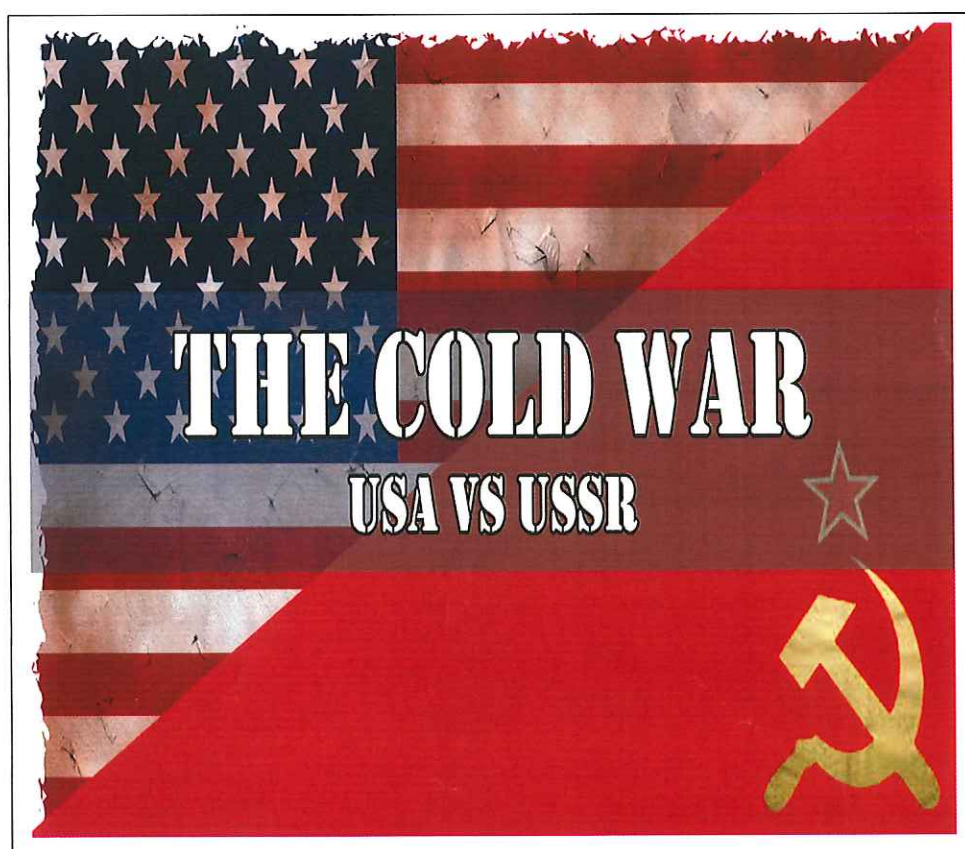


History Edexcel GCSE Unit 2

Topic- COLD WAR



Edexcel GCSE History (9-1)
Paper 1: Superpower Relations
1941-91 Personal learning
checklist...

THEME

Paper 1

progress in
knowledge

Knowledge		
Topic 1: Breakdown of alliance, early days of cold war	What were the Ideological differences between East and West before and during WWII? Nazi Soviet Pact, Communism, Capitalism, Stalin, VE Day	
	Why did the Allies disagree post WWII? Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, Hiroshima	
	How did suspicion increase in 1945-6? A-bomb, Long and Novikov telegrams, Iron curtain speech	
	How did the Soviets create a buffer zone? The Warsaw uprising and Czechoslovakia	
	How did The USA respond to Soviet Expansion? Truman Doctrine, Marshall Aid	
	How did the Soviets respond to Marshall aid? Comecon, Cominform	
	Why did Berlin become a source of tension? Blockade, airlift	
	How did Berlin increase tensions? NATO, Federal Republic of Germany, DDR, A-bomb	
	How did the arms race create increased tension? Eisenhower, Krushchev, Hydrogen bomb, ICBMs, Warsaw Pact	
	What happened in the Hungarian uprising?	
Topic 2: Development of tension	What was the response to the uprising?	
	Why was Berlin in crisis in 1958? refugee problem, Berlin Ultimatum, summit meetings of 1959-61	
	Why was the construction of Berlin Wall a significant event?	
	How important was the Wall for US-Soviet relations? JFK visits Berlin 1963	
	Why did Czechoslovakia oppose Soviet control? Prague Spring	
	How did The Soviets handle the uprising? Brezhnev Doctrine	
	How did the World react to the uprising?	
	What was The USA role in Cuba pre-revolution?	
	How did the Soviets develop relations with Cuba? Cuban Revolution and refusal of USA to recognise Castro's government	
	How did The Bay of Pigs create increased tension between USA-USSR?	
Topic 3 : The end of The Cold War	How was a nuclear war avoided in 1962?	
	What were the consequences of The CMC? Hotline, Limited Test Ban Treaty, Outer Space Treaty and Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty	
	How was tension reduced in The 1970s? Détente, SALT 1, Helsinki and SALT 2	
	How effective was the period of Détente in reducing tension?	
	What was Raegan's approach to The Soviet Union? Strategic Defence Programme, 2nd Cold War	
	How did Gorbachev change the relationship between USSR-USA? New thinking, INF treaty, peaceful coexistence	
	Why did Afghanistan become a flashpoint of the Cold War?	
	Why was the Olympic games a flashpoint of The Cold War? Moscow and LA	
	What was Carter's view on the Cold War?	
	How did Gorbachev bring an end to The Cold War?	
	How significant was the collapse of The Berlin Wall?	
	How did the Soviet bloc collapse? Warsaw Pact breakdown	
	Questions on any of the above content	
	Assessment - 3 questions (32 marks) 50 mins total	
	Question 1= 8 marks "Explain two consequences" 10 mins . 1/2 page each	
	Question 2= 8 marks "Write a narrative account of" 15 mins. 2 points provided and 1 of your own should be added	
	Question 3= 16 marks "Explain the importance of two..... 25 mins. Choice of 2 from 3 points. 8 marks each.	



CONSEQUENCES QUESTION GUIDANCE (4 marks each, 8 in total)



Narrative account question

- 8 marks
- Tell the story
- Facts/ detail
- Logical order/chronological
- Link- how did one event leads to another. (connectives)



Explain consequences question...

- 8 marks
- 2 consequences explained (4 marks for each)
- State consequence, develop it.
- What did the factor lead to? How?
- Facts/ specific knowledge



IMPORTANCE QUESTION GUIDANCE (8 marks)



NARRATIVE QUESTION GUIDANCE (8 marks)



