



# History Revision Booklet

## Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941 - 91

### Answers



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (1)

1940s

1941 - Germany declares war on USA - origin of Grand Alliance

1943 - Tehran Conference



Feb 1945 - Yalta Conference



1945 - Germany divided into zones

July-Aug 1945 - Potsdam Conference, US a-bomb in Japan

Feb 1946 - Long telegram

March 1946 - Churchill's Iron Curtain speech



March 1946 - Formation of a Soviet-dominated Eastern bloc in Europe

Sept 1946 - Novikov's telegram

March 1947 - Truman Doctrine



June 1947 - Marshall Plan

Sept 1947 - Cominform set up

Feb 1948 - Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia

April 1948 - 'Trizonia' in Germany agreed and Berlin Blockade begins

Jan 1949 - Comecon set up

April 1949 - NATO set up

May 1949 - Berlin Blockade ends and Federal Republic of (West) Germany founded

Aug 1949 - Soviet Union tests A-bomb

Oct 1949 - (East) German Democratic Republic founded

1950s

1952 - H-bombs developed by USSR and USA



May 1955 - West Germany joins NATO and Warsaw Pact set up



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (2)

## 1950s

Feb 1956 - Khrushchev's 'Secret Speech'

Oct-Nov 1956 - Hungarian Uprising



Jan 1959 - Castro takes over Cuba

Nov 1958 - Khrushchev's ultimatum to West

Sept 1959 - Khrushchev visits Washington

## 1960s

May 1960 - U2 spy plane shot down

May 1960 - Khrushchev walks out of Paris Summit

April 1961 - Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba

June 1961 - Vienna Summit



August 1961 - Berlin Wall constructed

Oct 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis

June 1963 - Kennedy visits Berlin

July 1963 - Limited Test Ban Treaty

Aug 1963 - Hot Line established between Washington and Moscow

Oct 1967 - Outer Space Treaty ratified

April 1968 - Prague Spring announced by Dubcek

July 1968 - Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed

Aug 1968 - Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia



Nov 1968 - Brezhnev Doctrine

1969 - SALT talks begin - Détente

## 1970s

July 1971 - SALT I signed

August 1975 - Helsinki Accords signed

June 1979 - SALT II signed

Dec 1979 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (3)



Jan 1980 - Carter Doctrine

Jan 1980 - US boycott of Moscow Olympics announced

March 1983 - Reagan's 'Evil Empire' speech

March 1983 - Reagan proposed Strategic Defence Initiative



May 1984 - Soviet boycott of LA Olympics announced

March 1985 - Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader



Nov 1985 - Geneva Summit

Oct 1986 - Reykjavik Summit

June 1987 - 'Tear down this wall' speech by Reagan

Dec 1987 - Washington Summit - INF Treaty signed

Oct 1989 - Soviets announce Eastern bloc states can go their way

Nov 1989 - Berlin Wall falls



Dec 1989 - Communist governments fall in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria

Dec 1989 - Malta Summit



Oct 1990 - Germany reunified

1990s

July 1991 - Warsaw Pact dissolved

July 1991 - START Treaty ratified by US and USSR

Aug 1991 - Formal end of Cold War announced



Aug 1991 - Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary

Dec 1991 - Soviet Union breaks up



### Tehran Conference 1943:

- USSR wage war against Japan once Germany was defeated
- UN to be set up after war
- Area of eastern Poland added to USSR

### Yalta Conference 1945:

- Divide Germany and Berlin into 4 zones
- Allow countries liberated from German occupation to have free elections
- Join UN
- Eastern Europe would be a Soviet 'sphere of influence'

### Potsdam Conference 1945:

- Germany and Berlin to be divided and demilitarised
- Democracy in Germany
- Germany to pay reparations to Allies

