A world divided:

**Superpower Relations** 1943-1972

Name: ____________________________________________

Teacher: ____________________________ Form: _______
Edexcel IGCSE

A world divided: Superpower Relations 1945 - 1962

. Reasons for the Cold War
Rivalry between the Soviet Union & the West
Differences during the WWII - Tehran, Yalta & Potsdam conferences
Soviet Union & Eastern Europe & attitudes of Stalin & Truman

. Early developments in the Cold War, 1945 - 1949
Churchill & Iron Curtain - Soviets expansion in Europe
Division of Germany & Berlin Crisis 1948-9 & the formation of NATO
Creation of two Germanys

. The Cold War in the 1950s
Korean War & formation of the Warsaw Pact
Khrushchev: De-salinisation & Peaceful Co-existence
Hungarian Crisis: causes & consequences
Nuclear Arms Race

. Three crises: Berlin, Cuba & Czechoslovakia
U2 Incident & Paris Peace Summit
Construction of the Berlin Wall: reasons, events & effects
Castro & Bay of Pigs & Cuban Missile Crisis: reasons, events & effects
Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia: causes, events & consequences

. The Thaw & moves towards Detente, 1963-72
The thaw: consequences of CMC 'Hotline', Nuclear treaties
Reasons for Detente
SALT talks & treaty. The situation of Detente in 1972
### Recommended media

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#### Recommended documentaries and films:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documentary/Film</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CNN's classic 24 part documentary series</strong></td>
<td>Covers the Cold War including all the key events in the period 1945-62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection of US propaganda films</strong></td>
<td>Designed to calm people in the event of a nuclear war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprehensive look at the Space during the Cold War</strong></td>
<td>Starting in Germany in WWII, through to the intense rivalry of the 1950s and 1960s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excellent dramatisation of the Cuban Missile Crisis</strong></td>
<td>Good atmospheric drama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cold War spy swap for U2 pilot Gary Powers</strong></td>
<td>Graphic account of the US marine training camp and the ensuing street fighting in Hue, Vietnam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Check suitability before viewing any of the media.
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Reasons for the Cold War: Ideology

**COLD WAR**
Fight over ideas after WWII between USA & USSR. Both superpowers wanted to influence other countries and have them on their side.

**After 1917**
In 1917 the Tsar (King) of Russia was killed during the communist revolution. In 1921 some countries (USA, UK, France) supported the Whites in the Russian civil war, against the communist Reds. The communists won and Stalin became their leader. He was very strong & killed millions of people he thought were against him during the purges in the 1930s.

**Friends during WWII**
The USA & USSR were allies during World War II. They teamed up to fight against Hitler & the Nazis. Hitler & Stalin signed the Nazi Soviet Pact agreeing not to fight, but Hitler invaded Russia in 1941. Russia lost millions of soldiers fighting Germany.

**Rivals after WWII**
When the war ended in 1945 the USA & USSR became rivals to be the world’s strongest ‘superpower’ - the most powerful country in the world.

**Mistrust**
Both countries did not totally trust each other during or after the war.

**Superpower Rivalry: Ideology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capitalism</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make money</td>
<td>People have the right to own their own business &amp; make as much money as they can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>People have the right to speak freely, own land etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elections</td>
<td>People have the right to vote and choose their own representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich &amp; Poor</td>
<td>Gap between rich &amp; poor. Millionaires &amp; people with nothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communism | Dictatorship**

| Make money | Work hard for the good of everyone, not for yourself. No one owns their own business. |
| Freedom | People have limited freedoms as the government controls newspapers, TV etc |
| Elections | People can only choose from communists. Not ‘free’ elections. |
| Rich & Poor | Communist believe in not having a big gap between rich & poor. People do different jobs because they enjoy them, not for the money |

During the Cold War both sides used propaganda to promote themselves and make the other side look bad.
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Reasons for the Cold War: Ideology

Superpower Rivalry: Ideology - quiz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  USSR &amp; USA were allies (friends) during World War 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2  In 1921 the USA fought against the communists in Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>3  The USSR &amp; USA signed the Pact of Steel in 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>4  The USSR &amp; USA developed the atomic bomb together in the 1940s</td>
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<tr>
<td>5  The USA is a democracy</td>
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<td>6  The USSR is a democracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>7  The communist party is the largest party in the USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>8  The USA believes in free speech</td>
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<tr>
<td>9  The USSR provides free education and health care for its people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 The USA provides free education and health care for its people</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 There was mistrust between the USA &amp; USSR after World War 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 The USA encourages people to work hard to make themselves rich</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 The USSR government controls TV, newspapers etc</td>
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</tr>
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<td>14 Stalin was the USSR’s leader during World War 2</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>15 Kennedy was the leader of the USA during World War 2</td>
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</table>
Superpower Rivalry: Ideology

Clues Across

1 Capitalism
4 Revolution
6  
7 Stalin
8  
12 Land
13 Mistrust
14 Superpowers
15 Whites

Clues Down

1 Communism
2 Tsar
3  
5 Nazi Soviet pact
9 Elections
10  
11 Nazis
14  
GCSE History channel: Cold War IT'S HISTORY: Origins of the Cold War

Notes:
**World War II Conferences**

**Tehran Conference** November 1943
- Agreement
  - Germany: Operation Overlord (D-Day) approved, work closely together to defeat Germany, Germans to return from Eastern Europe.
  - Turkey: get Turkey on their side against Germany.
- Tensions
  - Germany: Stalin wanted to kill German officers so they could not start another war.

**Yalta Conference** February 1945
- Agreement
  - Germany: Nazi party banned, equipment taken as reparations, Germans to return from Eastern Europe.
  - Poland: free elections, USSR to fight Japan, United Nations to replace League.
- Tensions
  - Poland: USSR wanted Poland's borders moved, wanting Polish land, USSR wanted Eastern European countries to be under their 'sphere of influence'.

**Potsdam Conference** July 1945
- Agreement
  - Germany: borders agreed.
  - Vietnam: agreed to divide into North & South.
- Tensions
  - Poland: Polish leaders imprisoned & communists take over.

By 1944 the Allies - USA, USSR, UK etc were beating Hitler’s army. It was just a case of when they would win and Germany surrender.

**The War: Eastern Front**
- Stalin's army had been fighting since 1941 when the Germans attacked Russia.
- The fighting was very difficult & millions of Russians had died.
- The Russian army - the Red Army had pushed the Germans out of Russia & by 1945 had taken over Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and eastern Germany.

**Western Front**
- The USA & UK (plus others) attacked the Germans from the west in France (D-Day).
- They pushed the Germans back through France, Belgium & Holland & Western Germany.

**Meetings - Conferences**
- Both the USA & USSR were thinking about what would happen after the war.
- Both countries wanted to be the most powerful.
- The leaders had meetings (conferences) to discuss Europe after the war.

**Mistrust**
- During the meetings everything seemed fine, but everybody was keeping things from each other. They did not trust each other.

With new leaders from USA and Britain, Stalin had the advantage in negotiations having been at Yalta.
World War II Conferences

Decide for each statement if it applies to:
the Tehran, Yalta or Potsdam conference

  Operation Overlord approved

  Nazi Party banned

  Poland's borders agreed

  Get Turkey on the side of the Allies

  USSR to fight with USA against Japan

  USA not tell USSR about the atomic bomb

  Stalin wanted to kill all German officers

  Polish leaders imprisoned

  United Nations to replace the League of Nations

  Germany split into 4 zones

  Agreed to divide Vietnam

  USSR wanted Poland's borders changed

  Germany to pay reparations

  Communists take over in Poland
**World War II Conferences**

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**Reasons for the Cold War: Differences in WWII**

- Communists believe in everyone working for themselves
- In communist Russia there were open & free elections every year
- In the USA everyone has the right to 'freedom of speech'
- Communist governments control newspapers and television
- Both the USSR & USA were 'superpowers' after WWII
- In Russia people worked for the good of everyone not for themselves
- The USA, UK and many other countries were against Russia when it became communist in 1917
- Communists believed in private business
- Russia attacked Germany from the East & the USA from the West
- Russia lost millions of soldiers during WWII
- The USA told Russia it was developing the atomic bomb
- The USA, UK & Russia agreed on most things at the conferences
- At Yalta Russia agreed that Poland would be a free country after the war
- At Yalta it was agreed that only Russia would control Germany after the war
- At Yalta Russia agreed to help the USA fight Japan
- At Potsdam everyone agreed the Nazi leaders should be punished
- Russia's Tsar was killed by communists
- Stalin attended all the conferences
- Russia lied about what it would do with Poland
- All countries trusted each other at the conferences
a world divided

Key parts of the conferences:

<table>
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<th>Germany</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Disagreement:</td>
<td>Disagreement:</td>
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Mistrust
Two reasons why the USA & USSR did not trust each other

1. 
2. 