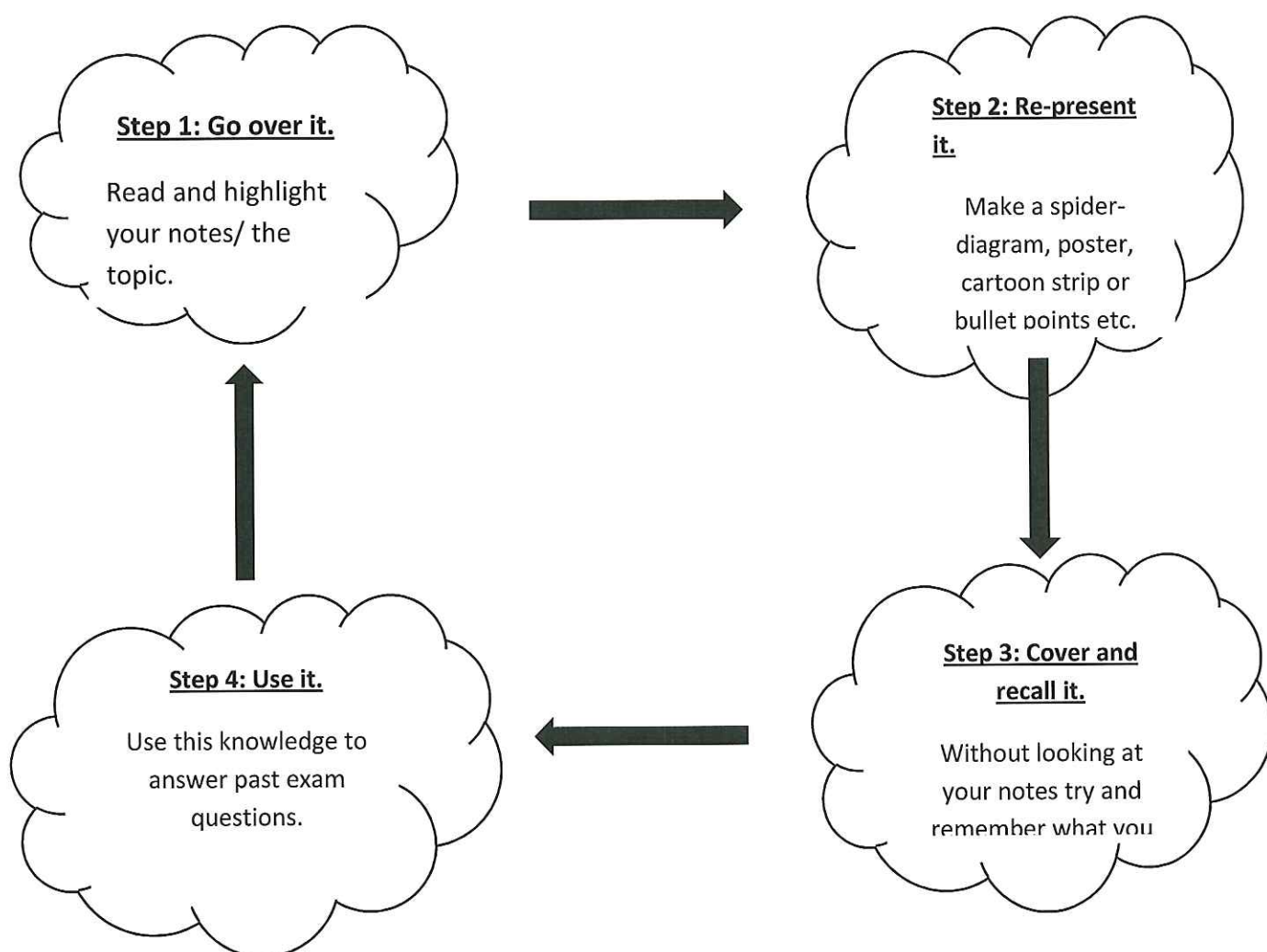
Explain importance question

- 16 marks
- Explain the importance of two bullet points (8 marks each)
- PEE
- **Expand** on the factor- key detail about what it was.
- **Explain** its importance-Focus on importance- what di



GCSE revision

How do I revise?



Tips: Try and revise a topic at a time using this method. Once you think you know the topic then move onto step 3 cover and recall. Try and revise a couple of topics a day, and then keep your revision notes together. You can go over these just before the exam.

Revise the topics you know the least first!



KEY TOPIC 1- Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

- 1. Early tension between East and West
- 2 The development of the Cold War
- 3 The Cold War intensifies



Reasons for the Cold War: the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, the attitudes of Stalin and Truman and the ideological differences between the Superpowers. The division of Germany into zones of occupation and the joint occupation of Berlin. The Soviet control of Eastern Europe, the establishment of satellite states and Cominform. The Allied response 1945–47, including the growing involvement of the USA in Europe, the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Growing tension in Europe: Soviet control of satellite states, Comecon, Bizonia, the crisis over Berlin including the Blockade and Airlift and the formation of NATO. The creation of the FRG and GDR. Military developments and the beginnings of the arms race to 1955. The formation of the Warsaw Pact. The impact of Soviet rule on Hungary, Rákosi, de-Stalinisation and optimism, Nagy's programme of reforms, Soviet reaction and the uprising, the death of Nagy, the re-establishment of Soviet control. International reaction to the Hungarian uprising and the Soviet response.



Past Qs on this Key Topic

Explain two consequences of ... (8 marks, 4 per consequence)	Write a narrative account analysing the key events of (8 marks)	Explain the importance of two of the following... (8 marks each)
<p>Explain the consequences of the decisions made by the Grand alliance at the Yalta/ Potsdam/Teheran conferences.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Kennan and Novikov telegrams.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the soviet take over of satellite states 1944-48.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan 1947.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Berlin crisis 1948.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the NATO alliance 1949.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the arms race 1950-58.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of Hungarian crisis 1956.</p>	<p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the soviet takeover of the satellite states in the period 1944-48.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin crisis 1948.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Hungarian crisis 1956.</p>	<p>Explain the importance of the Yalta/ Potsdam/Teheran conferences on international relations/ development of cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Kennan and Novikov telegrams on international relations/ development of cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the soviet takeover of the satellite states on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Truman doctrine and Marshall plan on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Berlin crisis 1948 on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the formation of Nato for relations between the USA and Soviet Union.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the arms race 1950-58 for relations between the USA and Soviet Union.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Hungarian uprising 1956 for relations between the USA and Soviet Union.</p>

Key Topic 1 Key Word Bank

Cold War
 Hot War
 Superpowers
 Rivalry
 Spying
 Propaganda
 Arms Race
 Space Race
 Proxy Wars
 Civil Wars
 NATO
 Warsaw Pact
 Communism Capitalism
 Appeasements
 Nazi Soviet Pact
 Grand Alliance
 Roosevelt
 Churchill
 Stalin
 Big Three
 Tehran conference
 Balkans
 UN
 Poland
 Second Front
 Yalta Conference
 Japan

Zones
 Free Elections
 Sphere of Influence
 Reparations
 Polish border
 Potsdam Conference
 Red Army
 Attlee
 Atomic Bomb
 Truman
 Nuremberg Trials
 Buffer Zone
 Percentages Deal
 Strategic control of
 Poland
 Soviet Expansionism
 World Revolution
 Satellite States
 Coalition governments
 Arrests
 Elections
 People's democracies
 Hungary
 Imre Nagy
 Czechoslovakia
 Jan Masaryk
 Bulgaria

Yugoslavia
 Marshall Tito
 Economic sanctions
 Cominform
 Comecon
 Truman Doctrine
 Greece
 Marshall Plan
 Aid
 European Recovery Plan
 General George
 Marshall
 4 zones
 Recovery
 Access points
 Iron Curtain
 Deutschmark
 Currency
 Biozonia
 Deutschmark
 Trizonia
 Blockade
 Airlift
 Operation Plainfare
 East / West Germany
 NATO
 Warsaw Pact

Arms race
 China
 Mao Zedong
 Korean war
 McCarthyism
 Stalin's Death
 Hungary
 Provisional Government
 Smallholders a Party
 National Peasant Party
 Arrests
 Exile
 Rakosi
 Brutality
 Secret Police
 5 Year Plan
 Living Standard
 Malenkov
 Imre Nagy
 Budapest
 Tanks
 Gero
 Janos Kadar
 Khrushchev
 Refugees
 De-Stalinisation



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

What was the Cold War?

The end of the Second World War saw the emergence of two superpowers, the USA and the USSR, who were locked in a struggle which lasted for 45 years. This was known as the Cold War.

The term **Cold War** was first used in 1947 to describe the conflict. It was a war of words, of propaganda and of threat between the USA and the USSR, but it did not involve the two Superpowers in direct confrontation or fighting.

CAPITALISM v COMMUNISM

It started as the two countries had different ideologies/beliefs about how to run a country. They were in competition.



RECIPE: HOW TO MAKE A COLD WAR



USA

Individuals own businesses and make profit for themselves

Business is more efficient

A democracy, ordinary people choose their government

Some people are very rich, some are very poor

People can criticise the

government

People can travel anywhere they like

CAPITALIST



USSR

A dictatorship – the leaders can do what they want

There is only 1 political party

The government owns all business. It runs them for the benefit of all

Business is less efficient

There is more equality. The state provides housing, education and health care for all

The government controls all press TV & radio

People cannot travel freely

COMMUNIST



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

As well as the USA and USSR having different political beliefs about how to run their countries they also disagreed in a series of meetings or "conferences" after WWII. These increased tensions between the countries.

Conferences

Tehran (before the war ended)

November 1943

The Grand alliance met (USA USSR Britain) They only allied to defeat Germany and Japan in the second world war.

Agreements-

-USA and Britain would attack Germany, Germany would then have to send some troops away from USSR and fight on two fronts.

-Stalin (leader of USSR) would declare war with Japan and give troops to USA when Germany was defeated.

-They discussed what would happen after the war, they wanted to keep Germany weak, the USSR could keep part of Poland to have its border protected, this was important to them. They agreed to USA being able to influence the West to be capitalist and the USSR influencing the East to be communist- "Spheres of influence"

-They agreed to make a peace body (UN).



- **Britain felt pushed out** at the conference as it did not want to fight a second front in Germany but in the Balkans where it could gain some land. The USA feared Britain being a bigger empire and so sided with the USSR. Britain were worried about the USA and USSR growing more powerful and stopping British colonialism.
- **The USSR were pleased** that the USA and Britain had agreed to help, they thought the countries were deliberately not helping so the USSR would lose more men and be weak after war. They agreed that the USA and Britain would attack Germany, Germany would then have to send some troops away from USSR and fight on two fronts. This would help the USSR. In return Stalin (leader of USSR) would declare war with Japan and give troops to USA when Germany was defeated.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Yalta Conference

Yalta Conference (February 1945)

The leaders present were Stalin (USSR),
Roosevelt (USA) and Churchill (Britain).



