

Name: _____



History

Homework Booklet



Year 11

Term 1: Cold War Crises 1958-70

Homework 1	Keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Revision	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 2

Homework 1 – Complete the activity to learn the keywords. The first one has been done for you.

Keyword	What happened? Describe the term/event.
Berlin Ultimatum	Khrushchev gave USA the Berlin Ultimatum in November 1958 demanding Western troops leave Berlin. It led to tension increasing and four failed summit meetings.
Vienna summit	
Berlin Wall	
Cuban Revolution	
Bay of Pigs	
Cuban Missile Crisis	
Naval blockade	
Test Ban Treaty	
Prague Spring	
Brezhnev Doctrine	

Homework 2 – Using the knowledge organiser to write answers to the following questions. There are two questions and this activity should take about 30 minutes.

1. Explain the importance of the Berlin refugee crisis in increasing tension between the years 1958-60 (8 marks)
2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis between the years 1959-62. You may use the following in your answer:
 - Bay of Pigs invasion
 - A hotline was set up between Washington DC and Moscow

You must also use information of your own.

(8 marks)

Homework 3 – Revision

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to create a timeline for EACH of the Crises for Topic 2

Berlin Crisis (refugee crisis – summit meetings – Berlin Wall)

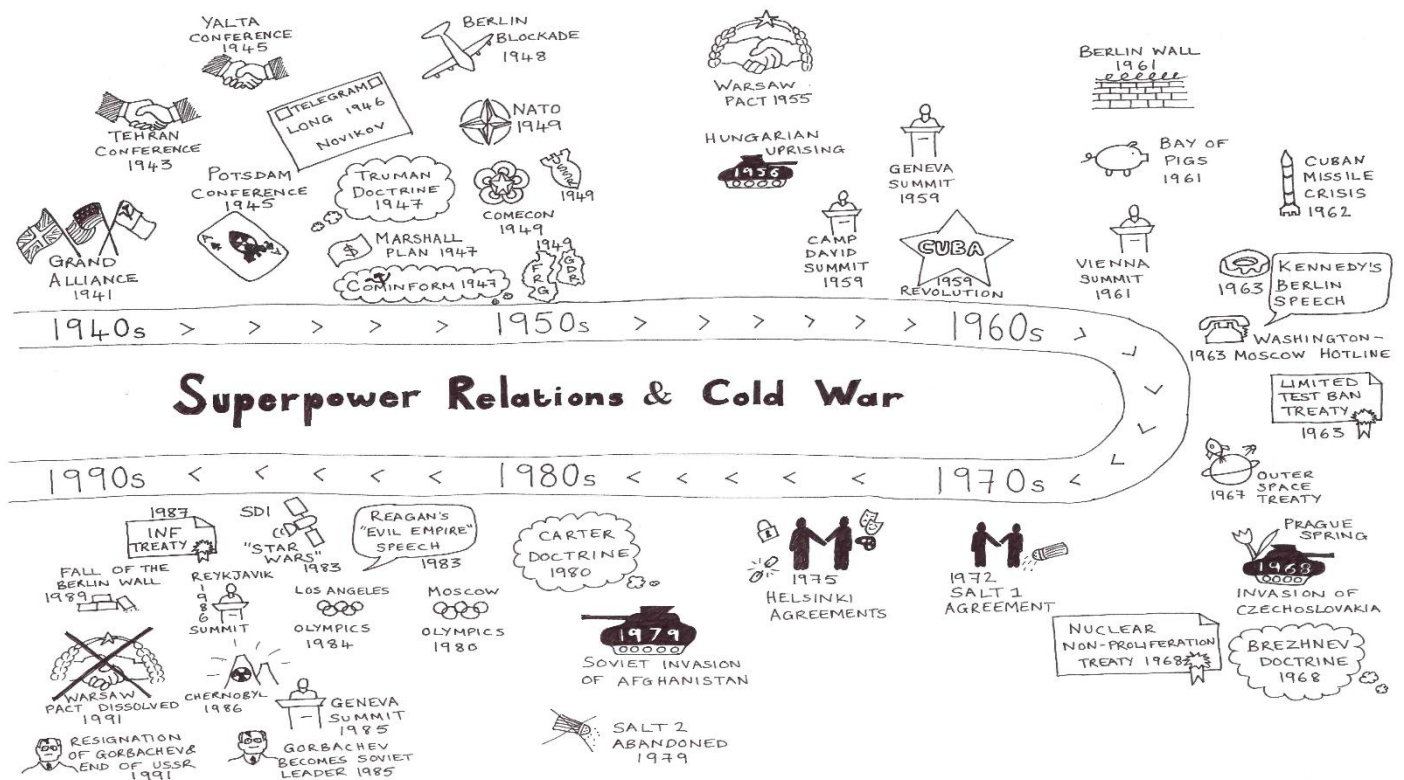
Cuban Missile Crisis (Cuban Revolution – Bay of Pigs – Missile Crisis – Test Ban Treaty)

