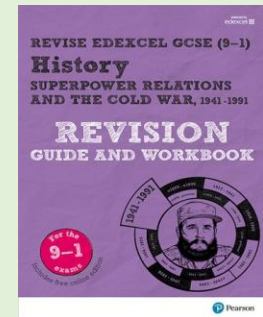
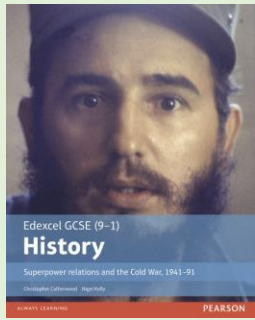


## Year 11 History Revision – Paper 2 Cold War



Complete the History revision tasks and use the resources from your TEAMS file

Each task will have instructions and support for completing and will have suggested timings.

Completion of these tasks will boost your knowledge and understanding.

## Cold War Topic 1: Early tensions between the east and west.

For your topic 1 Cold War revision complete the Lotus Grid. The grid is broken down into the 8 key areas, in each box you then need to add specific information.

Attached is an example showing how to fill in the grid. You need to aim for as much information as possible.

In order to complete the Lotus Grid effectively use your Cold War textbook, you should all have access to at least a PDF copy or this on your TEAMS section.

On the next slide will be some page numbers to guide you on each area of your grid.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Communism vs Capitalism –<br>Different ideas of how<br>society should work.   | WW2 saw a shift in global<br>politics. Britain and France<br>were now less important.<br>This meant that USA and<br>Russia were more powerful. | Grand Alliance saw USA,<br>Britain, Soviet Union team<br>up to defeat Germany. Did<br>not change how they viewed<br>each other. USA and Britain<br>remained suspicious of<br>Russia. |
| Capitalism –<br>Democracy/western   |  |  |
| Communism –<br>Dictatorship/East  |  |  |
| Soviet Union wanted to<br>spread their ideas across<br>Europe. In doing so they<br>created 'Satellite States'<br>meaning other countries<br>under their control.          | <b>Political Differences</b>   | Social structure was<br>different. Soviet Union had a<br>classless society where<br>everyone was equal. USA<br>had a system where some<br>could have more than<br>others.            |
| Stalin was paranoid that<br>democracy and the west<br>wanted to destroy<br>Communism and the Soviet<br>Union. He wanted to take<br>steps to try and protect<br>Communism. | The Big Three had different<br>leaders and ideas:<br>Britain: Winston Churchill<br>USA: Franklin D. Roosevelt<br>Soviet Union: Joseph Stalin   | The west (USA/Britain) saw<br>the Soviet Union as limiting<br>the rights of their people.<br><br>The west wanted to keep<br>their freedom.   |

Here is an example of the Political Differences area of the grid completed. This is the required standard, be specific, be clear.

## Cold War Topic 1: Early tensions between the east and west.

### Page Numbers from Textbook:

Political Differences: p9-11

Conferences: p11-14

Development of the Atomic Bomb: p14-15

Telegrams: p15-18

Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan: p20-24

Arms Race: p29-32

1948 Berlin Crisis: p24-28

Hungarian Uprising: p32-36



### Aiming High

Answer the following questions:

1. How did the Marshall Plan increase tensions between USA and Soviet Union?
2. Why was the First Berlin Crisis important?
3. Analyse how the development of the Atomic Bomb changed the relationship between USA and Soviet Union?

|  |                         |  |                         |                  |                                |  |                                |  |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
|  |                         |  |                         |                  |                                |  |                                |  |
|  | Political Differences   |  |                         | Conferences      |                                |  | Development of the Atomic Bomb |  |
|  |                         |  |                         |                  |                                |  |                                |  |
|  |                         |  | Political Differences   | Conferences      | Development of the Atomic Bomb |  |                                |  |
|  | Hungarian Uprising 1956 |  | Hungarian Uprising 1956 | Cold War Topic 1 | Telegrams                      |  | Telegrams                      |  |
|  |                         |  | 1948 Berlin Crisis      | Arms Race        | Truman Doctrine/ Marshall Plan |  |                                |  |
|  |                         |  |                         |                  |                                |  |                                |  |
|  | 1948 Berlin Crisis      |  |                         | Arms Race        |                                |  | Truman Doctrine/ Marshall plan |  |
|  |                         |  |                         |                  |                                |  |                                |  |

The following slides also contain the basic information you must know. You can use this to help fill in your Lotus Grid.