Agreements:

- Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan once Germany was defeated
- All 3 agreed to join the **United Nations**.
- Germany to be divided into four zones of occupation (Br, Fr, USA, USSR)
- Berlin to be divided into four zones, as Germany
- Stalin to have '*a sphere of influence*' in Eastern Europe.
- 'Free elections' to be held to decide governments countries liberated from Nazi occupation
- USSR to join the war against Japan once Hitler had been defeated

Disagreements: However there was a **dispute over Poland:**



- **Led to splitting of Germany and Berlin** between the USA, USSR, France and Britain, it also led to an agreement to have sphere's of influence over other countries, this showed a clear divide between capitalism and communism as the two sides could not rule Germany or Berlin together.
- **Led to more tensions over Poland**, Stalin insisted on a 'friendly government' in Poland. The West demanded free elections in Poland. Stalin agreed that future governments of Eastern countries would be decided in free elections but only as he assumed the elections would bring about a communist government, the British and American's did not support this. There was a concern that the USSR would take over Poland and become stronger with another ally.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Potsdam Conference (July 1945)



The leaders present were Stalin (USSR), Truman (USA), and Attlee (Britain)

Personality clash: Truman, the new President of the USA, was fiercely anti-communist. He was not prepared to negotiate with Stalin. This, in turn, angered Stalin.

Agreements:

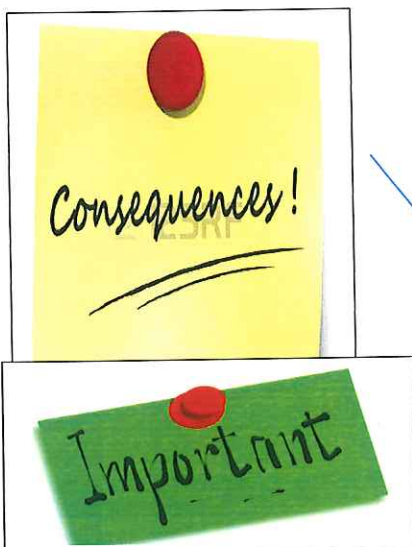
- USSR to gain eastern Poland and Poland to be compensated with some German territory - the German border was settled at the Oder-Neisse Line.
- Nazi Party to be banned and Nazi war criminals to be put on trial.

Disagreements:

- Stalin demanded harsh reparations from Germany for the USSR - demanded \$20 billion compensation. This figure was rejected by Truman and Attlee - they did not want to make the same mistakes as at Versailles.
- Stalin denied a naval base in the Mediterranean
- Stalin had set up a communist government in Poland without free elections being held - this angered Truman and Attlee and made them suspicious of Stalin's motives.

The Atom Bomb

On 16th August, during the Potsdam Conference, the USA successfully tested their first A Bomb. Truman informed Stalin about it, but was not willing to share the technology.



- Led to **more tensions between the USA and the USSR**. On 16th August, during the Potsdam Conference, the USA successfully tested their first A Bomb. Truman informed Stalin about it, but was not willing to share the technology. This made Stalin even more suspicious of the West and encouraged him to begin an **arms race** to make the USSR's weapons equal in force to those of the USA.
- Led to **suspensions over the power of Russia**. Stalin had set up a communist government in Poland without free elections being held - this angered Truman and Attlee and made them suspicious of Stalin's motives. Truman objected to the countries it had liberated from Nazi rule and was beginning to see the red army as an army of occupation.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Why did tensions get worse?

The development of the atomic bomb and telegrams sent between the countries made tensions worse.

Atomic bombs!

- August 1945 the USA dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in Japan, then 3 days later on Nagasaki. Over 120,000 civilians were killed.
- The USA and West felt confident in negotiations at Potsdam knowing they had this technology and threat.
- The USSR felt more determined than ever to become secure. Stalin wanted a buffer zone of countries that were communist, he needed to secure more allies, not roll over and do what the USA said.
- By 1949 the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb too, followed by Britain, China and France in 1964. The USA and USSR entered an arms race- both trying to become the strongest. They were both worried about war, but neither side wanted to go to nuclear war!

The Arms Race was pushed along by fear.

Until 1949 the USSR could not risk a war against USA. When the USSR exploded its own nuclear weapon in 1949 tension began to increase. The USA began to develop the H bomb. In 1952 the USSR exploded its own H-bomb. The USA began to build bomber aircraft, to deliver the H-bomb, in the mistaken belief that the USSR had more bomber aircraft than the USA did.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Secret Telegrams

TRUMAN and STALIN both feared the breakdown of the GRAND ALLIANCE and the subsequent threat of a new war. Both had secret reports from their embassies for information on the other leader and their plans. The reports were sent as telegrams.

THE LONG TELEGRAM

TRUMAN received a worrying telegram from **Kennan** - he was Americas ambassador in Moscow.

Kennan reported that:

- **Stalin** had given a speech calling for destruction of capitalism
- **America** could have **NO** peace with **Russia** while it opposed capitalism
- **Russia** was building military power.
- The **USA** should seek to contain communism.

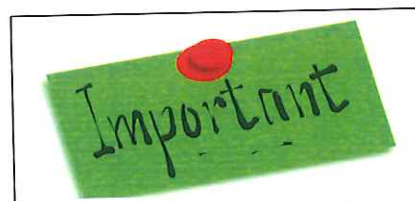
THE NOVIKOV TELEGRAM

Stalin received a worrying telegram from **Novikov** - he was Russia's ambassador in Washington.

Novikov reported that:

- **America** desired to dominate the world.
- Following **Roosevelt's** death, the American government was no longer interested in co-operation with the **USSR**.
- The American public were being prepared for war with the **USSR**.

Following both telegrams, both countries believed that there was a great possibility of war. The **USSR** believed that war was inevitable whereas the Americans had labelled **Stalin** as 'the new Hitler'. By the end of 1946, the Grand Alliance was all but over. America believed the **USSR** were preparing for world domination and vice versa. This was the unofficial start of the Cold War.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Satellite states

Poland

In 1944 Poland rebelled against German rule, it was called the "Warsaw Uprising". The USSR promised to help them, but actually the USSR red army just waited until the Germans had stopped the rebellion, then they invaded Poland and put a communist government in place. There were supposedly "free" elections in 1947 but actually members of opposition party called the London Poles were forced to flee or put in prison. Poland was now a satellite state.

Czechoslovakia

This was the only democratic country left in the East. Stalin saw it as a threat. After the war Benes and his party tried to get Czechoslovakia back to normal and democratic again. Communists in the country, supported by Stalin took over and removed non communists from power. A pro communist government was set up led by Klement Gottwald. Czechoslovakia was now a satellite state.

Hungary

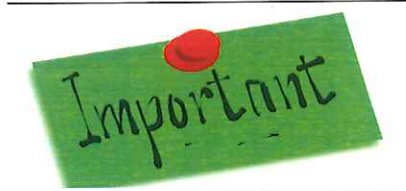
There were elections in 1945, some communists were elected but not enough to make a government. In 1947 there was another election, voters were intimidated in a campaign supported by Stalin. A communist party was set up. Now Hungary was a one party state and controlled by the USSR, it was a satellite state.

Other countries

In 1944/5 the Red Army took control of Bulgaria, Romania and eastern parts of Germany, there were supposedly "free" elections but voters were intimidated by the army. Communist governments were brought in. In Yugoslavia and Albania there were also communist governments, these were satellite states too, however they had more independence than other states as their borders did not join with Russias.



- It led to more tensions with USA as it went against agreements at Yalta. The USSR rigged elections, used violence, intimidation and other methods were used to gain control over Eastern European states including Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The USA were concerned about trusting the USSR and what it would do next.
- When the USSR freed countries in the East from the Germans he turned them into satellite states- states which had a communist government and little independence from the USSR. The USSR controlled them. This made the USA more concerned about the USSR taking over the East of the world...tensions again got worse! It led to a strong and threatening USSR who had lots of allies.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Truman Doctrine

Between 1945 and 1949 the USA sought to **contain** the spread of communism, like it was a disease it wanted to stop spreading.