Exam style question

b. (4 marks)

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the USSR of the Yalta (or Potsdam) Conference
2c World War II Conferences: key issues

Ranking of tensions from the conferences
**Dropping of the atomic bomb**

**Decision for President Truman: invade or bomb?**

**Invade** (Operation Downfall)

USA could continue bombing cities before invading Japan. President Truman estimated an invasion would cost up to 1 million casualties. He feared the the Japanese military would never surrender.

**Atomic bomb**

Considered a demonstration bombing to show the Japanese the power. Decided not to show to keep element of surprise. Targets were selected. Hoped after one atomic bomb drop Japan would surrender, therefore casualties less than invasion.

**Use atomic bomb**

‘Little Boy’ dropped on **Hiroshima** on 6th August 1945

‘Fat Man’ dropped on **Nagasaki** on 9th August 1945

**First atomic bomb**

**Hiroshima**

Killed 90,000 - 150,000 +

Many died months after 70% of city destroyed

Japanese govt. gave no public response about bomb & continued the war.

**Second atomic bomb**

**Nagasaki**

40,000 - 80,000 killed

Many died months after Damage restricted by hillsides around Nagasaki

**Japan surrendered**

USSR declared war on Japan on 5th Aug & attacked Japanese in China

15th Aug Japan surrendered

Emperor Hirohito 3 reasons:

. defences not ready
. Ise Shrine would be destroyed
. atomic bomb kill many civilians

2nd Sept: formal surrender

**Aftermath**

Popular in the USA where Japanese were portrayed as inhuman

US censorship meant US media were banned from showing the effects of the bomb

**Japan’s occupation**

General MacArthur led occupation of Japan after the surrender

300,000+ US soldiers in Japan plus billions of dollars of aid

Organised food distribution for starving population

Aims:

. Demilitarise Japan
. Make Japan capitalist & pro USA

Occupied until 1951
**World War II Conferences**

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Conferences & Dropping of the atomic bomb

Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Yalta conference

ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Potsdam conference

iii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why were there tensions between USSR & the allies at the conferences

ii. Why did the USA drop two atomic bombs on Japan in 1945?

iii. Why did the USA occupy Japan after WWII?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

"The conferences were dominated by Stalin. He had a plan from the start and had no intention of giving in to the Allies. He knew his armies would occupy Eastern Europe therefore he could do what he liked after 1945.

Source: modern text book

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union changed after the conferences in 1945

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

"Thus, we [Soviet Intelligence] were able to determine that the United States was not prepared for a nuclear war with the Soviet Union at the end of the 1940s or even in the early 1950s.

Source: Pavel Sudoplatov, Deputy Chief of Soviet Intelligence

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union did not change after the use of atomic weapons on Japan"
6: A divided world: Superpower Relations, 1943 - 72

Notes:

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GCSE History channel
Cold War: IT'S HISTORY: Iron Curtain has descended
Cold War: CNN Part 2 - Iron Curtain
Tensions between the USA & USSR

1. **Iron Curtain Speech**
   - Churchill made a speech in the USA saying:
     - Communism was against democracy & freedoms
     - Stalin wanted to spread communism around the world
   - Stalin replied saying:
     - Churchill was trying to start a war
     - Eastern Europe wanted communism

2. **Atomic Bomb**
   - USA secretly built the atomic bomb
     - Stalin angry he was not told about the bomb
     - Stalin feared USA might use bomb on USSR
     - Stalin ordered a bomb to be built

3. **Germany**
   - Germany caused lots of disagreements
   - Reparations:
     - USA said USSR went against agreements
   - Rebuilding Germany:
     - USA wanted to rebuild Germany
     - USSR wanted to keep Germany weak
   - Democracy:
     - USA wanted free & open elections in Germany
     - USSR did not want free & open elections

4. **Eastern Europe**
   - Eastern Europe under Stalin’s control
     - USSR controlled Eastern European countries
     - People not allowed to elect their own leaders
     - USA concerned, but could do nothing unless they went to war with the USSR

5. **Telegrams 1946**
   - Long telegram from US Embassy in Moscow
     - USSR was building up its military for war against USA
     - Stalin wanted to destroy capitalism
   - Novikov telegram from USSR Embassy in USA
     - USA not into co-operation with USSR
     - USA wanted to dominate the world
     - USA was preparing for war against USSR

Both believed each other was preparing for war
Wartime ‘Grand Alliance’ was over
**A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72**

*Reasons for the Cold War: Tensions after WWII*

### Tensions between the USA & USSR

**Ranking**

Below are some of the reasons why there were tensions between the USA & the USSR. Rank them according to importance & explain your rank.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union worsened in the years 1945 - 46.
5

5.1 A war of beliefs

**USA**

**TRUMAN** believed:

- USSR believed in “World Communism” - trying to spread communism around the world
- USSR was trying to stop democracy in Eastern Europe
- USSR was against freedom
- USSR was stopping the United Nations from doing good things by using its veto

**USSR**

**STALIN** believed:

- USA & capitalism was greedy & its people selfish
- USA was using its threat of using the atomic bombs to bully other countries
- USA was trying to spread capitalism across the world

5.2 National Security Act 1947

Established:

- Department of Defence
- National Security Council
- Criminal Intelligence Agency (CIA)

**Truman Doctrine**

**Containment**

USA giving money and military help to countries to fight communism

**Domino Theory**

Greece & Turkey got money from the USA to fight communists.

USA was scared if one country went communist its neighbour might go communist and then spread everywhere.

5.3

Stalin concerned about USA’s influence in Europe.

Saw USA dividing Europe: Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan

**USSR’s response**

**Comecon (1949-1991)**

Council Mutual Economic Assistance

- Eastern European countries help each other economically - to rival the USA’s Marshall Plan

**Com-inform (1947-56)**

- link all communist countries around the world to share ideas & actions
- to strengthen communism

Previously USA had adopted a policy of ‘isolationism’.

Now Truman now decided that USSR’s expansion in Europe had to be stopped.
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949


1. According to Truman the USSR was against ________________ .
2. According to Stalin the USA was ____________ and its people _______________ .
3. Stalin was concerned about the USA’s influence in ________________ .
4. Before the Truman Doctrine the USA had adopted a policy of ________________ .
5. Greece & Turkey were given ______________ to fight the ________________ .
6. The ________________ _______________ Act established the Defence Dept & the CIA.
7. Truman said the world in 1949 was divided between a ______ USA & a ______ ________ USSR.
8. USA was ____________ if one country went communist its neighbours would follow.
9. Stalin established ________________ in 1947 to link communists together to share ideas.
10. The USA was committed to the policy of ________________ for the next 40 years.
11. ________________ was set up to provide economic support to other communist countries.
12. Stalin said the USA was using the threat of ________________ ____________ to bully others.
13. Truman claimed the USSR was using its ________________ in the UN to stop world peace.
14. Truman said the the USSR’s expansion in ________________ had to be stopped.
15. COMECON was the USSR’s answer to the USA’s ________________ _________.