**Long Telegram** - Kennan (US official in Moscow) recommended US action against Soviet expansion

**Atomic Bomb** - USA successfully tested their first A-bomb during the Potsdam Conference - began arms race with USSR



**Novikov Telegram** - Soviet ambassador to USA warned Stalin that US wanted to dominate the world

Joseph Stalin



### Truman Doctrine 1947

Harry Truman



Committed the US to 'containment' - preventing spread of communism

### Marshall Plan 1947

America provided economic aid to poor countries to stop them from turning to communism - between 1948-52 US gave \$12.7 billion to countries in Europe

**Satellite States** - USSR established communist states in most countries in Eastern Europe

**Cominform** (1947) - set up by Stalin, organised all communist parties in Europe - encouraged communist parties to block Marshall Plan assistance

### Consequences of Hungarian Uprising

- Khrushchev's position became stronger
- 200,000 Hungarian refugees fled to Austria
- Showed West would not aid Eastern Europe overthrow communism
- Western leaders determined to contain communism

## 1. THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR 1941-58

**Comecon** (1949) - economic organisation aiming to support economic growth of communist countries in Eastern Europe by encouraging trade with each other

**NATO** (1949) - in response to creation of Comecon and Cominform the USA and Western European countries created a military alliance

### Berlin Blockade

- Britain, France and USA merged their zones of West Germany in March 1948 to create 'Trizonia', introduced the 'Deutschmark' and received Marshall Aid
- Capitalism was drawing people away from communist east towards west Germany
- Stalin cut off all transport links to West Berlin in June 1948 to starve the West of the city into submission
- The West responded with an airlift of food, fuel and supplies for 10 months, then Stalin called off Blockade May 1949



**Warsaw Pact 1955** - West Germany joined NATO, so Stalin created an equivalent military alliance of communist countries controlled by USSR

Nikita Khrushchev



### Causes of Hungarian Uprising Oct 1956

- Lack of political freedom
- Fuel shortages
- Poor harvests
- De-Stalinisation

Stalin died in 1953 and in 1955 Khrushchev took over power of USSR, who wanted to 'de-Stalinise' Russia



# The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name one agreement from the Potsdam Conference:

Germany and Berlin to be divided and demilitarised, democracy in Germany etc.

2. What was the telegram called that warned Truman of Soviet expansion?

Long Telegram

3. In what year was the Truman Doctrine announced?

1947

4. How much did the US give to European countries between 1948-52 under the Marshall Plan?

\$12.7 billion

5. What military alliance was created in response to the creation of the Comecon and Cominform?

NATO

6. How long did the Berlin Blockade last?

10 months

7. When did Stalin create the Warsaw Pact?

1955

8. Who took over as leader of USSR after Stalin died?

Nikita Khrushchev

9. How many Hungarians were killed during the Hungarian Uprising 1956?

Around 20,000

10. Give one consequence of the Hungarian Uprising:

Khrushchev's position stronger, Hungarian refugees fled to Austria, West more determined to contain communism etc.

/10

### Refugee Crisis

By 1958 **4 million** East Germans left for West Germany for better living conditions



**Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum** - gave Western powers 6 months to agree to withdraw from Berlin and make it a free and demilitarised city  
Khrushchev met with Eisenhower in **Geneva in May 1959** and at **Camp David in Sept 1959** - no solution was met but he withdrew his ultimatum

### Paris Conference 1960

Khrushchev walked out of conference as Eisenhower refused to apologise after Russia found a **US plane spying** on the Soviets

### Vienna Summit 1961

Khrushchev **reissued his ultimatum** but Kennedy refused and both began to prepare for war

### Cuban Revolution 1959

- Group of revolutionaries led by **Castro** and **Guevara** toppled the pro-American Cuban government
- USA refused to buy Cuba's main export - sugar, so Castro made a deal with USSR

Fidel Castro



### Construction of Berlin Wall

- On **13th August 1961** East German soldiers began placing **barbed wire** fences between East and West Germany, which was then replaced by a **concrete wall**
- By **Oct 1961** West Berlin was shut off completely from East Berlin
- At least **140 people** died between 1961-89 attempting to cross the wall
- **Kennedy** visited West Berlin in **June 1963** and made a speech stating that Berlin was a symbol of freedom and struggle against communism