Czechoslovakia Crisis (Soviet rule in Czechoslovakia – Dubcek reforms – invasion – Brezhnev Doctrine)

Aiming high? Create a 'living timeline' to plot the tensions of the Cold War.

10 being most tense at the top and 1 being least tense at the bottom

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE TO SUPPORT



Cold War

Topic 2

Cold War Crises 1958-70



Berlin 1958-63

A Divided Berlin (1949-1961)

- West Berlin was inside Soviet-controlled Eastern Germany, but gave the US a foothold in the Eastern Bloc.
- Soviet Union wanted to remove the Western allies from Berlin, caused a crisis.
- Refugee problem, about 3 million East Germans fled to the West through Berlin. Also known as the Brain Drain.



Berlin Ultimatum (November 1958)

- Khrushchev accused allies of breaking the Potsdam agreement.
- Said all of Berlin belonged to East Germany and any allied troops had to leave within 6 months.
- Led to summit meetings for peaceful discussions rather than war.



Summit Meetings (1959-1961)

- Geneva** - May 1959 - No solution agreed.
- Camp David** - Sept 1959 - No solution agreed.
- Paris** - May 1960 - Disaster, Khrushchev stormed out as the Soviets had shot down a US spy plane over Russia.
- Vienna** - January 1961 - Khrushchev demands Western forces leave West Berlin. Kennedy refuses.



Construction of the Berlin Wall (12th August 1961)

- Summit meetings failed to resolve problem, Kennedy prepared for war.
- Khrushchev could not risk war as was not strong enough, needed to solve refugee problem.
- On 13th August 1961 Khrushchev closed borders between East and West Berlin.
- Makeshift wall was built and would be replaced by a permanent one.
- USA and allies did nothing to stop the wall being build.

Consequences of the Berlin Wall on Relations

- Made war over Berlin less likely, peace maintained.
- Solved the refugee problem, couldn't travel.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Origins of the Cuban Missile Crisis (1959)

- The USA had strong economic interests in Cuba.
- Fidel Castro led a successful revolution to remove the pro-American government led by Batista.
- USA banned Cuban imports (e.g. sugar) and refused to recognise the government due to its communist links.
- Khrushchev offered to buy sugar to have ally close to USA, and military assistance.
- The CIA tried to assassinate Castro and failed. They convinced Kennedy that a US-backed invasion of Cuba could solve the problem



The Bay of Pigs (17th April 1961)

- USA attempt to overthrow Castro by backing a revolt led by 1500 Cuban exiles, La Brigada 2506.
- Castro found out and had 20,000 troops ready.
- Most Cubans did not want Batista back as he was corrupt.
- Total failure for the US. Cuba grew closer to Khrushchev, agreed to Soviet nuclear weapons on Cuba. Castro said he was a communist.



Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis

The Thirteen Days (16th-28th October 1962)

- 16th** - Kennedy learns about the missile sites in Cuba.
- 20th** - Kennedy imposes Naval blockade around Cuba.
- 24th** - Khrushchev states intention to use nuclear weapons in the event of war.
- 25th** - Kennedy writes to Khrushchev asking for the withdrawal of weapons.
- 26th** - Khrushchev responds with two letters: he will withdraw missiles if the US agrees to not invade Cuba and removes missiles in Turkey.
- 27th** - US spy plane shot down over Cuba. Soviets agreed to withdraw missiles if US promised never to invade Cuba. US said will withdraw missiles.
- 28th** - Khrushchev accepts the deal and announces will remove missiles from Cuba.



Short Term Consequences

- Cuba remained communist.
- The Soviet Union looked weak as the world didn't know the USA had taken missiles out of Turkey.

Czechoslovakia 1968-69

Rejection of Novotny, Welcoming of Dubcek

- Communist Czech leader Antonin Novotny became unpopular.
- The Czech economy was in decline and many wanted greater democracy.
- Alexander Dubcek became leader, close friend of Brezhnev (January 1968)
- Wanted 'socialism with a human face.'