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### A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

**Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949**

#### 5a

**Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .**

1. According to Truman the USSR was against ___________ .
   - freedom
   - communism

2. According to Stalin the USA was ___________ and its people ___________.
   - greedy
   - sharing
   - selfish
   - selfless

3. Stalin was concerned about the USA’s influence in ___________.
   - USSR
   - Europe

4. Before the Truman Doctrine the USA had adopted a policy of ___________.
   - involvement
   - isolationism

5. Greece & Turkey were given ___________ to fight the ___________.
   - tanks
   - money
   - communists
   - Royalists

6. The ___________ Act established the Defence Dept & the CIA.
   - National Security
   - International Security

7. Truman said the world in 1949 was divided between a ___________ USA & a _________ _________ USSR.
   - free
   - rich
   - not free
   - not rich

8. USA was ___________ if one country went communist its neighbours would follow.
   - happy
   - worried

9. Stalin established ___________ in 1947 to link communists together to share ideas.
   - com-inform
   - Comecon

10. The USA was committed to the policy of ___________ for the next 40 years.
    - isolationism
    - containment

11. ___________ was set up to provide economic support to other communist countries.
    - cominform
    - comecon

12. Stalin said the USA was using the threat of ___________ to bully others.
    - economic sanctions
    - nuclear weapons

13. Truman claimed the USSR was using its ___________ in the UN to stop world peace.
    - veto
    - influence

14. Truman said the the USSR’s expansion in ___________ had to be stopped.
    - Europe
    - Asia

15. COMECON was the USSR’s answer to the USA’s ___________.
    - Warsaw Pact
    - Marshall Plan
Explain the advantages & disadvantages of the US policy of CONTAINMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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</table>

Crossword

Complete the crossword using the clues given

**CLUES**

ACROSS
1. Policy to stop the spread of communism
3. Name of US aid programme
5. Name of communist economic organisation
6. Formed in USA in 1947
7. Given to help stop the spread of communism

DOWN
1. Organisation linking communist countries
2. US president
4. Theory based on countries becoming communist

5c Crossword  Complete the crossword using the clues given
5d Mix & Match

Match a statement with the its meaning

**TRUMAN DOCTRINE**
USA giving money and military help to countries to fight communism became known as ....

**USSR**
USA was scared if one country went communist its neighbour might go communist and then spread everywhere.

**COMINFORM**
The USA support people who were against being taken over by other people (communists)

**USA**
USSR linked communists together from around the world

**CONTAINMENT**
Was stopping democracy in Eastern Europe

**USSR**
Was using its threat of using atomic bombs to bully other countries

**USA**
Trying to spread communism across the world

**DOMINO THEORY**
Was a greedy system and its people selfish
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

USA giving money and military help to countries to fight communism became known as **CONTAINMENT**

Consequences:
- Truman said world was now divided:
  - free = USA
  - not free = USSR
- USA was now committed to CONTAINMENT (and for the next 40 years)
- Greece & Turkey got money from the USA to fight communists.
- USA was scared if one country went communist its neighbour might go communist and then spread everywhere. This is the **DOMINO THEORY**
- USSR set up COMECON (1949-1991)
- Council Mutual Economic Assistance
- support each other economically,
- after Stalin stopped Eastern European countries from receiving Marshall Aid
- COMINFORM (1947 - 56)
- linking communists together from around the world, co-ordinating ideas & actions
- TRUMAN DOCTRINE
  - The USA support people who were against communists (in different ways)
  - SOVIET RESPONSE
    - Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan, a US plan to divide Europe & extend US influence in Europe

---

**WORDSEARCH**

```
TRUMANANDOCR NINEFL
NBMOBCIMOTAPORL
ESTWUOPYSSRK E I
MROFNIOMICIPA EODH
NOMHENESAHRSMYHC
IPOSHILSRUODONER
ALRCOLAI CDS TCP U
TAEHKALFOGRYAMNO
NAMURTZDMEDNHRBD
O T EV EST TESOCGEIE
CEPAFREEDOMOIGAM
TDOMINTHEORYILL
DEMCRJPPLDCPECQLM
```

1. US President’s policy: ________________ ______________
2. USA people or countries fight against Communism: ________________
3. US President in 1946: _________
4. Linking of communist countries around the world: ________________
5. Use this to stop actions (resolutions) in the United Nations: ______
6. US President said USSR was stopping this in Europe: ________________
7. Leader of USSR: ________________
8. This US invention was kept secret from Stalin and the Russians: ___________ ___________
9. USA said USSR was trying to spread this around the world: ________________
10. USA said USSR was against this ________________
11. USA scared if one country turned communist then the next would turn communist too ___________ ___________
12. Germany had to pay this after the war: ________________
13. Name of person who gave Iron Curtain Speech: ________________
14. Communists answer to the Marshall Plan: ________________
15. Country divided after WWII: ________________
Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Truman’s views on communism

ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of Stalin’s views on the USA

iii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Truman Doctrine

iv. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the policy of containment

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why did the USA introduce the Truman Doctrine?

ii. Why did the Soviet Union start COMECON?

iii. Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over the introduction of the Truman Doctrine?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

President Truman’s message to Congress is a threat to the principles of the United Nations. The US needs to serve the interests of its huge business corporations, which are out for world domination. The USA is trying to establish its control over Greece and Turkey by means of ‘dollar diplomacy’. The Soviet Union accused Truman of talking “nonsense” about the dangers of Soviet expansion whilst taking them over when pretending to provide aid to them.

Source: Moscow news 1948

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union worsened after the introduction of the Truman Doctrine
USA

USA boomed economically after the World War II. GI Bill of Rights Act, gave returning soldiers opportunities to start businesses, go to college etc. Most Americans saw their country as the dominate country in the world, economically & militarily after WWII. USA’s nuclear weapons gave its people confidence in their country. They felt safe.

USSR

USSR was a main battlefield during WWII. A lot of the infrastructure was destroyed. It needed rebuilding. Millions of people, displaced & homeless. Took control of Eastern Europe to use a ‘buffer zone’, to feel safe.

Western Europe suffered lots of damage and was tired of war. It had little money to rebuild.

CONTAINMENT

Communism in Greece & Turkey

British helped Greek govt. fight communists, but British had no money. Then USSR threatened Turkey so USA became involved:

President Truman’s decision to aid Greece & Turkey was based on:

- USSR not withdrawing from northern Italy when they said
- USSR trying to force Turkey into giving them a base
- USSR trying to get oil concessions from Iran
Examples of Marshall Plan Aid
The following are a few examples of specific programmes:

- Paid $16.8 million to transport private voluntary relief packages from Americans to Europe.
- Funded building of a new wharf (port) in North Borneo to help that British colony export rubber.
- Assisted in building railroads and water systems in French North Africa.
- $50 million for medicine to stop tuberculosis.
- Technical assistance program: over 3,000 Europeans made six-month visits to various U.S. industries to learn new techniques; there was a similar program in agriculture.
- The Ford Motor Co. in Britain received funds to replace machine tools needed to produce cars, trucks & tractors for export.
- The Otis Elevator Company (U.S.) helped to modernize British factories.
- The French aircraft industry was able to purchase (buy) propellers for the aircraft it is producing.
- An alcohol production plant in Scotland was granted $6.5 million, thereby reducing Britain’s need to import alcohol and facilitating plastic, pharmaceutical, and rayon production.

Marshall Plan 1948
USA helped Europe rebuild after WWII

**USA sent:**
- grants & loans
- equipment
- goods

**USA got:**
- countries to buy their goods
- chance to invest in Europe
- allegiance from European countries so less likely to become communist

**Consequences**
- Western Europe not become communist
- Europe start trading again - good for Europe & USA
- Europe became divided between: East & West (Iron Curtain)
- Stalin said Marshall Plan was to control W.Europe

**USSR response:** USA trying to influence Europe & gain

**USA: total loans and grants $12 billion +**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>$3,300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$2,300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>$1,450,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$1,130,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$777,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$458,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aid given on a per capita basis:
- more for Allies
- less for those who were neutral or on losing side

**Exact figures of Marshall Plan not agreed**
1. Introduced in 1948 to help Europe: ______________  ________
2. A law which help US soldiers after WWII: _____ of _______  ____
3. Country supported financially by Britain: _______________
4. Leader who said Marshall Plan was a USA plot to take over Europe: __________
5. Country who received the most money from the Marshall plan: ________________
6. Company that helped modernise British factories: ______
7. Place where money was used to build railroads and water systems: __________  __________
8. Where a new wharf was built to help the British rubber industry: __________   ___________
9. French aircraft industry was able to buy these: ______________
10. Name of European divide by East & West : __________  ______________
11. USA wanted this from lending & helping European countries: _________________
12. Stalin wanted a port in this country: _______________
13. This factory was built in Scotland to produce this: ________________
14. US company that helped the British car industry: ________
15. Type of weapon which gave the US the belief that they were the greatest superpower: _________________
Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of containment in Greece

ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Marshall Plan

iii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Truman Doctrine

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why did the USA introduce the Marshall Plan?

ii. Why did the Stalin reject the Marshall Plan for the communist states in Eastern Europe?

iii. Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over Greece & Turkey?

iv. Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over the Marshall Plan?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov walks out of a meeting with representatives of the British and French governments, signalling the Soviet Union’s rejection of the Marshall Plan. Molotov’s action indicated that Cold War frictions between the United States and Russia were intensifying.