### Impact of Berlin Wall on USSR and US Relations

- Reduced tension
- Fewer military alerts
- Created long-lasting symbol of Cold War
- Propaganda victory for the West as showed a wall was needed to stop people fleeing communist rule

### Bay of Pigs Crisis April 1961

- USA sent around **1400 exiled Cuban rebels** to overthrow Castro but they were defeated
- **Humiliation for USA** and forced Castro to turn to **USSR** for protection and weapons

## 2. COLD WAR CRISES 1958-70

### The Prague Spring

- **April 1968** **Dubček** (leader of Czechoslovakia) wanted to give people more **political freedom** and reduce USSR control
- Although Dubček stated they would remain in the Warsaw Pact, **Brezhnev** (USSR leader) sent troops from Warsaw Pact to reassert authority



### Cuban Missile Crisis Oct 1962

- American U-2 spy planes took pictures of what appeared to be **nuclear weapons** in Cuba
- Kennedy placed **US naval blockades** around Cuba
- When USSR ships approached the blockade, they stopped
- An agreement was made that USSR would **dismantle their nuclear missiles** in Cuba if USA (without public knowledge) dismantled theirs in Turkey

Dubček was arrested and taken to Moscow, and was forced to reverse all reforms

Alexander Dubček



**Brezhnev Doctrine 1968**  
USSR had **right to invade** any country in its sphere of influence which **threatened the stability** of eastern Europe

The **USSR invasion of Czechoslovakia** was **condemned** by the West, many Eastern European countries and Communist China

**Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963** - prohibited testing of nuclear weapons in space, underwater or in the atmosphere

**Hotline 1963** - direct communication line set up between Washington and Moscow

Consequences of Cuban Missile Crisis

**Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968** - countries who signed could not share their nuclear technology with others

**Outer Space Treaty 1967** - prohibited putting nuclear weapons in outer space



# Cold War Crises 1958-70

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Why did Khrushchev walk out of the Paris Conference 1960?

**Eisenhower refused to apologise for sending a plane to spy on USSR**

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2. When did the construction of the Berlin Wall begin?

**13th August 1961**

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3. Which US President visited West Berlin in June 1963?

**Kennedy**

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4. How many Cuban rebels did USA send to overthrow Castro's government?

**Around 1400**

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5. When did the Cuban Missile Crisis take place?

**October 1962**

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6. What did the Outer Space Treaty 1967 prohibit?

**Putting nuclear weapons in outer space**

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7. Name one other consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis:

**Limited Test Ban, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Hotline**

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8. When did Dubček announce the Prague Spring?

**April 1968**

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9. What was Dubček forced to do after being arrested?

**Reverse all reforms**

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10. What did Brezhnev create as a response to Dubček's anti-communist reforms?

**Brezhnev Doctrine 1968**

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**/10**

## Détente - Easing of Tension

**SALT 1 1972** - Signed by **Nixon** and **Brezhnev**, restricted number of Intercontinental **Ballistic Missiles** they could have, but did not limit production of nuclear weapons

**SALT 2 1979** - Signed by **Carter** and **Brezhnev**, limited each to **2,400 strategic nuclear weapon systems** until 1985, but USA refused to ratify treaty due to USSR invading Afghanistan

**Helsinki Conference 1975** - superpowers agreed on:

- Recognition of Europe's borders (USSR accepted West Germany did not belong to them)
- Need for closer economical and cultural and scientific links between superpowers
- Agreed to **respect citizens' human rights** e.g. freedom of speech

## Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979

- In **1978** a communist became prime minister (Taraki), which led to a civil war in 1979 between the communist government and Mujahideen
- In **1979** **Taraki** was assassinated and replaced by Hafizullah Amin
- The Afghan government asked the USSR to help so they invaded in **December 1979**
- USSR killed Amin and declared **pro-Soviet Karmal** as president



