | Gorbachev also had new ideas. He believed in “new thinking”. He wanted to reform Russia through perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness). |
| | Gorbachev and Regan met in 1985 and 1986. In 1987 they signed the INF Treaty which eliminated ballistic and cruise missiles with range of 500-5,500 km. |



What do I need to know? – THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL

| | |
|--|---|
| | In 1988 Gorbachev rejected the Brezhnev Doctrine and in 1989 he accepted that members of the Warsaw Pact could make their own decisions. Starting with Poland and the Solidarity Movement, by 1989 most Eastern European countries had gained their independence. |
| | Beginning in Leipzig there were demonstrations all over Germany. On November 4 th one million people protested in East Berlin. On November 9 1989, under pressure, the East German government agreed to open the border. The Wall was dismantled. |
| | On October 3 rd 1990 East and West Germany were formally reunited and joined NATO. In July 1991 the Warsaw Pact was dissolved. |
| | In August 1991 the “Gang of Eight” attempted a coup against Gorbachev. This was overthrown by Yeltsin, but Gorbachev was fatally weakened. |
| | Gorbachev resigned in December 1991. The USSR split into several states as places like Latvia, Georgia and the Ukraine became separate countries. |

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

[The fall of the Berlin Wall, 20 years on | World news | The Guardian](#)

WATCH

[Cold War - The Wall Comes Down \[E23/24\] - YouTube](#)

LISTEN

[The Cold War: everything you wanted to know | History Extra podcast on Acast](#)

How to improve your writing in History

| EMPHASISE | DOWNPPLAY |
|--|--|
| Important Crucial Vital Critical Significant | Less important In reality Minor Although Can be overstated |

CHANGE: EXTENT

Total
Decisive
Pivotal
Dramatic
Major
Significant
Momentous
Compelling
Important
Widespread
Limited
Finite
Constrained
Negligible
Trivial
Minor
Unchanged

CHANGE: DIRECTION

Reversed
Overtuned
Undid
Declining
Diverted
Reinforced
Developed
Enhanced

CAUSE: EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS

Caused
As a result
This led to
Provoked
This meant
Therefore

Because
Had an impact on
Accelerated
Consequently
Brought about
Exacerbated

SUPPORTING YOUR CLAIMS

| | |
|--|---|
| For example Highlighted by Demonstrated by For instance Illustrated by | Suggests As shown by Implies Indicates As revealed by |
|--|---|

| CAUSES: ROLES | CAUSES: CATEGORIES |
|---|--|
| Long-term/ Triggering Aggravating Enabling/ Direct/ | Short-term Political Economic Social Cultural Religious |

EMBRACE COMPLEXITY AND UNCERTAINTY

| | |
|--|---|
| Admittedly Despite Although Whilst Contrastingly | Perhaps Might Could Suggests To some extent |
|--|---|

CHANGE: TYPE

Small-scale
Large-scale
Temporary
Permanent
Evolutionary
Revolutionary

| INTERPRETATIONS | SIMILARITIES |
|--|---|
| Invalid? Inaccurate? Unconvincing? Unpersuasive? Not well-argued? Not well-supported? Unrepresentative? Unfair generalisation | Identical Overlap Likewise Replicated Comparable Correlating Contrasting Unlike Dissimilar Diverse Comparison |

| DEVELOP | CONCLUDE |
|--|--|
| Additionally Moreover Furthermore Likewise Similarly | In conclusion Overall It is clear Undoubtedly Ultimately |

CHANGE: PACE

Sudden
Immediate
Rapid
Steady
Slow
Gradual
Stagnating
Static

CHANGE: METAPHOR

Volcanic
Glacial
An oncoming storm
Chipping away
A rising tide
Spreading like wildfire

How many can you use in your next piece of writing?