Source: history.com

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union worsened after the introduction of the Marshall Plan.
Notes:

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A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

**USSR controls Eastern Europe**

**Why did Stalin control Eastern Europe?**

- **Buffer zone**
  Eastern European countries to act as a military 'buffer zone' between Germany and the USSR.

- **Power vacuum**
  With the end of German rule many countries lacked government & law & order.

- **Red Army**
  With the Red Army in Eastern European countries Stalin knew there was little the West could do to get him out - except by using atomic bombs.

---

**Step 1**
Communists in many Eastern European countries fight the Nazis in WWII

**Step 2**
Red Army in Eastern

**Step 3**
Communists welcome the Red Army

**Step 4**
Communist parties across Eastern Europe seek help from the USSR

**Step 5**
Communists & non communists form governments

**Step 6**
Communists (with help from the USSR) remove non communists: threats, vote fixing, etc.

---

**Case Study: Czechoslovakia**

**World War II**
During World War II, the Germans invaded Czechoslovakia. Then the Soviet Red Army pushed the Germans out of Czech & other Eastern European countries.

**Elections (1946)**
The Czech communists (KSC) got 38% of the vote. President Edvard Benes, allowed some communists in the government ministries e.g. police, military, education & propaganda.

**Communists**
The communists became unpopular in Czechoslovakia. The police - headed by a communist - were hated. Farmers were scared of the idea of collectivisation. Communists feared they would lose the election in 1948. The police became communist with non-communists sacked. Communists started to arm themselves, preparing for civil war.

**Soviet intervention (Feb 1948)**
The Red Army was at the border of Czechoslovakia. President Benes choose a communist government to avoid the Red Army invading. Many people were arrested, others fled the country. Benes resigned in June & was found dead in September.

---

**Case Study: Poland**

**World War II**
During World War II, Poland's leaders set-up a government in London.

1944
The Polish 'Home Army' attacks the German army, whilst the Red Army watches, knowing the 'Home Army' would be weakened.
Red Army then invades Poland & defeats the German army.

**Yalta Conference (1945)**
Stalin agrees to have non-communists in the Polish government.

**Polish government**
Communist & non-communists formed a government. Non-communists are arrested & show trials started. Many people left the country.

**Elections (1947)**
Only communists could campaign properly. The communists won 80% of the vote. The result was big fraud: often votes were not even counted but results sent; non-communist votes destroyed; ballot boxes were switched with prefixed votes inside.
a world divided

USSR controls Eastern Europe

Rearrange the statements into the correct order or link the statement with the step

Step 6
Red Army is in Eastern European countries at the end of WW2

Step 5
Communists join non communists in government

Step 4
Communists, in many Eastern European countries fight against the German Nazis in WW2

Step 3
Communists in many Eastern European countries welcome the Red Army

Step 2
Communists, with help from the USSR start to remove non communists: threats, vote fixing, imprisonment etc

Step 1
Communists look to USSR for help

8b Case study: Czechoslovakia (underline the wrong/incorrect words/parts to the story)
During World War II, the French invaded Czechoslovakia. The Soviet army then defeated the German armies in Eastern Europe. After World War I, the communists won the election with a majority of votes. President Denes gave the communists all the different ministries. The communists were popular in Czechoslovakia, but they feared they might lose the 1948 election. The country was close to civil war. The Red Army invaded Czechoslovakia and the communists came to power. The President ruled for the next 5 years.

Case study: Poland (underline the wrong/incorrect parts to the story)
During World War I, Poland’s leaders lived in London. The Polish ‘Home Army’ attacked the Germans with the help of the Red Army. Stalin supports democratic elections and is happy for non communists to rule in Poland. Communists and non-communists campaigned hard and fairly to win the election of 1947. The results showed 80% of the people voted communists. This was expected and everyone accepted the result which was fair.
**Question**  b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Poland becoming communist

ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Czechoslovakia becoming communist

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**Question**  c. (8 marks)

i. Why did the Soviet Union gain control of Eastern Europe so easily?

ii. Why did the USA do nothing to stop Stalin taking control over Eastern Europe after WW2?

iii. Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over Stalin’s control of Eastern Europe?

---

**Question**  d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

> Stalin only had one plan with regards to Eastern Europe, he was going to control it to, to create a buffer zone after three invasions since Napoleon. With his Red Army in situ there was little the USA could do about it, short of a full scale World War 3 - Stalin knew this and acted accordingly.

**Source: modern history school book**

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union worsened after Eastern Europe came under the Soviet sphere of influence.
YouTube GCSE History channel
Cold War: History File - Berlin Airlift
Cold War: CNN Cold War Part 4 - Berlin Airlift
Cold War: American Experience - Berlin Airlift

Notes:
**Situation in Germany after 1945**
- USA & USSR agreed:
  - Germany & Berlin divided into four zones: USA / France / UK / USSR
  - Keep Germany as one country & have free elections
  - No Nazis allowed in

**Problems for USSR**
- USSR against Marshall Plan
  - wanted to keep Germany weak
  - Fears a strong Germany
  - Thought Berlin should not be part controlled by USA/UK/France

**Problems for USA**
- USSR not allow democracy in its German zones
- USSR control entry into Berlin
- USSR not trade with other zones

**June 1948**
- USA / France / UK joined their zones to form one country
- 23rd June allies introduced a new currency 'DeutscheMark'
- 24th June Stalin ordered West Berlin to be cut-off - blockaded

Allies had a choice: give up on West Berlin or supply it from the air

The Berlin Airlift began on 26th June 1948

**Airlift Facts**
- Start: 26th June 1948
- Finish: 12 May 1949
- Needed to supply 2 million people with everything they needed to live.
- Around 277,000 flights
  - Flight crews, not get out in Berlin - unloaded the planes then took off straight away.
  - Only 12 crashes, killing 31
- 2.3 million tons of supplies
  - 65% of cargo was coal
  - Candy Bombers
    - Crews threw sweets out of the planes to children
  - Soviets harassed the planes but did not risk shooting down a plane.

**Consequences**
- Allies looked strong, Stalin weaker by ‘giving in’
- Germany was divided into two (until 1990):
  - Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
  - Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany)

In 1949, the Allies set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) as a military alliance to counter the threat of Soviet Russia.

The Iron Curtain became reality, East Germany had own currency ‘Ostmark’

The Cold War was established, the Arms Race began
Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

**Alliances**

**NATO**
- 1949
- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- **Reasons:**
  - USSR controlled Eastern Europe
  - Western European countries feared the USSR
  - USSR was more powerful than all the Western European countries combined
  - USA was concerned about USSR in Eastern Europe and the Berlin blockade
- **Aim:** NATO fight only if attacked - attack on one an attack on all

**Warsaw Pact**
- 1955
- **Reasons:**
  - USSR saw NATO as an aggressive alliance set-up to destroy communism
  - Set-up when West Germany joined NATO in 1952
- **Aim:** Members to support each other if attacked. USST control the alliance

**Warsaw Pact**
- USSR
- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Romania

NATO was generally ahead in the nuclear arms race but behind in conventional forces

Warsaw Pact had more conventional forces than NATO, but was behind in the nuclear arms race
Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the formation of NATO.

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why was NATO formed?

ii. Why was the Warsaw Pact formed?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

“People of this world, look upon this city and see that you should not and cannot abandon this city and this people.”

Source: Ernst Reuter, Mayor of West Berlin during the Berlin blockade, September 9, 1948

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why there was a crisis over Berlin in 1948?
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

Nuclear Arms Race

Why was there a nuclear arms race?

Deterrence

The aim was to stop your enemy from attacking you, by showing you could fight back and destroy them - retaliate. It was called MAD - Mutually Assured Destruction.

No one could win in a nuclear war, the risk of launching nuclear weapons was huge, including by accident

Superpower

Both countries wanted to have the best weapons in case there was a war: both countries were making:
- new and more powerful weapons
- more of each type of weapon

Cost

It was cheaper to build nuclear weapons than have large armies.

Background

Manhattan Project

Secret research & development project to build an atomic bomb approved by President Roosevelt in Oct. 1941.

US & British scientists tested the first bomb in July 1945.

Atomic diplomacy

- Truman hoped to get concessions out of Stalin whilst USA was superior in nuclear weapons
- Eisenhower thought nuclear weapons threat brought peace in Korea (little evidence that either President’s policy worked)

Russian spying

Russians had been spying in the USA & Britain since before WWII.
E.g. Klaus Fuchs admitted to spying in 1950.
The ability of the USSR to build their own bomb in 1949, was largely because of their spying.