Jimmy Carter



**Carter Doctrine** - USA would not allow USSR to expand in Middle East

USA imposed economic sanctions on USSR

Consequences of Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

USA and over 60 other countries boycotted Moscow Olympics in 1980 and USSR boycotted LA Olympics in 1984

Ended détente - SALT 2 not ratified

- **Reagan** became president in **1981** and took a harsher approach to communism, calling the Soviet Union '**The Evil Empire**'
- In 1982, **34%** more was spent on defence
- **Reagan Doctrine** - USA would support anti-communist groups trying to **overthrow communist governments**

Ronald Reagan



### Gorbachev's Fall from Power:

- Loss of control of satellite states
- **Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia** declared themselves **independent** from Soviet Union in **1990**
- **12 leaders** of Soviet republics joined in a Commonwealth of Independent States
- On **25th Dec 1991** **Gorbachev resigned** and the **Soviet Union dissolved**

## 3. THE END OF THE COLD WAR 1970-91

**Gorbachev** came to power in **March 1985** and pushed for reforms to improve government spending and allow a more open society Introduced **Perestroika** - economic restructuring and **Glasnost** - openness and free speech USSR also reduced defence spending and **withdrew from Afghanistan**

Mikhail Gorbachev



### Fall of Berlin Wall November 1989

- Berlin wall was brought down, symbolising the **communist collapse**
- **Soviet troops** were withdrawn from East Germany
- Encouraged eastern European countries to rise against communist rule
- Led to **reunification** of East and West Germany in **November 1990**



### Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) 1983

- Scientists began working with SDI with aim to prevent Soviet nuclear missiles from reaching US targets by creating a **laser shield in space**
- USSR did not have enough money to catch up with USA's rapid advancement in technology and weapons

**INF Treaty** - signed in **1987** by Gorbachev and USA, **banned all nuclear and conventional ballistic missiles** that could travel between **500-5,000 miles**



# The End of the Cold War 1970-91

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. What does détente mean?

**Easing of tension**

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2. What year was the Helsinki Conference held?

**1975**

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3. Give one consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan:

**Carter Doctrine, end of détente, SALT 2 not ratified, Moscow Olympics boycott, USA imposed economic sanctions etc.**

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4. What did Reagan famously call the Soviet Union?

**'The Evil Empire'**

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5. What did the Reagan Doctrine state?

**USA would support anti-communist groups overthrowing communist government**

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6. What did Gorbachev's reform of glasnost involve?

**Openness and free speech**

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7. When was the INF Treaty signed?

**1987**

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8. Which Pact was formally dissolved in July 1991?

**Warsaw Pact**

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9. Which satellite states declared themselves independent from the Soviet Union in 1990?

**Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia**

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10. On what date did Gorbachev resign?

**25th December 1991**

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**/10**



# Paper 2 Section A - Question 1

**8  
Marks**

**1. Explain two consequences of ...**

**2 PEE paragraphs on different consequences  
(4 marks per consequence)**

**P - Point/Consequence**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**Point** - One consequence for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do two different points

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence is relevant to your  
consequence and the question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer  
for the question below:

**1. Explain two consequences of the Warsaw Pact  
invasion of Czechoslovakia.  
(8 marks)**

## Mark Scheme:

**4 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of consequence**

**4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features**

**Mark each consequence separately - 2 x 4 marks**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li> <li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li> </ul>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features of period are analysed to explain consequence</li> <li>• Relevant knowledge is applied to support explanation, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li> </ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **Dubček was arrested and taken to Moscow, and was forced to reverse all reforms from the Prague Spring**
- **Brezhnev Doctrine 1968 - USSR had right to invade any country in its sphere of influence which threatened the stability of eastern Europe**
- **The USSR invasion of Czechoslovakia was condemned by the West, many Eastern European countries and Communist China**
- **In 1969 Dubček was replaced with Husak, a hard-line and reliable communist**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 2

8  
Marks

2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in ....