Greece was the first country to benefit from this policy. During WW2 the Greek resistance to the German occupation had been divided into supporters of the monarchy and the communists. At the end



"I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

of the war British troops had helped to restore the monarchy but were now under attack from the

communists. By 1947, Britain could no longer afford to continue to keep troops in Greece and so they asked for help from the USA. The USA provided money to keep the British troops in Greece

In 1947 President Truman outlined the USA's response in what became known as the **Truman Doctrine**.

This policy was designed to stop the spread of communism - it was called **containment**

Policy was driven by a belief in the '**Domino Theory**' - the USA should prevent one country from falling to communism to stop others from following suit.

It was believed that it was America's duty to protect democracies from the threat of communism. **It would do this by providing money, aid, advisors or even weapons to any country threatened by communism.**

USA showed this policy in action when it **installed ballistic missiles in Turkey** - the USSR had no such missiles and therefore saw this action as hostile.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Marshall Plan

Europe's economy had been shattered by WW2. Europe had to tackle the devastation caused by the war, the impact of the bombing, the loss of lives, the destruction of industry, refugees and a mountain of debt. Europe owed the USA \$11.5 billion.



US Secretary of State George Marshall believed that countries suffering from poverty and unemployment were more likely to turn to communism. The aim of the Marshall Plan was therefore to **rebuild the shattered European economy so that it could contain the spread of communism**. A fund of \$15 billion was made available to any nation who applied for it.

The **Marshall Plan** aimed to:

- Raise living standards in Western Europe to reduce the appeal of communism.
- To rebuild Germany
- To weaken Soviet control over Eastern Europe
- To help the US economy by increasing US exports to Europe. They did not want a repeat of the 1920s.



Stalin's Reaction to the Marshall Plan

- **The Truman Doctrine and Marshall aid led to more tensions.** Stalin called the Marshall Plan '**dollar imperialism**' and claimed the USA was trying to control industry and trade in Europe. He believed that it **sought to undermine communism and to promote the spread of capitalism across the globe**. He refused to accept any economic aid and stopped any Eastern bloc country applying for it.
- **In response to the Truman Doctrine the USSR made their own policies to try and encourage people to stay communist and not capitalist. This was Comecon and Cominform.**

Cominform

This was a communist information bureau set up in 1947 in response to the Truman doctrine and Marshall plan. It was made up of all communist states and was a way of Stalin controlling the satellite states. They spread anti USA propaganda and ensured all countries were loyal to the USSR.

Comecon

In 1949 Stalin banned Eastern satellite states from having Marshall aid, he feared they would become capitalist. He knew he had to offer an alternative so he could keep satellite states under his control. Comecon aimed to support economic development, it stopped trade with the USA and the West.



KEY TOPIC 2- Cold war crisis 1958-70

1 Increased tension between East and West

2. Cold War crises

3 Reaction to crisis



The three flashpoints in the Cold War:

Berlin: the refugee problem, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), Eisenhower and Camp David; Khrushchev's challenge to Kennedy, summit conferences and growing tension; the construction of the Berlin Wall and its impact, Kennedy's visit to Berlin, 1963.

Cuba: the context of the developing arms race to 1961, Cuba's drift from the USA, the Bay of Pigs, Castro's friendship with the Soviet Union, economic ties, missile bases, the 13 days, immediate and longer-term results, 'hot line', the Test Ban Treaty (1963) and the moves to détente.

Czechoslovakia: opposition to Soviet control, Dubček as party secretary, the Prague Spring reforms, the Brezhnev doctrine, the re-establishment of Soviet control. International reaction to events in Czechoslovakia.



Past Qs on this Key Topic

Explain two consequences of ... (8 marks, 4 per consequence)	Write a narrative account analysing the key events of (8 marks)	Explain the importance of two of the following... (8 marks each)
<p><u>Explain the consequences of the Berlin crisis 1958-63.</u></p> <p><u>Explain the consequences of the Cuban missile crisis 1959-63.</u></p> <p><u>Explain the consequences of the crisis in Czechoslovakia 1968-69/ Prague springs.</u></p>	<p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin crisis 1958-63.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cuban missile crisis 1959-63.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Czechoslovakia crisis 1968-9/ Prague springs.</p>	<p><u>Explain the importance of the Berlin crisis 1958-63 on international relations/ development of the cold war.</u></p> <p><u>Explain the importance of the Cuban missile crisis/ Bay of pigs for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union.</u></p> <p><u>Explain the importance of the Czechoslovakia crisis 1968-9/ Prague springs for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union/ international relations.</u></p>

KEY TOPIC 2

WORD BANK

- Berlin
- Eastern Germany
- Refugee problem
- Berlin Ultimatum
- U2 Spy crises
- Summit
- Conference
- Eisenhower
- JFK
- Berlin Wall
- Division
- Refugees
- Symbol
- Caribbean
- Cuba
- Sugar
- Fidel Castro
- US Business
- Exiles
- Nationalist uprising
- CIA
- Guatemala
- LA Brigada 2506
- Bay of Pigs 1961
- Conversion to communism
- Missile bases
- Ballistic missiles
- Spy plane photographs
- IRBM
- 13 Days
- Naval blockade
- Polaris submarines
- ICBMs
- Utility
- Windows plan
- Content
- Provenance
- NOP
- Brinkmanship
- MAD
- Backed down
- Mao Zedong
- China
- Turkey
- Molink
- Partial Test Ban Treaty 1963
- Nuclear non-proliferation treat 1968
- SALT Talks
- Détente
- France withdrawal of NATO
- Czechoslovakia
- Model satellite
- Antonin Novotny
- Hard line communist
- De-stalinisation
- Economic decline
- New economic model
- Alexander Dubcek
- Brezhnev
- General Ludvik Svoboda
- Prague Spring Reforms
- Socialism with a human face
- Social Democrat Party
- The Two Thousand Words
- Warsaw Pact
- Bratislava declaration
- Soviet Politburo
- Soviet invasion
- Tanks
- Wenceslas Square
- Barricades
- Demonstrations
- Dubcek resigned
- Gustav Husak
- Brezhnev Doctrine
- Ceausescu
- Sino-Soviet Split



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Berlin Crisis: 1948-49

Germany, and Berlin, had been divided in 1945 into zones of occupation. This was a source of tension which peaked during the Berlin Crisis of 1948-49. After Germany Berlin had been divided the zones argued about how to treat Berlin and Germany. The USSR wanted to keep it weak so it could not attack. The other countries wanted to rebuild Germany so it could trade again and keep peace.



Causes of the Berlin Crisis/Berlin Blockade:

- Britain, France and the USA had merged their zones of West Berlin into one - the USA and Britain joined their zones of Berlin together calling it "Bizonia", the French joined too in 1948, it was now called "trizonia".
- Britain, France and the USA had then introduced a new currency called the 'Deutsch mark' to western Germany, which was intended to help it become economically stronger. The USSR felt left out and threatened.
- The West was making capitalism look attractive as money was being pumped into it, it may draw people away from the communist east which worried Stalin.
- Stalin was worried about spying as Berlin was in his zone.

What happened?

In June 1948 Stalin cut off all road, rail and canal links to West Berlin - the **Berlin Blockade**. The city only had 6 weeks supplies of food and fuel. Stalin aimed to starve the 2 million inhabitants in West Berlin into submission. He believed that Truman would either have to give up West Berlin or go to war. He hoped to make capitalism look weak.

The USA were following the Truman doctrine and so had to help Berlin. They did not want to go to war however and knew that going across the land blockades would look aggressive. They decided to **fly supplies in instead**. (This was called the **Berlin Airlift**.) That way Stalin would have to shoot planes down and he would be the one starting a potential war. They flew in food, coal and other supplies. Ordinary citizens helped unload planes and hand out supplies. The USA flew in 1,000 tonnes of supplies a day. In January 1949 170,000 tonnes of supplies reached Berlin. A year later in May 1949 the Russians gave in and lifted the blockade.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION



- A **propaganda victory for the West** - The airlift worked and Stalin had to give in, in May 1949 he lifted the blockade. Truman had shown he would not allow the policy of containment to fail as he had continued to support the west with the airlift. Capitalism looked strong and communism weak.
Stalin was humiliated - the USSR had failed to extend its influence.

- The **division of Germany into two separate states** - in May 1949 the new Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) was set up. In October, the eastern zone became the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Capitalism looked strong and Britain, USA and France were allied. The East refused to acknowledge the new western state and tensions grew worse with a clearer divide than ever between the super power.

- The **formation of NATO**. (see below)

After the fights over Germany the USA decided it needed protection, this led to NATO. The USSR responded with their own version, the Warsaw Pact.

NATO!

