

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# History

## Homework Booklet



### Year 11

#### Term 1: The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

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

# History Homework Tasks Term 1

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

Keyword	Definition	Example – Use the keyword in a sentence
Capitalism	A belief that everyone should be free to own property and business and make their own money.	Western countries like the USA and Britain believed capitalism was best for their countries.
Communism		
Ideology		
Satellite states		
Containment		
Isolationism		
NATO		
The Warsaw Pact		
Operation Vittles		
The atomic bomb		

**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 two consequences of the Potsdam Conference. (8 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.

(8 marks)

## Homework 3 – Revision

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to create a timeline of events of the Cold War.

Aiming high? Create a living timeline to plot the tensions of the Cold War. 10 being most tense and 1 being least tense.















**Paper 2 – Cold War and Superpower Relations 1941-91 – Topic 1 – The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1958**

**Cold War**


















**Topic 1**

**The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1958**



Early Tension	Development	Intensification
<p><b>Grand Alliance</b> USA, USSR, Britain and France in WW2 to defeat Nazi Germany. </p> <p><b>Tehran Conference (Nov-Dec 1943)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GB and USA agree to open up second front by invading France in 1944.</li> <li>USSR to attack Japan if Germany defeated.</li> <li>Post-war Polish borders to be moved westward.</li> </ul> <p><b>Yalta Conference (Feb 1945)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones.</li> <li>Declaration of Liberated Europe.</li> <li>Eastern Europe as Soviet 'sphere of influence'.</li> <li>The United Nations was set up.</li> <li>BUT – Disagreed on amount of reparations and location of German-Polish border.</li> </ul> <p><b>Potsdam Conference (July-Aug 1945)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation of Germany and Berlin into 4. </li> <li>Germany to be demilitarised, democratised and de-Nazified.</li> <li>Germany to pay reparations to allies – most to USSR.</li> <li>BUT – Disagreed punishment for Germany.</li> </ul> <p><b>Development of the Atomic Bomb</b> Aug 1945 – USA exploded atomic bomb over Hiroshima. Then over Nagasaki.  Aug 1949 – USSR tested its first atomic bomb</p> <p>Increased tension as Stalin wanted to compete, Each side tried to make their weapons more powerful than the other.</p> <p><b>Long Telegram (1946)</b>  US ambassador in Moscow, Kennan, wrote recommending firm action against the USSR's expansion in Europe because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stalin wanted destruction of capitalism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Truman Doctrine (1947)</b> Speech about fear of spread of communism and threat to freedom. Focus on policy of containment. The USA had the right to use its military and economy to do this. </p> <p><b>Marshall Plan (1947)</b> USA offered \$13 billion of aid to Europe to stop poverty leading to communism post WW2. Annoyed USSR who thought USA was trying to bribe its satellite states. </p> <p><b>Cominform (1947)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Communist Information Bureau.</li> <li>Response to Marshall Plan.</li> <li>USSR coordinated communist activities across Europe, all taking orders from Moscow, trading between countries. </li> </ul> <p><b>Comecon (1949)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.</li> <li>Satellite states not allowed to accept Marshall Plan.</li> <li>Allowed the USSR to control the Eastern European economies and take their resources. </li> </ul> <p><b>NATO (1949)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA and Western European military alliance against USSR.</li> <li>Included GFR (West Germany).</li> <li>If any member was attacked, all members come to assistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Division of Berlin</b>  Berlin was divided into 4 zones, controlled by USA, GB, France and USSR. (1945) Western allies joined together as Trizonia (1948) </p>	<p><b>Arms Race</b> Acted as a deterrent for war.  Nov 1952 – USA develop hydrogen bomb. Aug 1953 – USSR develop hydrogen bomb. June 1957 – USA launches first ICBM. Aug 1957 – USSR tests its first ICBM.</p> <p><b>Warsaw Pact (14<sup>th</sup> May 1955)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USSR responded to NATO by creating own military alliance of satellite states in Eastern Europe.</li> <li>Collective defence treaty involving the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania and Bulgaria.</li> <li>Meant there were two imposing alliances in Europe separated by the Iron Curtain.</li> <li>Gave control over the armed forces in the Satellite States, strengthening grip on Eastern Europe.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hungarian Uprising (October 1956)</b> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rakosi (Prime minister) causing economic failure and terror.</li> <li>Food and industrial products sent to Russia, any opposition was wiped out.</li> <li>Results in riots in Budapest against communist rule when Stalin died, led to destalinisation.</li> <li>Soviet troops restore some order.</li> <li>Khrushchev puts Nagy as prime minister as more liberal and hoped would calm the situation.</li> <li>Soviet troops withdraw from Hungary.</li> <li>Nagy reforms the economy, freedom of press and freedom of speech and withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.</li> </ul> <p><b>Khrushchev's Response (November 1956)</b> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worried that other Eastern European countries would follow.</li> <li>Khrushchev ordered Soviet invasion to retake control of Hungary, 200, 000 troops.</li> <li>Thousands of Hungarians killed.</li> <li>USSR appoints Kadar to replace Nagy.</li> <li>Nagy executed – a message to all leaders of Socialist countries. </li> </ul>