# The beginning of the Cold War

Before the Cold War Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union worked together as members of the Grand Alliance, which was created in 1941 to defeat Nazi Germany. The leaders of these countries met three times: at Tehran (1943), Yalta (1945) and Potsdam (1945).



Britain – a democracy led by Churchill – had been at war with Germany since 1939.



The USA – a democracy led by Roosevelt – had been at war with Germany and Japan since December 1941.



The Soviet Union – a communist one-party state led by Stalin – had been at war with Germany since 1941.

The Grand Alliance therefore was a 'marriage of convenience', in which three countries shared the aim of defeating their common enemy – Nazi Germany.

# The end of the Grand Alliance

Truman, Stalin and Churchill were the leaders of the USA, the Soviet Union and Britain when the war against Germany ended in 1945.

Europe should be democratic – a capitalist democracy. Roosevelt believed that democracy meant different political parties working to win voters' support in free elections.

Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin meeting in Yalta in 1945.

What should happen to Germany? Germany should have to pay reparations, ensuring that it is never strong enough to start another war.

What should happen to Germany? Germany should be rebuilt.



Europe should be democratic – a communist democracy. Stalin believed that because only communism truly represented the workers, democracies could only be communist.

The USA was the first to build an atomic bomb, which gave it an unbeatable advantage (until 1949, when the Soviet Union caught up).

The Soviet Union didn't do what it said it would do in Poland: the government was supposed to include multiple political parties, but actually was only a communist democracy.

After Germany surrendered in May 1945, the Grand Alliance started to come to an end. Roosevelt was the key figure in holding the Alliance together. He believed that the United States could work with the Soviet Union after the war came to an end through the United Nations. His successor, Truman, was, like Churchill, more suspicious of the Soviet Union and this increased tension between the Allies.

## The Yalta Conference (February 1945)

- ✓ Germany, when defeated, would be reduced in size, divided and demilitarised. It would have to pay reparations.
- ✓ Europe would be rebuilt along the lines of the Atlantic Charter. Countries would have democratic elections.
- ✓ The UN (United Nations) would be set up.
- ✓ The Soviet Union would declare war on Japan once Germany was defeated.
- ✓ Poland would be in the 'Soviet sphere of influence' but run on a broader democratic basis.

## The Tehran Conference (November–December 1943)

- ✓ The USA and Britain agreed to open up a second front by invading Nazi-occupied Europe.
- ✓ The Soviet Union would declare war on Japan once Germany was defeated.
- ✓ The boundaries of Poland would be moved westwards; Poland would gain territory from Germany and lose it to the Soviet Union.
- ✓ 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 Potsdam Conference (July–August 1945)

- ✓ A Council of Foreign Ministers was set up to organise the rebuilding of Europe.
- ✓ The Nazi Party was banned and war criminals were to be prosecuted.
- ✓ Germany was to be reduced in size and divided into four zones of occupation run by Britain, France, the USA and the Soviet Union.
- ✓ Berlin was also to be divided up into zones of occupation.
- ✓ The Soviet Union was to receive 25% of the output from the other three occupied zones.

## The outcomes of the conferences

Remember: while Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union were able to work together to defeat Germany, who had surrendered in May 1945, tension was increasing between the wartime allies. Differences were beginning to emerge over the future of Germany and Eastern Europe. Moreover, Roosevelt's death had led to Truman becoming president and he was much more distrustful of the Soviet Union.

Students often confuse what happened at these conferences. Make sure you know the differences and the similarities between them.

# The breakdown of trust

Without a common enemy to fight, tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union intensified. Neither side trusted the other due to ideological differences and the fact that the USA, unlike the Soviet Union, possessed nuclear weapons.

## Ideology

Understanding ideology – a set of political ideas about how society should be run – is key to understanding the Cold War. The USA and the Soviet Union had opposing ideologies.

### The USA, Britain and other capitalist countries

Said communism enslaved people to the state. Capitalism was based on freedom and democracy:

- Everyone should be free to make money for themselves.
- Individuals are better at deciding what to make/sell than the state.
- Trade between countries makes everyone richer.