Problems with atomic bombs

- suited for large targets like cities
- large numbers of casualties
- ethical issues arise
- more difficult to be accurate against military targets
- not guaranteed to destroy military targets, therefore retaliation on a large scale is likely

Nuclear Arms Race Timeline 1945 - 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1945 | USA tests first atomic bomb  
USA drops bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki |
| 1949 | USSR tests its first atomic bomb |
| 1952 | USA detonates first hydrogen bomb (H bomb) |
| 1953 | USSR detonates first hydrogen bomb (H bomb) |
| 1954 | USA drops first H bomb from a plane  
USSR drops first H bomb from a plane |
**Background**

**World War II**
Germany had developed V1 & V2 (ballistic) rockets, to which there was little or no defence.
At the end of the war both the USA & USSR wanted the German technology & engineers.

**After World War II**
USA's rocket team was led by the German Von Braun who was taken from Germany.
In addition the USA built up a huge bomber capability: Strategic Air Command with bases in Europe.

USSR’s team was led by the Soviet Korolev. Stalin wanted Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles developed to counter the USA's air force.

**By 1952:**
USA had hydrogen bombs
**By 1954:**
USSR had hydrogen bombs
Both countries had dropped them from planes

**Rocket development**
Both teams sought to develop rockets to go into space, but the leaders’ priority was to deliver nuclear warheads.
USA’s approach was that each section of the armed forces developed their own technology.
USSR with less money had one dedicated programme

**Space**
- 4th October: first space satellite into orbit around the earth called ‘Sputnik 1’. Transmitted a short wave signal 'beep, beep' for 22 days.

**Arms**
- tests first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) capable of carrying a H Bomb from the USSR to USA
- puts Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBM) in NATO countries close to the USSR
- launches first nuclear powered submarine
- can fire a Polaris missile from underwater with an atomic warhead

**Space**
- launches Mercury-Redstone 3 rocket, ‘Freedom 7’ with Alan Shepard on board on 12th May making him first American in space
- In Feb 1962 John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth
Alliances + Arms and Space Race

Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the formation of NATO
ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Manhattan Project
iii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the launching Sputnik

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why was NATO formed?
ii. Why was the Warsaw Pact formed?
iii. Why was there a nuclear arms race?
iv. Why did the Soviet Union ‘win’ the space race in the 1950s?
vi. Why did the Soviet Union get the first man in space?
vii. Why was there a space race between the USA and the Soviet Union?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

“People of this world, look upon this city and see that you should not and cannot abandon this city and this people.”

Source: Ernst Reuter, Mayor of West Berlin during the Berlin blockade, September 9, 1948

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why there was a crisis over Berlin in 1948?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

“The space and arms race, had nothing to do winning a nuclear war, rather it was about propaganda - looking like one side was stronger and more advanced than the other.”

Source: School history book

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why there was a space and arms race.
Japanese ruled Korea from 1910 - 1945.

After WWII Japan had lost and left Korea, with the Russian army in the North and USA army in the South.

Country divided along 38th parallel.

In the North - communists ruled with Kim II Sung as leader.

In the South - elections were held & anti-communist Syngman Rhee was leader.

USA ideas in NSC 68 which said USA needed more arms & it should ‘roll back’ communism.

USA believed in Domino Theory. If South Korea were to become communist it would spread to other countries for example Japan.

When Kim II Sung leader of North Korea told Stalin he wanted to invade the South, Stalin thought it a good idea as it would cause the USA problems

USSR gave North Korea weapons and advice, but never sent Russian soldiers

Both sides claimed to be the rulers of all Korea.

Sometimes there was fighting (clashes) on the border between North & South.

Impact of the Korean War

- made the Cold War worse
- spread the Cold War from Europe to Asia
- SEATO - South Asian Treaty Organization formed (similar to NATO)
- USSR set up the Warsaw Pact
- Korea was ruined by the war, one in ten Koreans died
- USA thought the war was a success because South Korea did not become communist (Truman Doctrine)
- United Nations showed it could be strong
On 25 June 1950, the North Koreans attacked. They were very successful. The North Korean People’s Army (NKPA) easily defeated the Republic of Korea’s army (the ROKs). They captured most of South Korea.

The USA was shocked and alarmed. On 27 June they persuaded the United Nations to pass a resolution supporting South Korea.

The USA sent troops to Korea as part of the UN force to help the South Korean Army at Pusan.

On 15 September, the US General MacArthur led a UN amphibious landing at Inchon (near Seoul) behind the NKPA. Out of the 300,000 UN troops, 260,000 were Americans.

In danger of being cut off, the NKPA had to retreat. The Americans drove them back and recaptured South Korea. 125,000 NKPA prisoners were taken.

On 7 October 1950 MacArthur invaded North Korea. He advanced as far as the Chinese border. He boasted that the Americans would be ‘home by Christmas’.

The Americans landed more troops. They used bombers.

The Chinese admitted to losing 390,000 men dead - UN sources put the figure at up to a million Chinese and half a million North Koreans dead. The US drove the Chinese back, but 54,000 American soldiers died doing so.

MacArthur reached the 38th parallel in March 1951.

He threatened to invade China.

Now the Chinese were alarmed. On 25 November, 200,000 Chinese troops (‘People’s Volunteers’) attacked MacArthur. They had modern weapons supplied by Russia, and a fanatical hatred of the Americans.

Then, on 31 December, half a million more Chinese troops entered the war and attacked the Americans. They drove the Americans back (using ‘human wave tactics’). They recaptured North Korea, and advanced into South Korea.

Phase Five: March 1951 – 1953

Truman told MacArthur to stop. MacArthur was sacked when he publicly criticised Truman’s order.

In 1953, Eisenhower became American president. The Americans threatened to use the atomic bomb if China did not stop fighting.

The Chinese & Koreans agreed to a truce, which was signed on 27 July 1953.

It is estimated that 10 million people died in the war - as many as died in the First World War.
Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of North Korea invading South Korea.

ii. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Korean War.

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why was North Korea able to invade the South?

ii. Why did the USA lead the United Nations force in South Korea?

ii. Why was there a Korean War in 1950, involving the United Nations?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

In 1953, after the armistice ending the Korean War, South Korea lay in ruins. President Eisenhower was eager to put an end to hostilities that had left his predecessor deeply unpopular, and the war ended in an uneasy stalemate.

Source: Noah Feldman, historian

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain the consequences of the Korean War.
Background to Peaceful Co-existence

By the 1950s the USSR faced a number of problems:
- USA had nuclear weapons
- USA had nuclear weapons in Europe
- Yugoslavia was not under Stalin's control
- USSR has less influence over third world countries

Many leading communists were looking for a new approach with the USA.

This was difficult with Stalin in charge. His death in 1953 meant the USSR had a chance to change their foreign policy.

Malenkhov, a leading communist said,

"At the present time, there is no dispute or unresolved question that cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement of the interested countries."

Some things in the USSR had changed:
- Russians who had married foreigners were allowed to leave the USSR
- Diplomatic relations had been restored with Greece & Yugoslavia
- An end to the Korean War was being negotiated

Peaceful Co-existence - 'The Thaw'

Two years after Stalin died Nikita Khrushchev became the new leader in the USSR.

Some of his ideas included:
- Defence spending needed to be reduced
- Nuclear war was unthinkable
- Soviet economy needed to be improved & modernised
- Eastern European countries should be allowed to make some of their own decisions
- Third World countries need to be 'won over' to socialism/communism

Khrushchev famously denounced some of Stalin's policies in a speech. Of Stalin he said:
- he had gone too far with his purges
- Cominform was an unnecessary way of controlling Eastern European countries

Khrushchev announced a policy of:

- more talking with the West including a summit with the USA
- met with Tito, the leader of Yugoslavia & apologised to him for Stalin's approach
- wanted to 'deStalinise' Eastern Europe
- established the Warsaw Pact
- became more friendly with China

Better relations & Khrushchev continued to allow Tito to go his own way & not follow the USSR

Yugoslavia met with Tito, the leader of Yugoslavia & apologised to him for Stalin's approach

China became more friendly with China

China continued not to trust USSR & thought Khrushchev was weak

With Warsaw Pact, NATO now spent more money on weapons

Eastern European countries wanted more freedoms, this led to revolutions which the USSR stopped using violence

East Germany

Warsaw Pact established the Warsaw Pact

Arms & Space race made the world an unsafe place

USA very anti-communist
McCarthy 'witch-hunts'

USA

McCarthy "witch-hunts"
Hungary was established at the end of WWI, after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

At the end of WWII, the USSR's Red Army occupied Hungary & continued to do so with a "mutual assistance treaty".

