

Key dates

November 1943
Tehran Conference

1945
Yalta Conference
Potsdam Conference

March 1946
Churchill's Iron Curtain speech.

1947
Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan.

1948
Berlin Blockade begins

1949
Berlin Blockade ends
Comecon & Cominform
NATO set up

1955
Warsaw Pact set up

1956
Hungarian Uprising



Key terms

Alliance *The joining of countries for mutual benefit or a common purpose.*

Doctrine *A framework which sets out a series of rules/steps to be followed by a country.*

Blockade *Using military force to prevent supplies, etc. going in or out of a country.*

Refugee *A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to maintain their safety.*

Capitalism *An economic & political system in where trade/industry are privately owned for profit.*

Superpower *A country or state that has great power & influence globally.*

Communism *Where all property is owned by the community and everyone receives according to their needs.*

Satellite state *A country that is under heavy political, economic, and military influence from another country.*



Key knowledge & factors



- The Grand Alliance was formed in 1941 with the common goal of defeating the Nazis.
- The peace conferences became a way to strategize Nazi defeat & later Germany's future.
- Soviet expansion in Europe used coalition governments & fixed elections.
- US isolationism ended with the Truman Doctrine & Marshall Aid – containment.

- The Berlin Airlift lasted 10 months and saw Stalin fail to remove the Allies from Berlin.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was set up to prevent Soviet expansion.
- The Warsaw Pact was a military alliance of satellite states aimed to counter NATO.
- 200,000 Hungarians became refugees in 1956, showing Khrushchev's control of the USSR.



Key individuals

Clement Attlee *British Prime Minister (1945-51) who replaced Churchill.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt *US President (1933-45) & had a good relationship with Stalin.*

Winston Churchill *British Prime Minister (1940-45) who was suspicious of Stalin.*

Josef Stalin *Communist leader of the USSR (1924-53).*

Nikita Khrushchev *Leader of the USSR (1953-64) who replaced Stalin.*

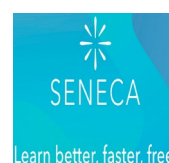
Josip Tito *President of Yugoslavia (1953-80) who was expelled from Cominform.*

Imre Nagy *Communist politician who led the Hungarian Uprising, 1956.*

Harry S. Truman *US President (1945-53) & wanted to prevent a communist Europe.*



Further resources





Key dates

<u>May 1960</u> <i>Paris Summit meeting between Eisenhower & Khrushchev</i>	<u>April 1961</u> <i>Bay of Pigs Invasion ends in failure by the US trained forces</i>	<u>June 1961</u> <i>Vienna Summit meeting between JFK and Khrushchev</i>	<u>August 1961</u> <i>Construction of the Berlin Wall begins overnight on the 13th</i>
<u>October 1962</u> <i>Cuban Missile Crisis - 13 days of imminent nuclear threat</i>	<u>June 1963</u> <i>Hotline Agreement creates a direct line to Moscow from the US</i>	<u>June 1963</u> <i>JFK visits Berlin, giving the famous 'Ich bin ein Berliner' speech</i>	<u>July 1968</u> <i>Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty signed</i>



Key terms

Arsenal	<i>A collection of weapons and military equipment.</i>	Non-Proliferation	<i>the prevention of an increase or spread of something, e.g. nuclear weapons.</i>
CIA	<i>Central Intelligence Agency; a US intelligence agency.</i>	Revolution	<i>A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.</i>
Collectivisation	<i>The joining of private industries so that they are controlled by the community or by the state.</i>	Summit	<i>A meeting between heads of government.</i>
ICBM	<i>Intercontinental Ballistic Missile with a range greater than 5,500 kilometres/3,400 miles.</i>	Ultimatum	<i>A final demand, the rejection of which will result in retaliation or a breakdown in relations.</i>



Key knowledge & factors



- 1945-61 saw 3.5 million East Germans migrated West, known as the 'Brain Drain'.
- The Paris Summit meeting failed due to a US U-2 spy plane being spotted by the USSR.
- Initially 30 miles of barbed wire went through Berlin; became 75 miles of concrete around.
- 1400 Cuban exiles aimed to cause an anti-Communist uprising at the Bay of Pigs.
- Kennedy withdrew air support from the Bay of Pigs & La Brigada were defeated in 2 days.
- Cuban Missile Crisis began after a US spy plane saw the building of USSR missile bases.
- Prague Spring reforms (April 1968) allowed freedom of speech, democracy & economy.
- Brezhnev Doctrine (1968) justified use of military force and authority over the Eastern Bloc.