### The Soviet Union and other communist countries

Said capitalism exploited the workers to make the rich even richer. Communism was based on fairness:

- Capitalism only makes some people rich by exploiting everyone else.
- Individuals are not as strong as everyone working together for the same aim.
- The state should take control of the economy and run it to benefit everyone.

### The Long Telegram (1946)

A secret report from the US ambassador Kennan in Moscow to President Truman said:

- the Soviet Union saw capitalism as a threat to communism that had to be destroyed
- the Soviet Union was building its military power
- peace between a communist Soviet Union and a capitalist USA was not possible.

### Novikov's Telegram (1946)

A report from Novikov, Soviet ambassador to the USA, told Stalin that:

- the USA wanted world domination and was building up its military strength
- the Soviet Union was the only country left after the war that could stand up to the USA
- the USA was preparing its people for war with the Soviet Union.

Ideological differences and the atomic bomb had made relations between the superpowers worse. The USA saw the Soviet Union as a threat to its economic interests in Europe. The Soviet Union feared and resented the USA's nuclear monopoly, which did not end until 1949.

# Satellite states

Between 1947 and 1949, the Soviet Union spread its sphere of influence to neighbouring countries. Countries like Poland and Hungary became 'satellite states' under the control of the Soviet Union.

## Communism and 'free' elections

- At the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the Soviet Union agreed to free elections in the countries in its sphere of influence.
- The Soviet Union thought people would choose communism in free elections, however most did not.
- So the Soviet Union fixed elections making sure the Communist Party won.
- Once in power, the communists shut down the opposition parties and each country became a single-party state.



Fixing elections and then shutting down opposition parties was known as 'salami tactics'.

Land taken by Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War  
Soviet-controlled communist countries  
Non Soviet-controlled communist countries

Soviet expansion in Europe, 1945-48.

## The growing Soviet influence in Eastern Europe

| Country        | How it became communist  |
|----------------|--|
| Bulgaria       | A communist government was elected in 1945, and all elected non-communists were executed.  |
| Romania        | A communist-led coalition took power. However, by 1947 the communists had taken over and Romania became a one-party state.   |
| Poland         | At Yalta Stalin promised to set up a joint communist/non-communist government. He then invited 16 non-communist leaders to Moscow and arrested them. Thousands of non-communists were arrested. The communists then 'won' the 1947 election. |
| Hungary        | The communists lost the 1945 election but the communist leader Rakosi took control of the secret police, executed and imprisoned his opponents and turned Hungary into a communist state.  |
| Czechoslovakia | Edward Benes set up a coalition government. However, the communists retained control of the army, the radio and the secret police. In 1948 they seized power completely, turning the country into a communist state.                         |
| East Germany   | The original Soviet zone of occupation in Germany, it became a communist state in October 1949.  |

## The impact of the Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe on superpower relations

- The USA saw the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe as a betrayal of the Yalta agreement, in which Stalin had made promises about holding democratic elections.
- The USA was determined to contain communism through military and economic assistance: the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid.
- Others saw it as evidence of Soviet expansion: Eastern Europe was a stepping-stone to a Soviet takeover of Western Europe.
- The Soviet Union argued it needed to control Eastern Europe as a buffer zone, protecting it from attack from the West. The US response was unnecessary and unreasonable.

# The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan

In response to the spread of Soviet control in Eastern Europe, the USA stepped up its involvement in Europe, and the Soviet Union was determined to defend itself against any threats from the West. The USA was determined to stop the spread of communism, and the Soviet Union was determined to defend itself against Western attack. Europe was the centre of this ideological 'battleground'. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan thus increased tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Truman's concerns

- Europe was devastated after the war.
- In many countries people had no money, no jobs and were feeling hopeless.
- Communism was attractive to these people, especially in France and Italy: it made sure everyone had enough.
- Many in Eastern Europe had been liberated from Nazi rule by the Soviets.
- Countries like Poland, Romania and Bulgaria had already had communist governments forced on them and Truman feared this could happen in other countries too.
- Some governments (e.g. Greece and Turkey) were too poor to combat communist revolutions in their own countries.
- If Greece and Turkey became communist, then other countries across Europe and the Middle East would follow. This was known as the Domino Theory.