A coalition government was elected in 1945. The Hungarian communist party got 17% of the vote. Over the next 4 years Communists took over key positions & set up the secret police, who intimidated, arrested & imprisoned non communists.

People’s Republic of Hungary (communist) was declared in 1949, under the leadership of Rakos.

Hungary had to pay $300 million in reparations to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet system was quickly established e.g.: collectivisation, nationalisation of industry etc.

The period after Stalin's death 'Peaceful Co-existence', under Khrushchev brought some changes to many communist countries in Eastern Europe. Many countries wanted to 'reform' some of the communist policies & systems.

**Hungary brought in a more reformist leader - Imre Nagy**
**Events:**

**23 October**
Demonstrations in Budapest including pulling down a statue of Stalin. Demonstrators want Emo Gero out & Imre Nagy in.

**24 October**
Nagy becomes Prime Minister with Khrushchev's approval.

**27 October**
Nagy forms new government including non-communists. Religious leader Cardinal Mindszenty freed from prison.

**29 October**
Soviet troops withdrawn after battles with the Hungarian army & militia. Nagy announces:
- end of collectivisation (farms to return to private ownership)
- end of one party rule
- Hungary to be neutral
- withdrawal from Warsaw Pact

**4 November**
Red Army (200,000) + 2,500 tanks invades Hungary. Nagy appeals to President Eisenhower for help.

Janos Kadar becomes Prime Minister

---

**USSR**

- **Domino effect**
  Khrushchev was worried that other communist countries would want more freedoms & independence if they let Hungary have reforms.

- **China**
  China advised Khrushchev to be strong with Hungary & not give in.

- **Khrushchev's leadership**
  Khrushchev could not afford to look weak in the USSR & Eastern Europe.

- **United Nations**
  The USSR used its veto to block action & stopped the UN Secretary General from visiting Hungary.

---

**Responses to the Hungarian uprising**

**Short term**
- Hungarians killed: 3,000
- Red Army killed: 7-8,000
- 200,000 Hungarians left the country
- Nagy arrested, sent to Moscow & shot.

---

**Consequences of the Hungarian uprising**

**Long term**
- Many Hungarians lost faith in the West - after their false promises & realised the policy of 'containment' did not include Eastern European countries.
- United Nations proved to be ineffective against an aggressor.
- East - West relations deteriorated.
- USA was unable to influence events in Eastern Europe but were more determined to stop communist expansion elsewhere in the world.

---

**The West**

- **Voice of America**
  USA's radio station 'Voice of America' encouraged the uprising & suggested the USA would help Hungary.

- **Suez Crisis**
  Many Western countries were distracted by the Suez Crisis.

- **Protests**
  President Eisenhower & other leaders protested to Khrushchev.

- **United Nations**
  The Western countries tried to get a resolution (Soviet troops to leave Hungary) but the USSR vetoed it.

---

**Medium term**
- New leader Kadar crushed further resistance: arrested 35,000 & killed 300+
- Khrushchev established himself as Soviet leader & showed he could be strong like Stalin if he needed to be - giving a warning to other communist countries.

---

**Conclusion**

- Many Hungarians lost faith in the West - after their false promises & realised the policy of 'containment' did not include Eastern European countries.
- United Nations proved to be ineffective against an aggressor.
- East - West relations deteriorated.
- USA was unable to influence events in Eastern Europe but were more determined to stop communist expansion elsewhere in the world.
Question b. (4 marks)

i. Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the invasion of Hungary by the USSR.

Question c. (8 marks)

i. Why did the Hungarian people rise up against their communist government in 1956?

ii. Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956?

iii. Why did the West not help the Hungarian people in 1956?

iv. What were the consequences of the Hungarian crisis in 1956?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

On October 23, 1956, the Hungarian people stood up against tyranny in the name of freedom, bravely rising up to oppose the Communist regime which had been imposed upon them by the Soviet Union. During this uprising, many Hungarians died to defend and advance their country’s freedom and independence.

Source: US President Barack Obama

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain why the Hungarians rose up against their government in 1956.
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961 - U2 Incident

The U2 Incident

1960 Paris Summit
To resolve lots of issues between the USA & USSR, their leaders arranged a summit in Paris to discuss the situation.

Issues included:
- arms race
  - the need to reduce nuclear weapons & a test ban
- Berlin
  - East Germans moving to West Berlin in large numbers
- Cuba
  - had become communist and friends with USSR

Collapse of summit

16 May Meeting
- tension was high after U2 Incident
- Eisenhower USA
- Khrushchev USSR

Before the meeting Khrushchev demanded an apology for Eisenhower for the U2 incident. Eisenhower refused, saying only that he would suspend flights.

Khrushchev walked out of the summit. Eisenhower was furious at the public humiliation.

Meeting in June in Moscow scrapped

Superpower tension increased at this time

15.1 Background

15.2 Events

USA began flying the U2 spy plane without President Truman knowing about it

President Truman banned flights when he found out about them

U2 flights started again in 1956 when President Eisenhower gave his permission. He wanted to find out about the Russian nuclear missiles

The U2 could fly at 73,000 feet at 460 knots but was not armed

In May 1960 the USSR shot down a U2 spy plane and captured its pilot Gary Powers

USA said it was not not spying on the USSR. Now it said it was a mistake. USA was embarrassed by this incident.

Gary Powers was sent to prison for 10 years, but was swapped for a Russian spy after 2 years.

Khrushchev demanded an apology from Eisenhower, but he did not get one. Eisenhower did agree to temporarily stop U2 flights.

Superpower tension increased at this time

Khrushchev walked out of the Paris Summit, leaving no agreements on a test ban or about Berlin.

USSR showed the world that the USA was lying when they developed the photographs from the U2 plane.
6: A divided world: Superpower Relations, 1943 - 72

YouTube GCSE History channel
Cold War: Berlin Wall

Notes:
**Background**

**Potsdam agreement 1945:**

Berlin divided between: 
- **Allies** (USA/FRANCE/UK) 
- **Soviet Union** 

until all parties agree on a suitable government 

Assumed that this would be a temporary situation.

In 1960 Berlin was still divided:

- **East Berlin:** communist part of East Germany 
- **West Berlin:** capitalist part of West Germany 

Berlin a focus for all leaders since 1945. 
Stalin was planning to build a wall before his death. 
Khrushchev often threatened West Berlin.

By 1961 about **2.5 million East Germans** left for West Berlin, including many skilled workers.

The 'brain drain' was a cause for concern for East Germany & they wanted to find a way to stop it.

---

**Aims**

**USSR:**
- stop migration from East to West Berlin 
- keep control of East Germany 
- get the West to recognise East Germany 
- help from USA 

**Allies:**
- keep West Berlin under their control 
- unite a democratic Germany 
- reduce influence of the USSR in Berlin 

**Events**

1953: East Germans need permission to travel to West Berlin 

1957: Leaving East Germany without permission = 3 years in prison 

1958: Soviet demands - Khrushchev demanded: 
- the West to recognise east Germany 
- the West to take soldiers out of West Berlin 
- all routes into Berlin to be controlled by East Germany 

- The West refused the demands & Khrushchev backed 

1960: West Germany is bad for East German economy & it must be corrected according to East German leader 

1961: June Summit - Khrushchev tries to pressure the new US president, Kennedy, by insisting the Western powers leave Berlin 

Kennedy pledges to support West Berlin 

1961: 15th June - East German leader Walter Ulbricht said he no intention of erecting a wall 

1961: 25th July - US President J.F. Kennedy spoke about the need to hold onto West Berlin. That NATO should react to any threat from the Soviets. 