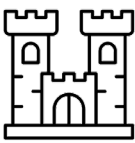
Key individuals

Leonid Brezhnev	<i>Leader of the USSR (1964-82) who replaced Khrushchev.</i>	John F. Kennedy	<i>The youngest US President (1961-63), assassinated whilst in office.</i>
Fidel Castro	<i>Cuban revolutionary and leader of Cuba (1959 to 2008).</i>	Nikita Khrushchev	<i>Leader of the USSR (1953-64) who replaced Stalin.</i>
Alexander Dubček	<i>Reformist Czech President (1968-9), created the 'Prague Springs'.</i>	La Brigada	<i>Cuban-exile invasion force trained by the US to remove Castro.</i>
Lyndon B Johnson	<i>US President (1963-69) after the assassination of JFK.</i>	Antonín Novotný	<i>Communist President of Czechoslovakia (1957 to 1968).</i>



Further resources





Key dates

<p><u>May 1972</u> SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) negotiations begin</p>	<p><u>July 1975</u> Helsinki Accords aimed to reduce tension between US/USSR</p>	<p><u>December 1979</u> Soviet invasion of Afghanistan begins</p>	<p><u>March 1983</u> Reagan announces SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative/'Star Wars')</p>
<p><u>November 1985</u> Geneva Summit sees Reagan & Gorbachev meet for the first time</p>	<p><u>June 1987</u> Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty bans long-range missiles</p>	<p><u>November 1989</u> Collapse of the Berlin Wall begins after a German protest</p>	<p><u>December 1991</u> Collapse of the Soviet Union & Gorbachev's resignation</p>



Key terms

<p>Accord</p>	<p><i>An official agreement or treaty.</i></p>	<p>Glasnost</p>	<p><i>Soviet policy which encouraged openness.</i></p>
<p>Carter Doctrine</p>	<p><i>Announcement that force will be used to protect US interests in the Gulf.</i></p>	<p>Guerilla</p>	<p><i>Fighting in small groups of irregular soldiers against larger regular forces.</i></p>
<p>Détente</p>	<p><i>Attempt to reduce tensions between the US & USSR.</i></p>	<p>Perestroika</p>	<p><i>Soviet policy and practice of restructuring the economic and political system</i></p>
<p>Disarmament</p>	<p><i>To withdraw, reduce or abolish weapons or force.</i></p>	<p>Resignation</p>	<p><i>The formal act of leaving or quitting one's office or position.</i></p>



Key knowledge & factors



- The 1970's saw a period of détente with SALT 1 signed, limiting weapons.
- The Helsinki Accords were signed by 33 nations, promoting cooperation & human rights.
- The Olympic Boycotts & Carter Doctrine marked the end of détente after Afghanistan.
- The 'Second Cold War' is Reagan's emphasis of defeating communism & SDI plans.
- Between 1982-84, the USSR had 4 leaders, causing an unstable period of leadership.
- Gorbachev introduced a new style of Soviet rule, shown through policies of glasnost & perestroika
- The Sinatra Doctrine loosened USSR control, leading to the collapse of the Berlin Wall.
- The collapse of the Soviet Union brought an end to the Warsaw Pact and therefore the Cold War.



Key individuals

<p>Hafizullah Amin</p>	<p><i>Afghan communist head of state (Sept 1979-Dec 1979).</i></p>	<p>Gerald Ford</p>	<p><i>US President (1974-77) who replaced Nixon.</i></p>
<p>Yuri Andropov</p>	<p><i>Leader of the USSR (1982-84) who replaced Brezhnev.</i></p>	<p>Mikhail Gorbachev</p>	<p><i>Leader of the USSR (1984-91) who replaced Andropov/Chernenko.</i></p>
<p>Leonid Brezhnev</p>	<p><i>Leader of the USSR (1964-82) who replaced Khrushchev.</i></p>	<p>Babrak Kamal</p>	<p><i>Afghan communist revolutionary & head of state (1979-86).</i></p>
<p>George Bush</p>	<p><i>US President (1989-93) who replaced Reagan.</i></p>	<p>Richard Nixon</p>	<p><i>US President (1969-74) who replaced Johnson.</i></p>
<p>Jimmy Carter</p>	<p><i>US President (1977-81) who replaced Ford.</i></p>	<p>Ronald Reagan</p>	<p><i>US President (1981-89) who replaced Carter.</i></p>



Further resources