Post-war Berlin. Much of Europe had been destroyed during the war. Many people were homeless and starving. Truman feared that this could lead to people electing communist governments.

## The Truman Doctrine (1947)

In a speech in 1947, US President Truman set out why the USA should get involved:

- ✓ Countries faced a choice between either capitalism or communism.
- ✓ Communism was bad because it meant people could not be free.
- ✓ The USA must try to contain (hold back) this spread of communism.
- ✓ The USA should provide money and troops (if necessary) to help free governments to combat communist takeovers.

The Truman Doctrine was all about stopping the spread of communism. The USA was prepared to use both military and economic methods to prevent this from happening.

## The Marshall Plan (1947)

- ✓ \$13 billion from USA to help rebuild Europe.
- ✓ Communism appealed most to people with nothing to lose, so the Marshall Plan hoped to stop communism by giving people a stake in the capitalist system.
- ✓ Countries must trade with the USA to get the money.
- ✓ Sixteen Western European countries took the money including Britain, France and West Germany.
- ✓ The Soviet Union criticised the Marshall Plan as an attack on them because it threatened communist control in Eastern Europe.

# The arms race and the Warsaw Pact

## Timeline

### The nuclear arms race

1945 USA drops two atomic bombs on Japanese cities.

1949 Soviet Union tests its first atomic bomb.

1952 USA develops H-bomb (hydrogen bomb).

1953 Soviet Union develops H-bomb.

Both superpowers having nuclear weapons was a powerful reason why a cold war did not become a hot war!

### The significance of the nuclear arms race

1. Up to 1949, the United States thought it could use its monopoly of nuclear weapons to deter Soviet attack.

2. This meant that US military figures, such as Curtis LeMay and Douglas MacArthur, decided that the best strategy in the event of war with the Soviet Union was to use nuclear weapons.

3. However, by the mid 1950s the development of nuclear weapons to include bigger warheads and missile delivery systems meant that any nuclear war would destroy both sides resulting in Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

4. This meant any military confrontation between both sides could rapidly escalate to nuclear war.

5. This meant that the USA and the Soviet Union had to find ways of stopping disputes between them turning into dangerous wars that involved nuclear weapons.



The theorist Herman Kahn described nuclear war as a 'Wangasm' of destruction making victory in war meaningless.

### Formation of the Warsaw Pact

✓ The Warsaw Pact was a collective defence treaty involving the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania and Bulgaria.

✓ It was set up on 14 May 1955 following West Germany's entry into NATO on 9 May 1955.

### Significance of the Warsaw Pact

- The formation of the Warsaw Pact meant there were now two opposing alliances in Europe separated by the Iron Curtain.
- Both alliances planned for military action against the other, including the use of nuclear and conventional weapons.
- The Warsaw Pact gave the Soviet Union direct control over the armed forces of its satellite states, thus strengthening its grip on Eastern Europe.

# The Soviet invasion of Hungary, 1956

## The Soviet invasion of Hungary

- Khrushchev disapproved of Nagy's reforms and proposals. If Hungary left the Warsaw Pact, other countries would soon follow.
- Khrushchev worried that Nagy's actions threatened communist rule. He claimed communists were being slaughtered in Hungary. This may have been propaganda, but a number of Hungarian communists had been killed and members of the state security forces, the AVH, attacked in the violence of October 1956, which took place in Budapest and other Hungarian towns and cities. Khrushchev feared the unrest would spread to other satellite states.

- On 4 November 1956, Khrushchev sent 200 000 Soviet troops into Hungary to depose Nagy and restore order.



Damage in Budapest caused by Soviet troops during the invasion of Hungary, 4 November 1956.

## The consequences of the Soviet invasion of Hungary

- ✓ Over 5000 Hungarians were killed as a result of the invasion, including around 1000 Soviet troops. Many Hungarian soldiers loyal to Nagy and the revolution fought against Soviet troops.
- ✓ Nagy and his government were deposed.
- ✓ Imre Nagy was arrested, tried and executed. Khrushchev wanted to prevent rebellions in other communist countries, such as Poland, and hoped he could do so by making an example of Nagy.
- ✓ A new leader, Janos Kadar, was appointed. He introduced the Fifteen Point Programme, which aimed to re-establish communist rule in Hungary. Kadar's policies were more moderate than those of other Soviet satellite states and resulted in Hungary having better living standards than other East European states. Hungarians, aware that the United States was not prepared to help them, grudgingly accepted this modified form of communist rule.

