

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
- Soviets joined 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

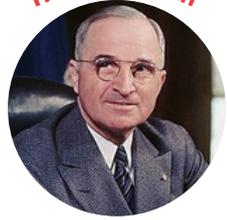
US - Soviet Relations

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

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



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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

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