In 1949 it was decided that after the Berlin crisis and Stalin taking over Czechoslovakia that the West needed a military alliance to protect them. They also wanted to send a message to Stalin about their determination to stand firm against communism.

The USA, Britain, France and 9 other Western countries joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). They agreed that if any member was attacked all members of NATO would come to its assistance. The West was now strong and secure.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

WARSAW PACT!

West Germany joined NATO in 1955, this worried Stalin as there was now chance of an armed and powerful Germany on the borders of Eastern Europe. The USSR decided to make its own military alliance therefore. Members included the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and East Germany. These countries were called the "Eastern Bloc".

After the formation of Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries realised they had to be ready for war, they started building up their arms (weapons, bombs, army, navy). Both countries raced to get the best army...the arms race!

CONSEQUENCE/IMPORTANCE OF ARMS RACE:

BOMBS! In 1945 only the USA had the atomic bomb. They felt secure knowing how powerful it was. However in 1949 the USSR had developed this technology too. In response the USA developed the hydrogen bomb in 1952. This was 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb. The USA was back in the lead! However in 1953 the USSR had equalled this too. In 1957 the USA developed the ICBM (inter continental ballistic missile) which could fire a nuclear warhead 3,000 miles away, months later the USSR had done this too!

ARMS RACE!

CONSEQUENCE/IMPORTANCE OF ARMS RACE:

Each side was becoming more powerful, both countries spent huge sums of money on building up their armies and navies, submarine fleets and weapons. It was important to keep up with your rival to ensure you were safe. This led to a change in thinking about war. Previously weapons were developed to win wars, now it was to ensure the other side would not risk war at all. Having nuclear weapons actually acted as a deterrent.

CONSEQUENCES/IMPORTANCE OF NATO AND WARSAW PACT:

- NATO and the Warsaw pact led to a **clear division** between the world, there were now two armed camps allied and ready for war, hostility grew between the countries.
- These alliances led to an intensified arms race (see above.)

Consequences!

Important

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

New leaders led to more cooperation and a better feeling between the USA and the USSR.

New leaders!

- In 1953 Eisenhower was elected president of the USA, he hated communism and wanted to stop Russia expanding however he was worried about nuclear war and so would listen to negotiations.
- Stalin died in 1953 and Krushchev became the new leader of the USSR. He criticised Stalin and wanted peaceful co-existence with the west. He tried to distance himself from Stalin (de-Stalinisation) and make the East look more peaceful and less oppressive/controlling.
- In 1953 the war in Korea where the USA and USSR had been on different sides had also ended.
- There was a meeting in Geneva in 1955 where no agreements were made over disarmament and the future of Germany but a good atmosphere of cooperation.
- It was hoped tensions would ease and the two would stop the arms race and spend the money on helping their countries instead.
-

Impact of the Hungarian uprising...

The Hungarian Uprising, October 1956:

The Hungarian people decided to protest against communist rule - with devastating results.

Causes of the uprising

1. Poverty

Hungarians were poor, yet much of the food and industrial goods they produced was sent to Russia.

2. Russian Control

The Hungarians were very patriotic, and they hated Russian control - which included censorship, the vicious secret police and Russian control of what the schools taught.

3. Religious issues

The Hungarians were a religious people, but the Communist Party had banned religion, and put the leader of the Catholic Church in prison.

4. Help from the West

Hungarians thought that the United Nations or the new US president, Eisenhower, would help them.

5. De-Stalinisation

When the Communist Party tried to de-Stalinise Hungary, things got out of control. The Hungarian leader **Rakosi** asked for permission to arrest 400 trouble-makers, but Khrushchev would not let him.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Events of the uprising

- **23 October:** Riots of students, workers and soldiers. They smashed up the statue of Stalin, and attacked the Secret Police and Russian soldiers.
- **24 October:** Imre Nagy took over as Prime Minister. He asked Khrushchev to take Russian troops out of Hungary.
- **28 October:** Khrushchev agreed, and the Russian army pulled out of Budapest.
- **29 October - 3 November:** The new Hungarian government introduced democracy, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion (the leader of the Catholic Church was freed from prison). Nagy also announced that Hungary was going to leave the Warsaw Pact.
- **4 November:** At dawn, 1000 Russian tanks rolled into Budapest. By 8.10 am they had destroyed the Hungarian army and captured Hungarian Radio - its last words broadcast were 'Help! Help! Help!' Hungarian people - even children - fought them with machine guns. Some 4000 Hungarians killed fighting the Russians.
- Khrushchev put in Janos Kadar, a supporter of Russia, as Prime Minister.
- Nagy was executed.



Outcomes of the Hungarian Uprising:

- 1) 200,000 Hungarian refugees fled into Austria.
- 2) Russia stayed in control behind the Iron Curtain.
- 3) People in the West were horrified - many British Communists left the Communist Party.
- 4) It was clear to Eastern Europe that the West would not come to their aid to help them overturn communism.
- 5) However, whilst they would not intervene in countries that were within the Soviet sphere of influence, Western leaders became even more determined to 'contain' communism.

- **Disappointment with the West;** When Nagy proposed leaving the Warsaw Pact he presumed that the West would help. In a time of Marshall aid and wanting to contain communism this seemed likely. However although Eisenhower did not offer military assistance. Nato countries took in Hungarian refugees but nothing else. It was made clear that the policy of containment was to stop further expansion but not to interfere in countries that the USSR already controlled, such as Hungary. Interfering like this could cause war.
- **Khrushchev strong;** Members of the Warsaw Pact now knew they must do what the USSR said. If they rebelled the USA would not help. Khrushchev was confident and strong now, he was also more confident in dealings with the USA because he knew they were unlikely to risk war.

Consequences!

Important

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Berlin crisis 1961



Causes: Why was the Berlin Wall built?

Berlin had been a source of tension between the superpowers since 1945. In 1961 it again reached crisis point.

- **Communism looked weak**-The high standard of living in West Berlin contrasted sharply with the condition in communist East Berlin - it continually reminded people in the eastern areas that communism was not a successful system to live under.
- **Refugee problem**-It was estimated that 2.7 million people had crossed from East to West Berlin between 1945 and 1960. Many of these were young, skilled, professional people - the East was suffered a 'brain drain' as these educated men and women left to make new lives in the West. It seemed likely that this would continue if their exit route through West Berlin was not blocked.
- **Spying**- Khrushchev also suspected the USA of sending spies into East Berlin and from there into the Eastern bloc through West Berlin.

Events: What happened?

- Khrushchev gave the USA a **6 month ultimatum** to get out of Berlin or go to war.
- In 1959 there were two **summit meetings at Geneva and Camp David** to negotiate what to do with Berlin.
- The USA and USSR then met in May in 1960 at **Paris** to continue negotiations. However, during the discussions an **American U-2 spy plane** got shot over the USSR and the pilot, Gary Powers was captured.
- President Kennedy** took over in America, Khrushchev decided to try and solve the Berlin problem again and arranged a meeting "**The Vienna summit**" **1961**. Kennedy was young and inexperienced, Khrushchev thought he would win him round. Kennedy however was committed to the Truman doctrine and containing communism. The USSR demanded the USA leave Berlin, Kennedy refused and went home and increased his military spending by \$3.5 billion, this sent a strong message to the Russians. They too increased their spending by 30%.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

The Berlin wall:

- 13 August 1961 - The East Germans began **building a wall** around West Berlin. This was initially a barbed wire fence, which was gradually replaced with concrete.

- All movement between East and West was stopped. Any Germans trying to leave the East were shot. The **Berlin wall** was difficult to climb over and was strong, the wall was patrolled with soldiers, dogs and guns.

- For several days Soviet and US tanks faced each other across the divided Berlin streets.

Outcomes: What were the consequences?

- The wall became a symbol of division. However the wall did **ease tensions** as now the USSR did not have to worry about people leaving the East and them looking weak. The flow of refugees was reduced to a trickle. Between 1961 and 1989 (when the wall came down), only 5000 people managed to escape across it. It stopped the USSR and USA arguing and potentially going to war over it.

- Western nations were given a propaganda victory, as it seemed that communist states needed to build a wall to stop their citizens leaving. It made communism look weak. **Kennedy visited** the West of Berlin in 1963 where he was greeted warmly, around 1.5 million out of 2.5 million were on the streets to listen to his speeches. The USA grew in popularity. This annoyed the USSR who seemed to lose respect and power.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Cuban Missile crisis!

BACKGROUND

Cuba was an ally of the USA as it was so close to the USA (**90 miles away**) and in the USA's sphere of influence. Lots of Cuba was owned by American businesses.