## International reaction and consequences

The United Nations condemned Soviet actions. Some countries boycotted the 1956 Olympics in protest. But stronger actions did not happen.

The USA supported Hungary's uprising – with money, medical aid and words. The USA accepted 80 000 refugees from Hungary.

But the USA couldn't send troops: would risk nuclear war.

Hungary was on its own against the Soviet Union: they had to give in.

Satellite states saw that the USA would not defend them against the Soviet Union. Soviet control retightened across Eastern Europe.

# Germany and the Cold War

The Allies were unable to agree about Germany's future. A short-term solution, agreed at Potsdam in July 1945, was to divide the country and its capital, Berlin, into zones of military occupation. The United States, Britain and France were given Western Germany and West Berlin. The Soviet Union was given Eastern Germany and East Berlin. The Soviet Union felt threatened by the USA's rebuilding of Western Germany and West Berlin.

## Reunification

The USA wanted a united, capitalist Germany that it could trade with and would help prevent the spread of communism.

## Division

The Soviet Union wanted Germany to be weak, communist and divided, so that it would never be able to attack the Soviet Union again.

## Bizonia and Western Germany

- ✓ It made sense for British and US zones to join together, as it would be easier to administer. The area was called Bizonia and was included in the Marshall Plan. Later on the French zone of occupation was added to create 'West Germany'.
- ✓ This was *not* popular with the Soviet Union, as Stalin was not consulted. He thought Bizonia went against the agreements made at the Potsdam Conference, and he suspected the USA was aiming to permanently divide richer Western Germany from poorer Eastern Germany.

## Eastern Germany and the Berlin Blockade

- ✓ The Soviet Union had 1.5 million troops in its zone, whereas the Western countries had sent most of their troops home.
- ✓ Eastern Germany grew almost all the food that West Berlin ate.
- ✓ Berlin was deep in Soviet-controlled Germany, and divided into US, British, French and Soviet zones.
- ✓ In June 1948 the Soviet Union closed all road, rail and canal links into West Berlin to force British, French and US troops to leave their zone in the city.
- ✓ The Soviet Union blocked all supplies into Berlin to show it had the power to stop a divided Germany working.

## The Berlin Airlift

West Berlin couldn't last for many days without supplies. It looked like the Western powers would have to pull out of Berlin. That would look weak, undermining the USA's image in particular. So Western powers responded with an airlift – between 26 June 1948 and 30 September 1949 thousands of tonnes of supplies were flown daily into Berlin.

## West Germany

- The Berlin Airlift made the USA appear peaceful and generous.
- In September 1949, West Germany (FRG) was officially formed, with US support.
- In April 1949, Western European countries and the USA formed NATO to counter the Soviet military threat.

## East Germany

- The Berlin Blockade made the Soviet Union appear aggressive and threatening.
- In October 1949, East Germany (GDR) was officially formed as a Soviet state.
- In May 1955, the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact to counter the military threat from NATO.

## Year 11 History Revision – Topic 2 Cold War Crisis

Complete the Doomsday clock to show the major flash points of the Cold War 1958-70 (page 40-62 in the main book & page 11/19 in the RG)

Exam Style Question:

"Write a narrative account of the Berlin crisis 1958-61" (8 marks)

You may use the following:

- Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum (1958)
- The Construction of the Berlin Wall (1961)



### Cuban Revolution & Bay of Pigs

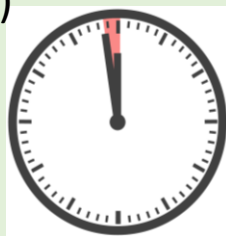
When/Where:

What happened?

Consequences:



Look on  
the next slide  
for a WAGOLL



### Czechoslovakia

When/Where:

What happened?

Consequences:



### Cuban Missile Crisis

When/Where:

What happened?