1961: 12th August - East German leader orders a barricade to separate Berlin 

Barbed wire used followed by concrete wall.
**Berlin Wall**

### Berlin Wall Facts

- Wall was 11 - 13 feet high
- Total length of the border to West Berlin: 155km
- Inner city border between East & West Berlin: 43km
- Border crossings between East & West Berlin: 8
- Observation tower: 302
- Bunkers: 20
- Dog runs: 259
- Anti vehicle trenches: 105km
- Contact/signal fences: 127km
- Border patrol roads: 124km
- Number of mines: unknown
- Attempted escapes: 100,000+
- Successful escapes: 5-10,000
- Killed while attempting to escape: 200+
- Most famous checkpoint: Checkpoint Charlie

### Escapes

- Constant embarrassment to USSR as people attempted to go over & under the wall (100,000+)
- Over 200 people killed whilst attempting to escape

### Consequences

- Access from East to West since 1945 ended
- Families split, unable to see each other
- People unable to get to work

### USA / the West

- JFK appointed General Clay to Berlin as an ambassador
- Army presence in Berlin was increased
- Propaganda victory for the West as East Berlin residents continued to find ways to escape

### USSR/East Germany

- Called the wall a necessary 'anti-fascist rampart'
- Gained control of East Berlin
- Ended black market & economy began to grow
- Communism embarrassed by shooting would-be escapees over next 25 years +

---

**East - West Relations**

- Soviet & US tanks faced each other for 18 hours at Checkpoint Charlie
- JFK had to accept the Wall or risk war
- USA stayed in West Berlin despite Khrushchev’s statement
- Tensions between USSR & USA increased
- Berlin remain a potential flashpoint
- In a 1963 speech JFK said "Ich bin ein Berliner" (I am a Berliner), giving his support to West Berlin

---

**Divided Berlin**

- Access from East to West since 1945 ended
- Families split, unable to see each other
- People unable to get to work
### Berlin Wall

Read each statement and decide whether it is:
- an aim of USSR, an aim of the USA, an event or a consequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tensions between USSR &amp; USA increased</td>
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</table>
### Berlin Wall

**Consequences of the Berlin Wall:**
List the consequences for the USSR & USA as positive & negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USSR</th>
<th>USA</th>
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</table>
Question b. (4 marks)

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the U2 summit.

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Berlin Crisis in 1961.

Question c. (8 marks)

What were the consequences of the U2 incident?

Why did East Germany/USSR build a wall dividing the city of Berlin?

What were the consequences of the Berlin Wall?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

There are many people in the world who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world. Let them come to Berlin. There are some who say that communism is the wave of the future. Let them come to Berlin. And there are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin.

Source: JF Kennedy: US President
September 9, 1948

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain the consequences of the Berlin Wall crisis.
Film

13 Days

Notes:
**Background**

**Before 1959**
Dictator Batista was the ruler but was unpopular with many Cubans. Many USA businesses benefitted under Batista including sugar plantations & casinos. Cuba leased Guantanamo Bay to the USA.

**Fidel Castro** wanted to improve the lives of the peasants & end corruption.

**USA** was opposed to Castro. He was friends with communists & was a threat to US business interests.

**Cuban Revolution 1959**
Castro seized power & appointed communists to his government. Castro turns to the USSR after USA opposed his rule. Many Cubans fled to the USA. Nationalisation: Castro seized much of the land & many companies

**USA response:**
- refused to buy Cuban sugar
- end all trade with Cuba
- refused to supply arms
- ended diplomatic relations
- supported Cuban exiles in overthrowing Castro

**USSR response:** (after 1961)
- bought Cuban sugar
- supplied Cuba with arms
- offered support to Cuba

**USA response:** (to USSR)
- feared USSR supported the country on the USA’s doorstep
- USA warns USSR not to put nuclear missiles on Cuba

**Plan**
- President Eisenhower supported Cuban exiles in overthrowing Castro
- JFK continued with the plan, with the exiles invading Cuba with the support of the CIA

**Invasion**
- CIA trained 1,400 exiles
- invaded with support of bombers flown by Cubans
- invasion easily stopped & 1,200 exiles were captured by

**Consequences**
- USA: JFK hugely embarrassed - seen as a bully
- Cuba: moved Castro closer to the USSR
- USSR: supports Cuba, gains an ally (friend) in Central America

**Soviet Missiles in Cuba**

**Central America**
- Supporting Cuba was seen as important in establishing an ally (friend) in Central America & try to limit or stop US influence

**Kennedy weak**
Some saw Kennedy as a young inexperienced President who could be pushed around
He was seen as being weak after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs operation

**Why did Khrushchev put missiles in Cuba?**

**Missiles in Turkey**
- US missiles in Turkey gave the US a strategic military advantage
- Khrushchev hoped that his missiles in Cuba could be used to negotiate the removal of the Turkish missiles plus US position in Berlin
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

Events 1962

August: USA spy planes observe Soviet personnel & weapons in Cuba.

September: JFK warned the USSR that he would prevent them from putting missiles on Cuba ‘by whatever means necessary’.

14 October: USA U2 spy plane takes photographs of the construction of nuclear missile launch site in Cuba.

USSR ships seen in the Atlantic Ocean heading to Cuba, with what looked like missiles on board.

16 October: was opposed to Castro. He was friends with communists & was a threat to US business interests.

By 16 October it had become clear that the Cubans were allowing the USSR to assemble missile sites.

JFK was advised that the missiles could be ready to be fired before the end of October.

JFK had announced he would not allow the Soviets to place missiles on Cuba, but how could he get Khrushchev to remove them without risking a nuclear war?

Attack the missile sites by air to destroy the missile launch sites

But no guarantee that all the sites would be hit & risk the Soviets striking back.

Invasion of Cuba

Destroy the missile sites & remove Castro

But invasion lead to killing Soviet personnel & likely result in war against USSR.

Kennedy’s Choices

Do nothing and avoid a possible nuclear war with the USSR

But make JFK look weak & risk Soviet action elsewhere e.g. Berlin.

Blockade of Cuba

naval blockade of Cuba to stop missiles arriving & give JFK time to negotiate

But no guarantee that the Soviet ships would stop & not necessarily get missiles removed from Cuba.

Choice: naval blockade

JFK announced all Soviet ships would be searched & those carrying missiles turned back. At the same time US armed forces were put on red alert & the USSR warned any missile launch would be met with full retaliation.

Situation: missiles close to the USA

Nuclear deterrence was based on MAD: Mutually Assured Destruction.

Neither superpower would attack the other as retaliation from the other would mean both countries would be destroyed - potentially many times over.

However, missiles based in Cuba, could in theory mean the USSR could attack and destroy nuclear bases in the USA before they could retaliate.

Thus the USSR could win a nuclear war.
**Cuban Missile Crisis: events & consequences**

**Timeline of events**

- **23 October**: Khrushchev's response was to ignore the blockade & did not admit to having missiles on Cuba. It said it was merely helping Cuba defend itself & the USA was taking the world to war.

- **24 October**: Soviet ships stop and turn around at the blockade line, except one carrying oil.

- **25 October**: Missile sites construction continued in Cuba.

- **26 October**: Khrushchev sent a letter saying that the USSR would remove the missiles if: USA stopped the blockade & USA promise not to invade Cuba in the future.

- **27 October**: Khrushchev second letter adds a demand that US missiles should be removed from Turkey. A U2 spy plane is shot down & JFK is pushed to retaliate. USA agree to first letter demands then JFK sends a secret message to Khrushchev agreeing to remove Turkey missiles.

- **28 October**: Removal of missiles from Cuba agreed by Khrushchev.

---

**Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis**

- **USA**: Cuban Missile Crisis showed the need to look at all options and not always use the military one.
  - Kennedy looked strong in the USA, making Khrushchev back down.
  - Kennedy was respected around the world for avoiding war.
  - A communist Cuba was still embarrassing.
  - US missiles removed from Turkey.

- **Cuba**: Missiles removed.
  - Stayed Communist.
  - Kept Soviet support.
  - Acted as a centre for communism in central America.

- **USSR**: Stopped US invasion of Cuba.
  - China criticised Soviets for backing down to USA.
  - Khrushchev seen as backing down to Kennedy.
  - Khrushchev removed from power two years later - partly due to CMC.

---

**Superpower Relations**: Cold War thaw after CMC, as both leaders realised there was nearly a war.
- 'Hot line' established so leaders could talk directly to each other to avoid misunderstandings.
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963 helped improve relations.
Events & consequences

Decide for each statement if it is a:

a. reason for Khrushchev to put missiles in Cuba
b. a choice for Kennedy to make
c. an event of the Cuban Missile Crisis
d. a consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis

Circle the correct answer


Do nothing and avoid a possible nuclear war with the USSR. But make JFK look weak & risk Soviet action elsewhere e.g. Berlin.


Cuba stayed Communist and continued to receive Soviet support.


Some saw Kennedy as a young inexperienced President who could be pushed around. He was seen as being weak after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs operation.