There was a **revolution** in Cuba in 1959 which overthrew the pro American government. Fidel Castro took over, he wanted independence from the USA. They took over American property in Cuba.

America responded by **banning imports of Cuban sugar**- Cuba relied on selling sugar to America- it could go bankrupt without it.

Cuba asked USSR for help. **Khrushchev gave money to Cuba**- he liked having an ally close to the USA.

Kennedy took over as president of the USA in 1961. Kennedy and the CIA needed to destroy Castros government- they feared a communist country with the USSR as an ally being so close.



BAY OF PIGS INVASION

The CIA planned an invasion, they **planned to make it look like a Cuban revolt** as they would use Cuban men living in the USA who had been exiled from Cuba. They were called La Brigada. They also planned to disguise USA planes.

It was a disaster, Castro knew about the plan, most Cubans did not support it, they actually liked Castro. The first bomb attack on the Cuban airforce missed its targets. The second planned bomb attack was called off to allow soldiers to regroup, this meant the Cuban airforce were still strong, they managed to sink the ships La Brigada came in.

There was also an issue in the size of the armies. 1,400 soldiers faced 20,000 of Castros, Castros men were also more organised with a strong leader and arms. The USA force was forced to resign.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

IMPACT ON RELATIONS

Castro became more popular due to the attack, it united the Cuban people. He became stronger and therefore so did communism.

This ruined relationships- **Cuba became closer to the USSR** and Castro formally declared the conversion of Cuba to communism. The USSR said they would provide military protection, this meant **USSR nuclear missiles could be in Cuba close to the USA**.

By the end of 1961 Soviet military advisors and combat units were on the island of Cuba. Kennedy saw this as the start of the spreading of communism into Latin America. A spy plane had photographed missile sites- The USA was in panic!

-WHAT SHOULD THE USA DO NEXT?

DOVES V HAWKS- Dove thought the USA should ignore the threat or negotiate with the USSR. Hawks wanted to attack the Cuban missile sites or blockade so that bombs could not be put on the sites.

THIRTEEN DAYS-

16th OCT- Kennedy saw pictures of missile sites on Cuba.

20th OCT- Kennedy orders a blockade.

24th OCT- USSR say they will ignore the blockade and it was aggressive.

25th OCT- USA and USSR prepare for attacks.

27th OCT- Krushchev offers to remove missiles if the USA remove theirs from Turkey. They also shoot down a USA spy plane.

28th OCT- Kennedy agrees to remove the missiles in Turkey and USSR withdraw missiles.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

CONSEQUENCES/IMPORTANCE of the Cuban missile crisis!

Khrushchev looked weak as the Turkey deal had remained secret- he looked as though he had backed down.

Led to détente- The super powers realised they did not want to go to war and needed to negotiate better- they installed a hotline between USA and USSR to improve communications.

Consequences!

Led to Limited Test Ban Treaty- Aug 1963 the superpowers agreed to ban testing of nuclear weapons in sea, space and above ground- underground was allowed.

Led to détente- Kennedy's speech- June 1963- beginning of detente policy- relaxing tension between superpowers and a focus on common interests.

Important

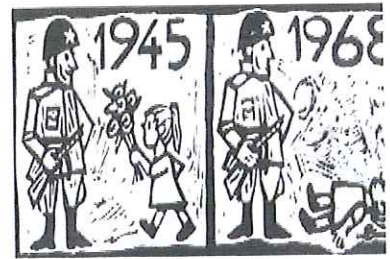
USSR did not want to be pushed around by USA and tried to catch up with them in **arms race**- they were equal by 1965- this created stability- they knew any nuclear war would destroy both countries.

This was known as **MAD** (mutually assured destruction) and gave both countries a reason to avoid war.

France left NATO- NATO were obliged to fight if the USA and USSR went to war- France did not want this.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Czechoslovakia!



Opposition to Soviet control:

-Life under communist rule was difficult, the USSR used the secret police to maintain control. The Czech economy was run for the benefit of USSR and there were few consumer goods for the Czech people.

There was no freedom of speech and radio, newspapers, tv were censored.

Stalin had ordered purges between 1949-54 where democratic politicians and military leaders, Jews, people connected with the West were exiled or killed.

There were protests about the low standard of living and lack of freedom.

Prague Springs:

In 1968 Dubcek was elected as leader. He wanted to change the face of communism, it should be "socialism with a human face". He believed in freedom of expression and speaking out even against the government without fear of punishment.

He offered some reforms called the "Prague Spring" as they came in April in the country's capital;

- Censorship was relaxed, you could speak out against the Government.
- Government control of industry was reduced.
- More power was given to Czech regional governments.
- Czech people were given more freedom to go abroad.
- They also discussed other political parties being part of the elections although this was not agreed.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Soviet reaction-

Brezhnev was annoyed at Dubek, he worried that other satellite states might reform too and that the USSR would lose control.

On 20th August 1968 the USSR sent 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops into Czech and ended the reforms. There was little resistance as the Czech people and army were not strong enough to fight back.

Dubcek was arrested and dismissed, the Soviets were firmly back in control with a new leader in Czech called Hasak who was very strict and arrested over 1,000 Czech people.

Consequences:

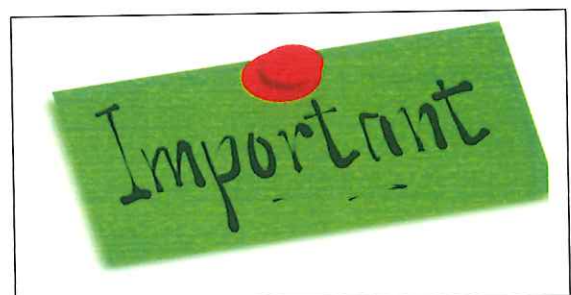
- **The Brezhnev Doctrine-**

The West saw this as an aggressive attempt to dominate another Eastern country. Brezhnev argued it was to protect communism and said that if one communist country's actions threatened another then it was the duty of the Warsaw Pact to stop those actions. Basically he was saying that he would stop, using force if needed, any country trying to reform and be more liberal.

- **Impact on relations-**

Communist countries-Yugoslavia and Romania condemned these actions and their relationship with the USSR got worse. Communist parties in France and Italy also turned their back on the USSR. However there was now greater control of the members of the Warsaw Pact. They dared not to fight the USSR.

USA- The USA and the West were furious, however they did not use force to fight the USSR, this made the USSR feel more confident that it would not be challenged by the USA. This made the USA look weak, they should have fought back but were already in a war in Vietnam and keen to try and make peace with the USSR.





KEY TOPIC 3- The end of the Cold War

1 Attempts to reduce tension between East and West

2 Flashpoints

3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe

- Détente in the 1970s: SALT 1, Helsinki and SALT 2. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its impact on détente: the Carter Doctrine and Olympic boycotts.
- Reagan and the 'Second Cold War': President Reagan's approach, the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Changes after 1985: Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes, summit conferences, Intermediate range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF).
- Gorbachev and the end of the Cold War: the impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking', the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe, the fall of the Berlin Wall; the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Warsaw Pact.



Past Qs on this Key Topic

Explain two consequences of ... (8 marks, 4 per consequence)	Write a narrative account analysing the key events of (8 marks)	Explain the importance of two of the following... (8 marks each)
<p>Explain the consequences of the policy of détente.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the SALT I agreements.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Helsinki accords 1975.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the Strategic defence initiative (SDI).</p> <p>Explain the consequences of Reagan's policies/ Regan doctrine.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of Gorbachev's new thinking.</p> <p>Explain the consequences of the fall of the Berlin wall.</p>	<p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the key events of the détente in the years 1970-79.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the key events of the summits between USA and the Soviet Union 1985-89.</p> <p>Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the key events of the end of soviet hold on Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>Explain the importance of the policy of detente on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the SALT I agreements on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Helsinki accords on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan on the relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Strategic defence initiative on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p>

		<p>Explain the importance of Regan's policies/ Regan doctrine on international relations/ development of the cold war.</p> <p>Explain the importance of Gorbachev's new thinking on international relations/ development of the cold war./ soviet control of the Eastern Bloc.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the fall of the Berlin wall on international relations/ development of the cold war./ soviet control of the Eastern Bloc.</p>
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Key Topic 3 Key Word Bank