Consequences:



# Year 11 History Revision – Topic 2 Cold War Crisis

WAGOLL



Exam Style Question:



"Write a narrative account of the Berlin crisis 1958-61" (8 marks)

You may use the following:

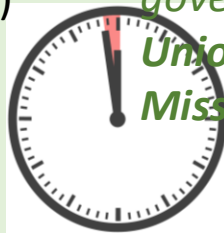
- Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum (1958)
- The Construction of the Berlin Wall (1961)

## Cuban Revolution & Bay of Pigs

When/Where: *Cuba 1959-61*

What happened? *Communist revolutionaries led by Castro overthrew the Cuban Government in 1959 despite American support. In 1961 U.S uses an invasion force of Cuban exiles to try and remove Castro. This fails at the Bay of Pigs.*

Consequences: *Failed invasion panics the Cuban government, who look for support of the Soviet Union to protect them. Leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis.*



## Cuban Missile Crisis

When/Where:

What happened?

Consequences:

Czechoslovakia



When/Where:

What happened?

Consequences:

# Topic 3 – The End of the Cold War 1970-91

## Activity

Complete the Seneca assignment for Topic 3 of The Cold War

Complete ALL tasks

Aim for at least 70% average



SENECA

Free interactive content to  
keep students engaged

# Cold War History: Question Practice



# Cold War History:

For Topic 3's revision we are going to look at some exam questions to build our knowledge on how to answer the questions in our upcoming exam.

This is a very important part of your revision!

## **Activity**

Complete the three questions on the upcoming slides. To help you answer the questions, use the following areas to support you:


- Cold War Revision textbook: Pages 31-40.
- The PowerPoint Question breakdown slides

**Aiming High?**

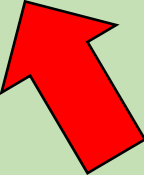

**Complete the upcoming questions without using the textbooks or your notes!**

# Question 1: Explaining Consequences

A consequence is something that happens after an earlier event, so this question is asking you to name and explain two things that happened as a result of Gorbachev becoming the leader of the USSR.



Explain two consequences (effects) of Gorbachev becoming the leader of the Soviet Union.



The word explain requires you to make clear with sufficient detail how Gorbachev becoming leader led to the consequence you have chosen.

Make sure you explain how the Berlin crisis led to the consequence you have chosen.

# Explain two consequences (effects) of Gorbachev becoming the leader of the Soviet Union.

## Writing Support

**Point** – One consequence of the Gorbachev becoming the leader of the Soviet Union was...

**Evidence** – Evidence to support this is...

**Explain** – This consequence was good/bad for the Soviet Union because...

## Textbook Pages

Textbook: 81-85.

Revision Guide: 27-30.



## Structure!

Consequence 1



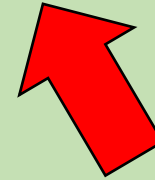
Consequence 2

## Question 2: Writing a Narrative

This means you are required to produce a structured account explaining how an event happened.



Write a narrative (story) analysing key events of the invasion of Afghanistan, 1979.



Structured Account = Start,  
Middle and End!

Your narrative needs to stay focused on answering the question. You may remember lots of detail about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but you need to include this in a structured account that answers the question.

# Write a narrative (story) analysing key events of the invasion of Afghanistan, 1979.

## Writing Support

**Start** – The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan led to ...

This caused...

**Middle** – Soviet relations with the US to get worse...

As a result...

**End** – The US responded by...

## Textbook Pages

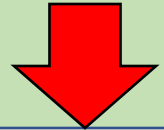
Textbook: 74-77.

Revision Guide: 24-25.



## Structure!

Start



Middle



End

## Question 2: Writing a Narrative

This question asks you to look at why an event is important. You need to write about the importance of Détente. Don't just describe what happened.



Explain the importance of Detente for the relations between the USSR and the USA



YOU MUST ALWAYS

Explain how your point relates to the question! Also make sure you back your arguments with good relevant detail.

You are looking at how significant Détente was in the development of Cold War. Did it increase or reduce tensions?

# Explain the importance of Detente for the relations between the USSR and the USA

## Writing Support

**Point** – One importance of Détente for the relations between the USSR and US was...

**Evidence** – Evidence to support this is...

**Explain** – This was important towards improving Cold War relations because...

## Textbook Pages

Textbook: 67-72  
Revision Guide: 20.



## Structure!

Importance 1



Importance 2