**Paper 2 – Cold War and Superpower Relations 1941-91 – Topic 1 – The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1958**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If faced resistance then USSR would back down.</li> </ul> <p><b>Novikov Telegram (1946)</b> Soviet ambassador, Novikov, responded with his own telegram accusing the USA of seeking world domination because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USA wanted to use military power to dominate.</li> <li>US people did not want to co-operate with USSR.</li> </ul>  <p><b>Iron Curtain Speech (1946)</b> Churchill declared Europe was divided into two spheres. Stalin saw it as deliberately provocative whilst it also helped to convince Truman of the need to be involved in European affairs.</p>	<p><b>Berlin Blockade (June 1948)</b> In response to Western allies introducing a new currency in their zones, the Soviet zone created its own currency and cut off road, rail and canal traffic in an attempt to starve West Berlin. Stalin knew West Berlin was vulnerable.</p>  <p><b>Operation Vittles – The Berlin Airlift</b> Allies used the three air corridors to airlift supplies (4600 tons of supplies a day on average) to West Berlin over the following ten months.</p>  <p><b>Stalin Backs Down (May 1949)</b> Soviets gave in and lifted the blockade. No casualties – military or civilian. Official formation of FRG and GDR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kadar appointed as new leader to re-establish communist rule in Hungary. Led to better living standards.</li> </ul> <p><b>International Response to Invasion of Hungary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN condemned Soviet actions, some boycotting of 1956 Olympics no stronger actions.</li> <li>No military or economic support from other countries for Hungary in response to invasion.</li> <li>US policy of containment meant would stop it going past the Satellite States, but not interfere with a communist country.</li> <li>Concerns over involvement leading to a nuclear war.</li> </ul> 
	<b>Key Words</b>	<b>Key Words</b>	<b>Key Words</b>
	<p><b>Reparations:</b> Payments in money or goods after a war, from the losing country to the victors.  <b>United Nations:</b> International organisation set up to preserve world peace.  <b>Capitalism:</b> Everyone should be free to own property and business, and make money.  <b>Communism:</b> All property, homes and businesses should be owned by the state to make sure everyone gets a fair share.  <b>Ideology:</b> A set of shared beliefs.  <b>Satellite States:</b> A nation that was once independent but is now under the control of another.</p>	<p><b>Containment:</b> The US policy which aimed to stop the spread of communism.  <b>Isolationism:</b> Staying apart and not getting involved in the affairs of others.  <b>Buffer Zone:</b> Stalin wanted to control Eastern Europe so it would protect the USSR from future invasion.  <b>NATO:</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  <b>FRG:</b> Federal Republic of Germany – Official name of West Germany.  <b>GDR:</b> German Democratic Republic – Official name of East Germany.  <b>Operation Vittles:</b> Berlin Airlift</p>	<p><b>ICBM:</b> Inter-continental ballistic missile.  <b>Deployment:</b> Distribution of military forces within a given area.  <b>De-Stalinisation:</b> Elimination of the influence of Stalin.  <b>Warsaw Pact:</b> Military treaty and association consisting of the USSR and its European satellite states.  <b>Conventional:</b> Ordinary or normal. Conventional weapons are defined by the International Committee of the Red Cross as any weapons that are not nuclear, chemical or biological.  <b>Deterrent:</b> A force that prevents something from happening. E.g. Nuclear deterrent</p>
	<b>Key People</b>	<b>Key People</b>	<b>Key People</b>
	 Winston Churchill 1940-1945  Clement Attlee 1945-1951  Franklin Roosevelt 1933-1945  Josef Stalin 1922-1953	 Harry Truman 1945-1953  George Marshall 1947-1949  Winston Churchill 1951-1955  Josef Stalin 1922-1953	 Dwight Eisenhower 1953-1960  Nikita Khrushchev 1953-1964  Matyas Raikosi 1947-1953  Imre Nagy 1953-1955  Janos Kadar 1956-1988