- Berlin
- Easter Germany
- Refugee problem
- Berlin Ultimatum
- U2 Spy crises
- Summit
- Conference
- Eisenhower
- JFK
- Berlin Wall
- Division
- Refugees
- Symbol
- Caribbean
- Cuba
- Sugar
- Fidel Castro
- US Business
- Exiles
- Nationalist uprising
- CIA
- Guatemala
- LA Brigada 2506
- Bay of Pigs 1961
- Conversion to communism
- Missile bases
- Ballistic missiles
- Spy plane photographs
- IRBM
- 13 Days
- Naval blockade
- Polaris submarines
- ICBMs
- Utility
- Windows plan
- Content
- Provenance
- NOP
- Brinkmanship
- MAD
- Backed down
- Mao Zedong China
- Turkey
- Molink
- Partial Test Ban Treaty 1963
- Nuclear non-proliferation treat 1968
- SALT Talks
- Détente
- France withdrawal of NATO
- Czechoslovakia
- Model satellite
- Antonin Novotny
- Hard line communist
- De-stalinisation
- Economic decline
- New economic model
- Alexander Dubcek
- Brezhnev
- General Ludvik Svoboda
- Prague Spring Reforms
- Socialism with a human face
- Social Democrat Party
- The Two Thousand Words
- Warsaw Pact
- Bratislava declaration
- Soviet Politburo
- Soviet invasion
- Tanks
- Wenceslas Square
- Barricades
- Demonstrations
- Dubcek resigned
- Gustav Husak
- Brezhnev Doctrine
- Ceausescu
- Sino-Soviet Split



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Detente and the collapse...

Detente= Policy of peace, trying to ease tensions between the USA and Russia.

Why follow this policy?

-Neither country wanted war due to the arms race leaving them both with missiles that would destroy the other country. This MAD "mutually assured destruction" made them want to avoid war.

-Cuba had come close to war- neither country wanted it to happen, this showed how they could negotiate.

-Nixon the president of the USA wanted to stop the war with Vietnam which was expensive, the public would not support another war and he needed their support and more money.

-The USA citizens were protesting about the USA interfering in international affairs, riots were happening over internal problems- rich and poor divide, black and white inequality. This needed sorting out before another war.

-The USSR had economic problems and needed to stop spending on weapons and devote resources to improving living standards.

Examples-/consequences of the detente-

Relations improved...

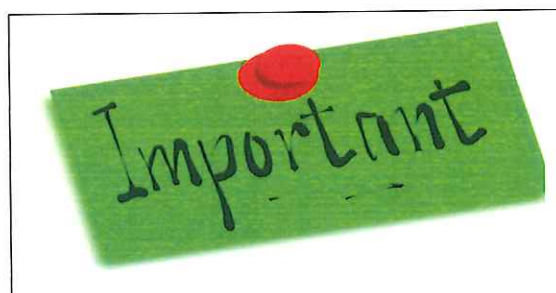


1. Outer-Space Treaty 1967:

- *Stopped the arms race spreading to space.*
- *Both superpowers said that they wouldn't have nuclear weapons in space.*

2. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968:

- *Neither country would supply weapons to other countries to aid their development.*
- *This stopped other countries being engulfed by the arms race.*



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

3. SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) 1972:

- Signed in 1972, it successfully limited the number of weapons they had.
- It imposed limits on the nuclear capability of the USA and USSR.
- They agreed there would be no production of ballistic missiles.
- Submarines would only be produced when the nuclear missiles ran out



4. Helsinki Conference 1975: The superpowers agreed on

- Security -> Recognition of Europe's borders - USSR accepted that West Germany existed and that it did not belong to them.
- Cooperation -> There was a need for closer economical, cultural and scientific links between the superpowers. This would lead them to closer political agreement.
- Human Rights -> Each superpower agreed to respect their citizens human rights. E.g. thought, speech etc.
- This stabilised the situation in Europe as there was greater cooperation between the superpowers and their European allies.

5. Apollo-Soyuz Mission 1975:

- A joint mission between the USA and USSR.
- The US Apollo space craft docked with the Russian Soyuz craft in space.
- The 60s was a competitive space race but this represented cooperation between the superpowers.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Invasion of Afghanistan!

Relations then deteriorated...detente was over..

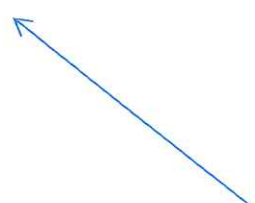
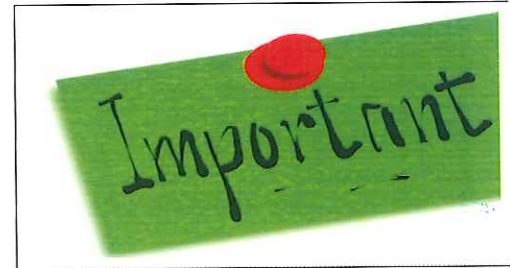
Kabul Revolution 1978

A communist group took over in **Afghanistan**, Brezhnev- leader of Russia saw this as an opportunity for an ally. Many Muslims were unhappy with the communist rule and there was a civil war, Taraki the communist leader was assassinated and Amin claimed presidency of Russia.

Russia decided to invade Afghanistan as they did not trust Amin they thought he was a USA spy. Russia also worried that Afghanistan would become an Islamic state and influence other communist states to do the same. This would lead to Russia losing allies. The invasion lasted 10 years and around .5 million died.

Consequences / importance of the invasion of Afghanistan:

- Effectively ended détente and worsened relations
- SALT II ratification suspended -The USA would not ratify the agreement and so it never became law.
- USA stopped exportation of grain to USSR
- USA gave military and economic aid to Mujahedeen rebels fighting Soviet troops
- Boycotting of 1980 Moscow Olympics Moscow Olympic games- Around 60 countries refused to take part including USA and China. They held the Boycott games instead. This made the USSR furious as it showed the world how strong the USA were and how much of an influence they had on other countries around the world. The USSR were looking weak and this made communism look weak. They had wanted to showcase its power to the world and advertise communism, instead it was left looking second rate with lots of the best athletes not involved.
- USA began rearmament increased by 5%, US coming up with plans for nuclear attacks.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

-Another consequence/importance of the invasion of Afghanistan was the CARTER DOCTRINE:

IN RESPONSE TO AFGHANISTAN INVASION CARTER WAS APPALLED BY THE SOVIET AGGRESSION AND RELEASED A STATEMENT THAT BECAME KNOWN AS THE '**CARTER DOCTRINE**'. HE DID NOT WANT RUSSIA TO CONTROL THE OIL RICH MIDDLE EAST. HE FORMED AN ALLIANCE WITH CHINA TO SUPPORT AFGHANISTAN TO BE NON- COMMUNIST. THE CIA PROVIDED THEM WITH WEAPONS AND FUNDS. DETENTE WAS OVER!

Carter (president of USA) stated the USA would:

- Not allow the USSR to gain control of the oil-rich Middle East.
- Take a number of immediate steps to try to remove Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
- Carter imposed economic sanctions on Russia (punishment) by stopping trade with them.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

2nd Cold war and the end...

The 2nd cold war= phrase used to describe new low in relations between USA and USSR.

President Reagan;

-After Carter relations were poor- Regan had no intention of improving them, he thought Detente made USA weak.

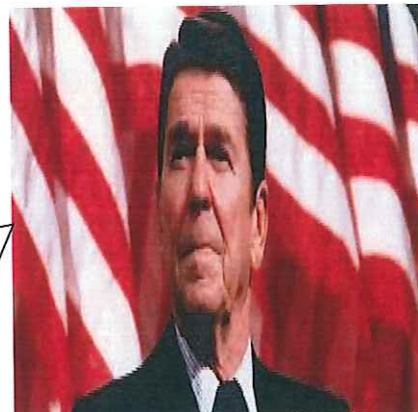
-Regan was not respected by other countries (he was seen as a cowboy with little knowledge of world affairs, he used to star in movies like Bedtime for Bonzo with a monkey!) Countries thought he was not qualified to be president.

-Regan stated that he could imagine "a limited nuclear war in Europe".

-Evil empire speech 1983- Regan argued that the cold war was good v evil and that God was on USA side. He believed USA had a moral duty to fight Russia for liberty.

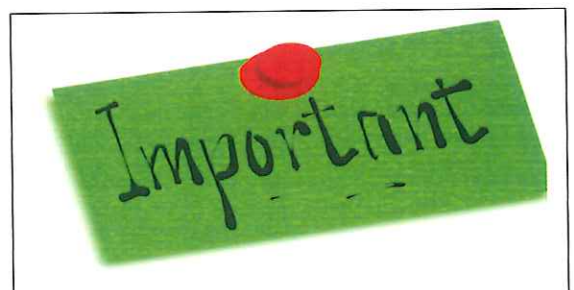
"I urge you to beware the temptation of pride -- the temptation of blithely declaring yourselves above it all and label both sides equally at fault, to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire, to simply call the arms race a giant misunderstanding and thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong and good and evil".