3 (L)PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea (These need to be in chronological order)

L - Link (only paragraph 2 & 3)

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

**Link** - Only needed for paragraph 2 & 3, link to previous point - As a result of [previous event]...

**Point** - The first/second/final key event of [event in question] was ...

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own, in the order that they happen

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the event in the question

**Link** - Link to the event in next paragraph, or in the final paragraph link to overall outcome of the event in the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**2. Write a narrative account analysing the Berlin Blockade (1948-49).**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- West Germany's economy
- The Airlift

**You must also use information of your own.**

**(8 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

**4 Marks for AO2 - analytical narrative**

**4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple narrative, limited analysis</li><li>• Lack of organisation of events</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative given with some organisation showing events leading to outcome</li><li>• Shows some analysis of links between events but some parts lack coherence</li><li>• Some relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No more than 4 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised sequence leading to outcome</li><li>• Analysis links between events is coherent</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No access to this level for answers that do not extend the suggested points</p>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **France, USA and Britain merged their zones in West Germany in 1948 to create 'Trizonia' and introduced the Deutschmark currency which helped to rebuild the economy**
- **In 1948, Trizonia started to receive Marshall Aid and began to rebuild**
- **Capitalism in the West drew people in from the communist East for better opportunities and living conditions**
- **Due to fears of mass migration, Stalin cut off all transport links to West Berlin in June 1948 to starve West Berlin into submission, as they only had 6 weeks worth of supplies**
- **The West responded with an airlift of food, fuel and supplies for 10 months**
- **Stalin then called off the Blockade in May 1949**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 3

16  
Marks

3. Explain two of the following...  
The importance of x to y

2 separate 8 mark explain questions  
2 PEEL paragraphs for each question on your  
points explaining the importance of x to y

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One important factor of x for y was...  
Make sure your point relates directly to the question

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point  
to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

- 3. i. Explain the importance of the Truman Doctrine (1947) for escalating tensions between the USA and USSR.**
- 3. ii. Explain the importance of détente in de-escalating tensions between the USA and USSR.**
- (16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

**8 Marks for AO2 - analysis of second order concept of consequence/significance**

**8 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics**

**Mark each part of answer separately - 2x8 marks**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple answer, limited analysis and development</li><li>• Lack of organisation</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation given with attempt of analysis</li><li>• Shows some reasoning but some parts lack coherence and organisation</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the topic</li></ul>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation shows analysis of importance</li><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised line of reasoning that is logically structured</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the characteristics or features of the topic</li></ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

3i.

- **President Harry Truman pledged US assistance to Greece and Turkey, fighting against threat of communist domination and Soviet expansion**
- **Officially established division of superpowers on ideological grounds; positioning the USA as defender of democracy and freedom, USSR as expansionist enemy**
- **US commitment to containing communism and engaging in distant conflicts as a result**
- **Justified US intervention in future conflicts, such as the Korean War**
- **Ended US policy of isolationism/non-interventionism**
- **Led to the formation of NATO (1949) as a military alliance of Western powers; military and ideological division of USA and USSR**

3ii.

- **Mutual attempts to relax tensions: following Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) both sides aware of other's nuclear capabilities so committed to preventing another nuclear confrontation**
- **Nixon became the first president to visit the USSR (1972); he and Brezhnev signed Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT I) to limit armaments (specifically, anti-ballistic missile sites, Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, and Submarine-launched Ballistic Missiles) on both sides**
- **Although not ratified, set the stage for SALT II, which further limited missile launchers and strategic bombers**
- **Helsinki Accords (1975) achieved agreements on security, cooperation, and human rights**
- **The arms race was very expensive, and had very damaging impacts on the USSR especially: domestic poverty and shortages of basic goods**
- **Encouraged Nixon to withdraw American troops from Vietnam (1974): fewer points of tension with USSR**

**Other relevant material should be credited**