



History Revision Booklet

Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941 - 91

Name: _____

Class: _____



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

Feb 1948 - Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia

Sept 1947 - Cominform set up

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

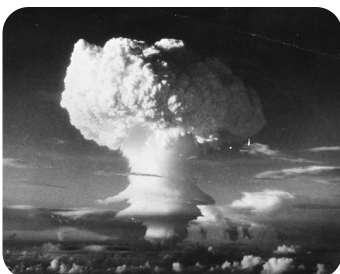
Oct 1949 - (East) German Democratic Republic founded

Aug 1949 - Soviet Union tests A-bomb

1950s

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

1952 - H-bombs developed by USSR and USA



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

August 1961 - Berlin Wall constructed

June 1961 - Vienna Summit



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



Nov 1985 - Geneva Summit

March 1985 - Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader



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 announded



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

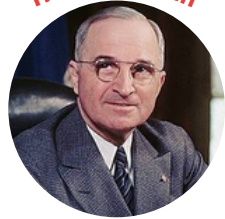
US - Soviet Relations

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

Truman Doctrine 1947

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

Harry Truman



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

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

Joseph Stalin



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

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

Hungarian Uprising Oct 1956

- Students and workers rioted and attacked Secret Police
- 24th Oct **Nagy** took over as prime minister - he introduced democracy, freedom of speech and religion and announced Hungary would leave Warsaw Pact
- **Khrushchev** ordered a Soviet invasion and around 20,000 Hungarians were killed and a pro-communist government was set up



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

→ **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**



Causes of Hungarian Uprising Oct 1956

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

Nikita Khrushchev



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:

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

3. In what year was the Truman Doctrine announced?

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

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

6. How long did the Berlin Blockade last?

7. When did Stalin create the Warsaw Pact?

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

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

10. Give one consequence of the Hungarian Uprising:

/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

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

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

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

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?

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

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

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

5. When did the Cuban Missile Crisis take place?

6. What did the Outer Space Treaty 1967 prohibit?

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

8. When did Dubček announce the Prague Spring?

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

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

/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



USA imposed economic sanctions on USSR

Jimmy Carter



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

Consequences of Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

Ended détente - SALT 2 not ratified

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

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**

End of Warsaw Pact

Military cooperation between members ended in **July 1990** and pact was **formally dissolved** in **July 1991**

This meant former Warsaw Pact countries could **govern themselves** and **abandon communism**

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**

- **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



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

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**



Mikhail Gorbachev



→ **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?

2. What year was the Helsinki Conference held?

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

4. What did Reagan famously call the Soviet Union?

5. What did the Reagan Doctrine state?

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

7. When was the INF Treaty signed?

8. Which Pact was formally dissolved in July 1991?

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

10. On what date did Gorbachev resign?





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)**

1st Point/Consequence:



1st Evidence:



1st Explain:



2nd Point/Consequence:



2nd Evidence:



2nd Explain:





Exam Question

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

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

Consequence 1:

Consequence 2:



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

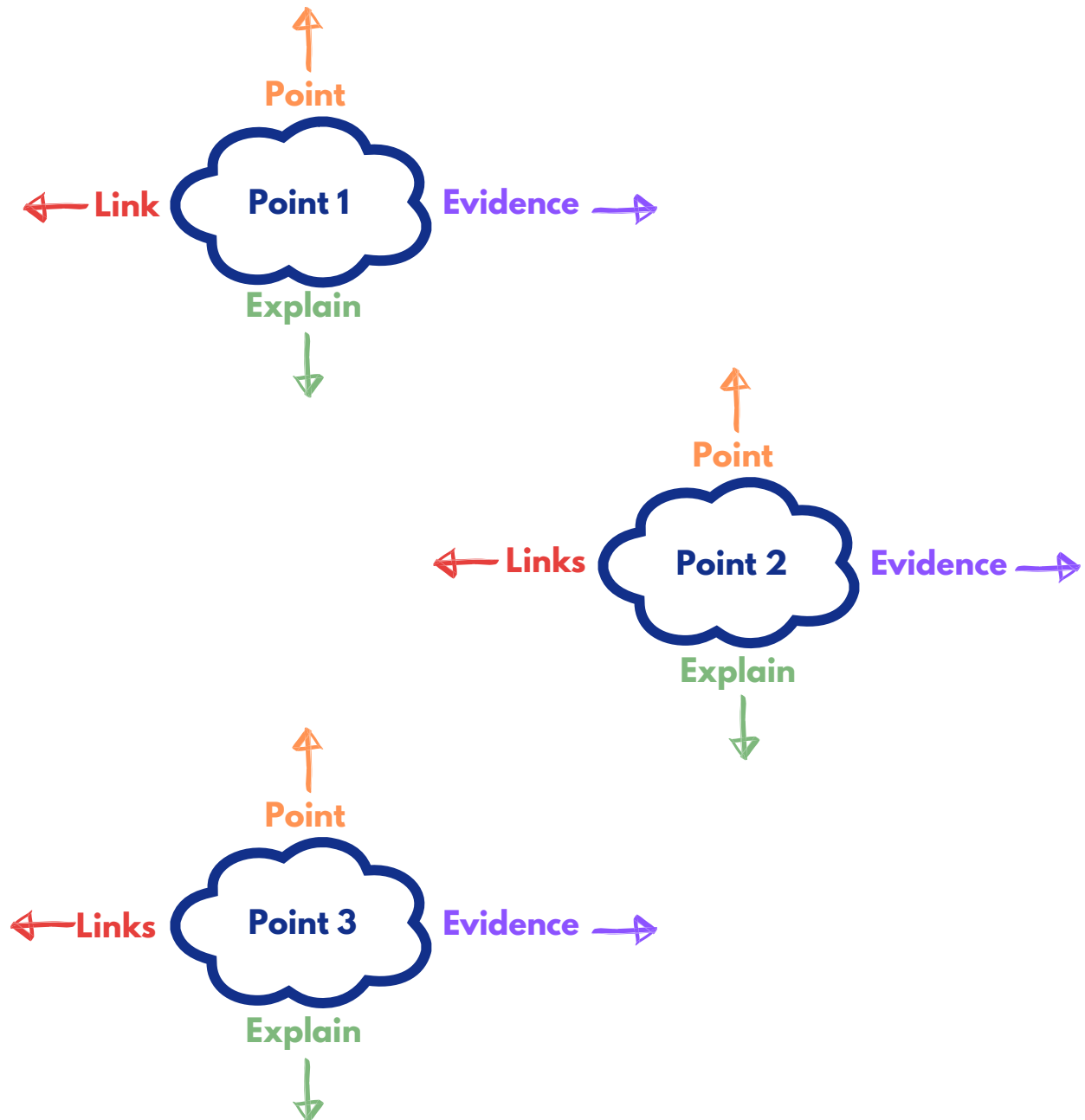
Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