1983 'Evil Empire' Speech

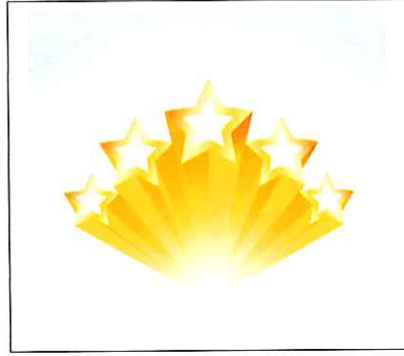


-Reagan boosted the USA's armed forces, he spent 13% more than previously in 1982, new weapons such as Trident Submarines and Stealth bombers were developed.

-He announced the Reagan Doctrine-This led to the USA would support all anti communist governments and anti communist governments trying to overthrow communist governments. He supported countries like El Salvador by doing this. Another consequence of this was increased tension, the USSR was concerned that the USA were being aggressive and could use SDI technology to attack, this doctrine made it clear that the USA were taking an aggressive stance to stop communism.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION



-SDI- Strategic defence initiative- STAR WARS!

Regan wanted a nuclear umbrella that would stop USSR bombs from reaching USA. There would be an army of satellites that would intercept USSR missiles and destroy them before they reached USA. Regan believed this "star wars" idea would force USSR to disarm as they bombs would be pointless.

-SDI broke the Outer space Treaty- clear indication of no use of space for peace.

USSR concerns over SDI:

-USA ahead in space race- man on moon in 1969.

-USSR had no money to spend on space- all of it went towards military spending and development of weapons.

-USSR was behind in terms of computer technology. USSR had been suspicious of computers in case they were used against communism (eg- printing propaganda, leak secrets)

-USSR clearly could not compete in the space race.

-If successful, SDI would mean USA wouldn't be victim of 'first strike'. It also created a 'gap' in the arms race and would mean an end to M.A.D. Clearly this caused increased tension between the Superpowers.

Consequences/importance of SDI:

-It was a **significant turning point** in the arms race and cold war. USSR knew that they would have to invest huge sums of money to develop a similar system. The USA had made major advances in computer technology and the USSR would have to catch up to compete, this worried the USSR who had no money.

-It led to **Gorbachev introducing "new thinking"** (see below) in an attempt to try and ease tensions and get on with the USA as he could not compete with them.



HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

How did the relationship between the USA and USSR change?

Gorbachev;

-New leader of Russia 1985.

-Described Reagan as a mentally retarded caveman.

-His major problem was the **Chernobyl disaster**, a nuclear reactor in the Ukraine exploded and released radiation. Gorbachev tried to cover up the disaster but the West pressured him for the truth. The disaster was a sign of USSR in crisis.

-Gorbachev introduced "**new thinking**" about communism. He recognised that the economy was not as strong as the USA's – it was common for housewives in USSR to spend 5 hrs queuing to get sausages due to shortages and desperation.

-He wanted to revive communism with 2 programmes of reform;

1. **Perestroika (restructuring)**- making the economy more efficient.

2. **Glasnost (openness)** relaxing of press censorship.

-He did not suggest democracy however.



Consequences/ importance;

Gorbachev and his policies **led to a change in USA and Reagan**, they saw it as an opportunity to stop cold war now that the USSR were stopping being as strict with communism and trying to control other countries. Introducing Glasnost showed this. **It also led to the USSR losing superpower status (see below)**

Another consequence of Gorbachev and new thinking was that it led to a period of negotiation and **summits between the USA and USSR and the INF treaty:**



Geneva and Reykjavik;

-The first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev was in November 1985, Reagan was in a stronger position but had limited aims.

-**Reagans aim**- convince Gorbachev that he wanted peace.

-**Gorbachevs aim** was to get USA to stop SDI and have a good relationship with USA, he sacked aggressive foreign minister Andrei Gromyko to show this.

-The two formally met and talked which was significant but no agreement on arms was made.

-October 1986- The two met in Reykjavik.

-Reagan proposed to scrap all nuclear missiles- USSR refused to agree was USA were not dropping SDI plan.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

Other summit conferences ;

- Reagan went to Moscow in 1988, the sides agreed to work in disarmament, this eased tensions.
- Malta summit 1989- New president Bush and Gorbachev worked on the agreements CFE and START 1.

CFE agreement- 1990=

Limits to non nuclear forces of NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances. This was difficult as the Warsaw Pact was breaking up due to communist states breaking free of USSR control.

Start 1, 1991=

Limited nuclear weapons, both would reduce their missiles by 1/3 and continue to reduce. Most but not all nuclear weapons were covered.

INF Treaty

- December 1987- this **stopped all nuclear missiles with a range of 500-5500km.**
- This was **significant as it reduced the missiles the states already had**- it went further that SALT therefore which limited growth. Hundreds of missiles were destroyed, this was a huge breakthrough.

Reagan and conciliation

-Why did he now not want to fight the evil empire?

1. **Public opinion** was against an arms race, The West had demonstrated against missiles this was also **costly**. Reagan started to talk about "mutual compromise" and "1984 the year of opportunity" instead of the "evil empire"
2. Reagan knew there was **support for Gorbachev** and his new ideas. He had approval in the USA due to his reforms, enthusiasm for him was called "Gorbymania". Other heads of state such as Margaret Thatcher also liked him.
3. He got on with Gorbachev and **believed he wanted peace**.

Why did Gorbachev sign the Treaty?

Reagan was still committed to SDI but Gorbachev signed the Treaty...why?

1. He could **not afford missiles** and they did not make USSR secure.
2. Reagan had assured Gorbachev that the USA would **not invade USSR**.
3. Gorbachev knew disarmament would make him **popular** in the West and he would get better trade deals.
4. He believed **political and economic measures** would be more effective in guaranteeing security rather than military.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

How did the USSR lose their super power status?

1. Gorbachev's attitude to Eastern Europe; This weakened communism...

- No longer favour trade with communist states over capitalist
- Eastern Europe to have reform too (perestroika and glasnost)
- No USSR troops in Eastern Europe (save money)

2. Break up of Eastern Bloc..States left communism and USSR had less power/control

- Idea was to strengthen communism by reform not to break or weaken communism however he was unable to stop reform continuing. Without troops to reinforce communist governments they were weak and had to make changes to please the people and stop rebellion.

3. Fall of the Berlin Wall; USSR lost East Berlin, people could now mix with capitalist and demand it

- This is an effect of the reform in Eastern Europe.
- East German Government remained with strict communism and censorship, they did not embrace reforms such as perestroika and glasnost, however once other communist states went against communism they could not stop it.
- Democratic elections were announced in Hungary and this spread to East Germany. This led to demand for freedom and on 9th Nov 1989 restrictions to travel to the West of Berlin were removed. Thousands flooded into the West, the wall had fallen and people started to dismantle it as it was now not needed.



4. End of Warsaw Pact; no allies as countries rejected communism

- Communist alliance against capitalist- now that states such as Poland, Hungary and Germany had rejected communism there was no point in the pact. It was formally dissolved in July 1991.

HISTORY COLD WAR REVISION

5. USSR Reaction to the fall of the Berlin Wall; communism fell and satellite states went independent- USSR lost influence and super power status.

-Gorbachev on good terms and respected by the West.

-Unpopular in USSR for weakening communism, a group of communist government officials called the "gang of 8" organised a coup which removed Gorbachev from power. The new government lasted for 3 days and tried to bring back strict communism, censorship etc.

-Gorbachev returned as leader but many now wanted Boris Yeltsin as their leader, he had been inspirational during the fight against the coup government. Gorbachev dissolved the Soviet Union and resigned on Christmas day 1991. The cold war was over.

-Lots of satellite states now went independent eg- Estonia, Latvia, USA was now the only super power and so there was no cold war.

Consequences/importance of the fall of the Berlin wall:

1. May citizens could be reunited with friends and family on the other side of the wall. There was emotion and relief, hammers were taken to the wall.
2. The falling of the wall was a symbolic event showing politically that communism was no longer strong, there was now no divide in Europe and the world.
3. It led to the end of the Warsaw pact, it was impossible for it to survive, now that states such as Poland, Hungary and Germany had rejected communism there was no point in the pact. It was formally dissolved in July 1991. military co-operation between the members ended and now Europe was reunited. The cold war was over and there was no worry of war.