The Prague Spring

Key reforms by Dubcek included:

- Censorship was relaxed.
- Trade with the West was increased.
- More power given to Czech regional governments.
- Rights and power for trade unions increased.



Czech people liked the reforms, Moscow didn't. Risk of other Warsaw Pact countries wanting similar reforms.

Soviet Invasion (20th August 1968)

- Brezhnev was worried Czechoslovakia would leave Warsaw Pact, the reforms were going too far.
- 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded under Soviet orders, ended the 'Prague Spring'.
- Czechs tried to resist the invasion, individual acts of bravery e.g. blocking roads.
- Dubcek was arrested and forced to accept the end of the movement towards democracy.



The Brezhnev Doctrine


- Brezhnev announced that USSR would suppress any attempt to relax Communist control.
- USSR appoint Gustav Husak to replace Dubcek.
- Dubcek resigned and made ambassador to Turkey.
- Returned to being under strict Soviet control under Husak. This was known as 'normalisation.'



Impact on the West

- USA and West Germany condemned it.
- USA and West Germany offered no military support or assistance.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent separation of East and West – wall was a symbol of division in Europe. Two Germanys (East and West), two different ideologies (Capitalism and Communism), two different alliances (NATO and Warsaw Pact). West Berlin became a symbol of freedom. Kennedy visited West Germany in 1963 - 'I am a Berliner' - willing to defend West Berlin from communism. 	<p>Long Term Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotline between Washington and Moscow The Limited Test Ban Treaty - both sides agreed to ban all nuclear weapons testing except for underground tests (1963) The Outer Space Treaty - Limited the deployment of nuclear weapons in space (1967) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - Preventing nuclear weapons to be given to other countries (1968) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist leaders in France and Italy did not agree with the invasion so began to end links with Soviet Union. <div data-bbox="2078 229 2168 277" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">EAST</div> <p>Impact on the East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet Union declared the right to invade any Eastern Bloc country that threatened security of Eastern Bloc. Strengthened their position. Other Eastern European states were required to rigidly stick to Soviet-style communism or risk invasion themselves. Exposed differences in Eastern Bloc, Romania and Yugoslavia signed alliances with China.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Words</p> <p>Doctrine: A belief or set of beliefs. Ultimatum: A final demand. Summit: A meeting between people who are interested in the same subject. Migrate: To move from one place to another. Brain Drain: The departure of highly skilled people from a country. Espionage: The act of organised spying, usually with the goal of uncovering sensitive military or political information. Free City: A city with its own independent government.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Words</p> <p>Brinkmanship: Pushing disagreements to the point where there is a risk of war. La Brigada 2506: The 1500 Cuban exiles trained by the CIA to invade Cuba. Bay of Pigs: An inlet on the southern coast of Cuba. CIA: Central Intelligence Agency – the US agency responsible for intelligence-gathering. Sphere of Influence: A region over which one country largely has control or influence. ICBM: Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. Non-Proliferation: Stopping the spread of something, usually weapons or arms.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Words</p> <p>De-Stalinisation: Elimination of the influence of Stalin. Prague Spring: A short time in 1968 when the Communist government allowed people to have more freedom than before. Reform: To make changes for improvement in order to remove abuse and injustices. Brezhnev Doctrine: A policy which stated the USSR had the right to intervene in places where communism was threatened. Doctrine: A belief or philosophy. Socialism: Everything owned and regulated by the community as a whole.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Key People</p> <div data-bbox="342 1059 398 1123"></div> Nikita Khrushchev 1953-1964 <div data-bbox="353 1131 387 1187"></div> Dwight Eisenhower 1953-1960 <div data-bbox="347 1195 398 1251"></div> John F. Kennedy 1960-1963	<p style="text-align: center;">Key People</p> <div data-bbox="945 1059 1001 1123"></div> Nikita Khrushchev 1953-1964 <div data-bbox="949 1131 1005 1187"></div> Fidel Castro 1959-2008 <div data-bbox="949 1195 1005 1251"></div> John F. Kennedy 1960-1963	<p style="text-align: center;">Key People</p> <div data-bbox="1568 1059 1624 1123"></div> Antonin Novotny 1953-1968 <div data-bbox="1568 1131 1624 1187"></div> Leonid Brezhnev 1964-82 <div data-bbox="1568 1195 1624 1251"></div> Alexander Dubcek 1968- 1969