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)**





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)**



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

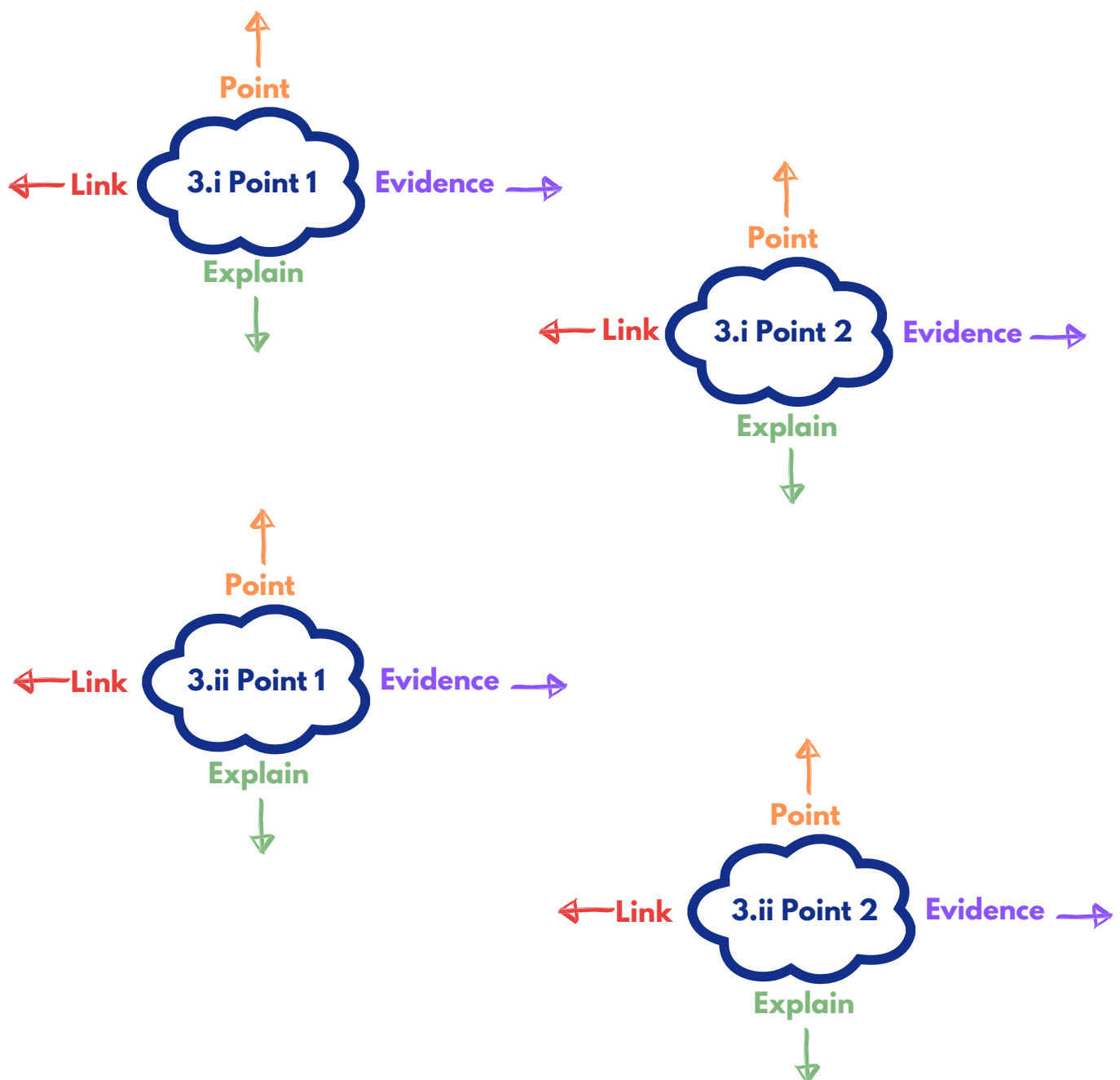


Exam Question

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)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer 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)