Destroy the missile sites & remove Castro, but an invasion lead to killing Soviet personnel & likely result in war against USSR.


‘Hot line’ established so leaders could talk directly to each other to avoid misunderstandings.


Naval blockade of Cuba to stop missiles arriving & give JFK time to negotiate, but no guarantee that the Soviet ships would stop & not necessarily get missiles removed from Cuba.


US missiles in Turkey gave the US a strategic military advantage. Khrushchev hoped that his missiles in Cuba could be used to negotiate the removal of the Turkish missiles.


Khrushchev seen as backing down to Kennedy. Khrushchev removed from power two years later - partly due to CMC.


Khrushchev’s response was to ignore the blockade & did not admit to having missiles on Cuba. It said it was merely helping Cuba defend itself & the USA was taking the world to war.


Cuban Missile Crisis showed the need to explore the all options and not always go the direct military one.


Khrushchev sent a letter outlining that the USSR would remove the missiles if USA stopped the blockade & USA promise not to invade Cuba in the future.


Kennedy looked strong in the USA, making Khrushchev back down and was respected around the world for avoiding war.
### Cuban Missile Crisis - Kennedy’s Choices

Explain the advantages & disadvantages for each of the choices that Kennedy faced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kennedy’s Choice</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do nothing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blockade of Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attack missile sites from the air</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invasion of Cuba</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

17c  Answers & Questions:  You have the answer, but what is the question?

Answer: Cuban Revolution  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Blockade of Cuba  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Batista  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Cuban missile sites  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: 'Hot line'  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Agreed by Khrushchev  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: US spy planes  Question: ___________________________________________________________

Answer: Fidel Castro  Question: ___________________________________________________________
Question b. (4 marks)

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Question c. (8 marks)

Why did the Soviet Union place missiles in Cuba?

What were the consequences of the Soviet Union placing missiles in Cuba?

What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Let us not be blind to our differences—but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we cannot end our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children’s future. And we are all mortal.

Source: JF Kennedy: US President 10 June 1963

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
Background

April 1968
Dubcek launches the ‘Action Programme’

May 1968
On May Day people executed during 1952 show rials were honoured. Workers Councils were proposed

June 1968
Censorship was abolished & political prisoners freed. People demanded more than Dubcek’s Action Programme. Soviet forces stay in Czech after Warsaw Pact exercises

July 1968
Soviet troops at the Czech border. Warsaw Pact meets to discuss situation in Czech. & warn leaders

August 1968
Dubcek speech said there was no going back. Warsaw Pact agreed to stop ‘anti-socialist forces’ & backed the Brezhnev Doctrine

20 Soviet & Warsaw Pact forces invade Czech

21 Dubcek* arrested & flown to Moscow & signed Moscow Protocol (Soviet troops to stay in Czech)

Workers & students confronted invading troops.

700 - 1000 Czechs were killed

September/October

70,000 plus fled from Czech

New govt formed headed by Husak.

* after release from solitary confinement Dubcek became a forestry official & remained under police surveillance

Why did the USSR invade Czechoslovakia?

Dubcek’s ideas
Dubcek’s ‘Action Programme’ & then the ideas & reforms that followed scared the Soviet Union & other Warsaw pact communists. The USSR & other countries were scared that their people would demand similar freedoms.

USSR not want to lose control.

Reactions
Protests across the West. Some protests in Moscow & East Germany. Communists’ reaction around the world was mixed. Many western communists were shocked by the Soviet action, others were against the ‘revolutionary actions’ of the reformers.

Czechoslovakia
Under Husak’s leadership thousands of communist members were expelled & lived as ‘outcasts’ doing menial jobs. Most of the Czech communist party had supported Dubcek’s reforms. Strict rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.

Warsaw Pact
Yugoslavia was communist but free from Soviet control.

Romania was not going to Warsaw Pact meetings.

Soviets & others not want the break up of the Warsaw Pact.

USSR not want to lose control.

East-West relations
Soviet invasion condemned by the West but no more. US President Johnson wanted better relations with the USSR rather than oppose the Soviet’s actions.

Brezhnev Doctrine
Brezhnev showed that no Eastern European country would be allowed to pursue its own reforms.

Countries: China, Yugoslavia & Romania spoke out against this.

Consequences of the Prague Spring

Gorbachev
Gorbachev said that his reforms in the USSR in the 1980s were influenced by the Prague Spring. He, like Dubcek wanted an end to totalitarianism.
### Czechoslovakia: The “Prague Spring” 1968

For each statement decide if it was:
- a reason for Czechs opposed the Soviets
- a reason for the Soviets to invade Czechoslovakia
- a consequence of the Prague Spring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soviets or invade or consequence</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reformers in other Eastern European countries were reminded that reforms had limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gorbachev said that his reforms in the USSR in the 1980s were influenced by the Prague Spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USSR not want to lose control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>People were arrested for criticising the government, or communism or the Soviets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The USSR &amp; other countries were scared that their people would demand similar freedoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>People wanted alternatives to the Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Anti communists were arrested &amp; show trials were common in the 1950s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>People’s standard of living was very poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Under Husak’s leadership thousands of communist members were expelled &amp; lived as ‘outcasts’ doing menial jobs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Consumer goods were ignored for heavy industrial goods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Strict rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.</td>
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<td>Brezhnev showed that no Eastern European country would be allowed to pursue its own reforms.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Soviets &amp; others not want the break up of the Warsaw Pact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The Czechs were not able to speak freely. The communist government controlled the newspapers, radio, arts , theatre and music.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The “Prague Spring” 1968

Rank the reasons/consequences & explain your ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Reasons why Czechs opposed Soviet control</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<td>Strict rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.</td>
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A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

The Thaw and moves towards Detente, 1963-72

19

Background

Detente

is French for relaxation or known as a thawing in relations between the USSR & USA.

During the Cold War there were periods when relations between the superpowers improved, when tensions were reduced.

Thaw

After the Cuban Missile Crisis

30 August 1963

Kennedy & Brezhnev

Set up a telephone ‘hotline’ after the Cuban Missile Crisis which nearly led to a nuclear war.

Messages sent by telegraph were slow and liable to be misinterpreted.

The USA said of the hotline that it will "help reduce the risk of war occurring by accident or miscalculation."

‘The New York Times’ newspaper described how it would work:

The President would send a message to the Pentagon via phone, which would be immediately typed into a teletype machine encrypted and fed into a transmitter. It would reach the Kremlin within minutes, as opposed to hours. Phone calls in 1963 went via several countries and could be intercepted.

The Cuban Missile Crisis had brought the world to the brink of nuclear war and both sides recognised this and wanted to avoid the same situation arising again.

19.1

Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963

USA, USSR & GB signed the test ban in Moscow. France & China refused to sign.

The ban ‘prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons in outer space, underwater or in the atmosphere.’

19.2

Outer Space Nuclear Treaty 1967

USA, USSR & GB signed the treaty (+100 others after ’67).

Bans nuclear weapons being used in space

19.3

Treaties

Brezhnev did not see detente as an end to the rivalry.

Some in the West said detente was a waste of time as USSR would not change.

Critics said detente made little difference to the superpower rivalry.

USA & President Richard Nixon

USA’s failure in Vietnam forced Nixon to look for a new approach, as containment did not work.

People in the US wanted an alternative to war to solve the problems.

Peace movement

In the USA & across Europe the peace movement was growing as a result of Vietnam & the fear of the arms race.

Reasons for Detente

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) 1972

Soviet forces invaded to support the communist govt. against the Mujahideen fighters. The USA was very worried that the Soviets were so close to the oil in the Middle East. The USA supported the Mujahideen with money & supplies.

SALT II

Talks from 1972 for further limitations but never happened.
The Thaw and moves towards Detente

Question  b. (4 marks)

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Treaties between 1963-1967.

Question  c. (8 marks)

Why did the tensions decrease after the Cuban Missile Crisis?

What were the consequences of the Treaties between 1963-1967?

What were the consequences of the SALT I agreements?

Question  d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

“In many respects Détente was a natural outcome of changes to the global balance of power. In 1967 the People’s Republic of China perfected the H-bomb, and in 1969 the Soviet Union finally achieved nuclear parity with the United States. The result was a ‘triangular diplomacy’ as the United States entered into a new era of cooperation rather than confrontation with China and the Soviet Union.”

Bradley Lightbody, historian

Use the source and your own knowledge, to explain the consequences of Detente.