

**Edexcel IGCSE**

Depth Study

**Superpower  
Relations**

1945 - 1972



Edexcel IGCSE History 4HI 1

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  
Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan & Soviet response: Com-inform & Comecon  
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

# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Recommended media

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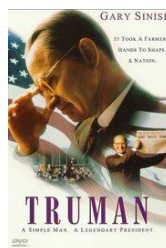
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**YouTube** Our youtube channel: **GCSE HISTORY** has lots of essential viewing on this topic.

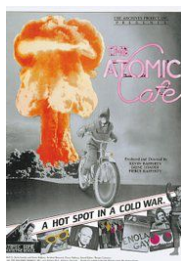
### Recommended documentaries and films:



CNN's classic 24 part documentary series covers the Cold War including all the key events in the period 1945-62.



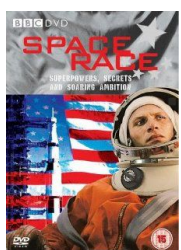
Good background for the period 1945-50 - plus some coverage of the key events of that time.



Collection of US propaganda films designed to calm people in the event of a nuclear war



PBS documentary covering the experiences of soldiers who fought in the Korean war



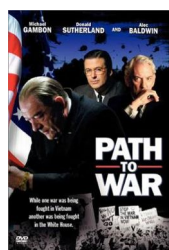
Comprehensive look at the Space during the Cold War. Starting in Germany in WW2, through to the intense rivalry of the 1950s and 1960s.



McNamara's account of the Vietnam war



Excellent dramatisation of the Cuban Missile Crisis.



Johnson's road to war: Step by step account of USA's involvement in Vietnam



Cold War spy swap for U2 pilot Gary Powers. Good atmospheric drama.



Graphic account of the US marine training camp and the ensuing street fighting in Hue, Vietnam

Check suitability before viewing any of the media



**YouTube** **GCSE History channel:** IT'S HISTORY Contest of Ideologies

### Notes:

[illegible]

# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Reasons for the Cold War: Ideology

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1.1

### 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.

1.2

### Make money

People have the right to own their own business & make as much money as they can.

### Government

Government provides for the basics. People use their own money for health care, university etc.



### Freedom

People have the right speak freely, own land etc

### Elections

People have the right to vote and choose their own representatives

### Rich & Poor

Gap between rich & poor. Millionaires & people with nothing

1.3

### Make money

Work hard for the good of everyone, not for yourself. No one owns their own business.

### Government

Government looks after the people with government provided services e.g health, education etc



### 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.

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## Reasons for the Cold War: Ideology

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## Superpower Rivalry: Ideology - quiz

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

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*Reasons for the Cold War: Ideology*

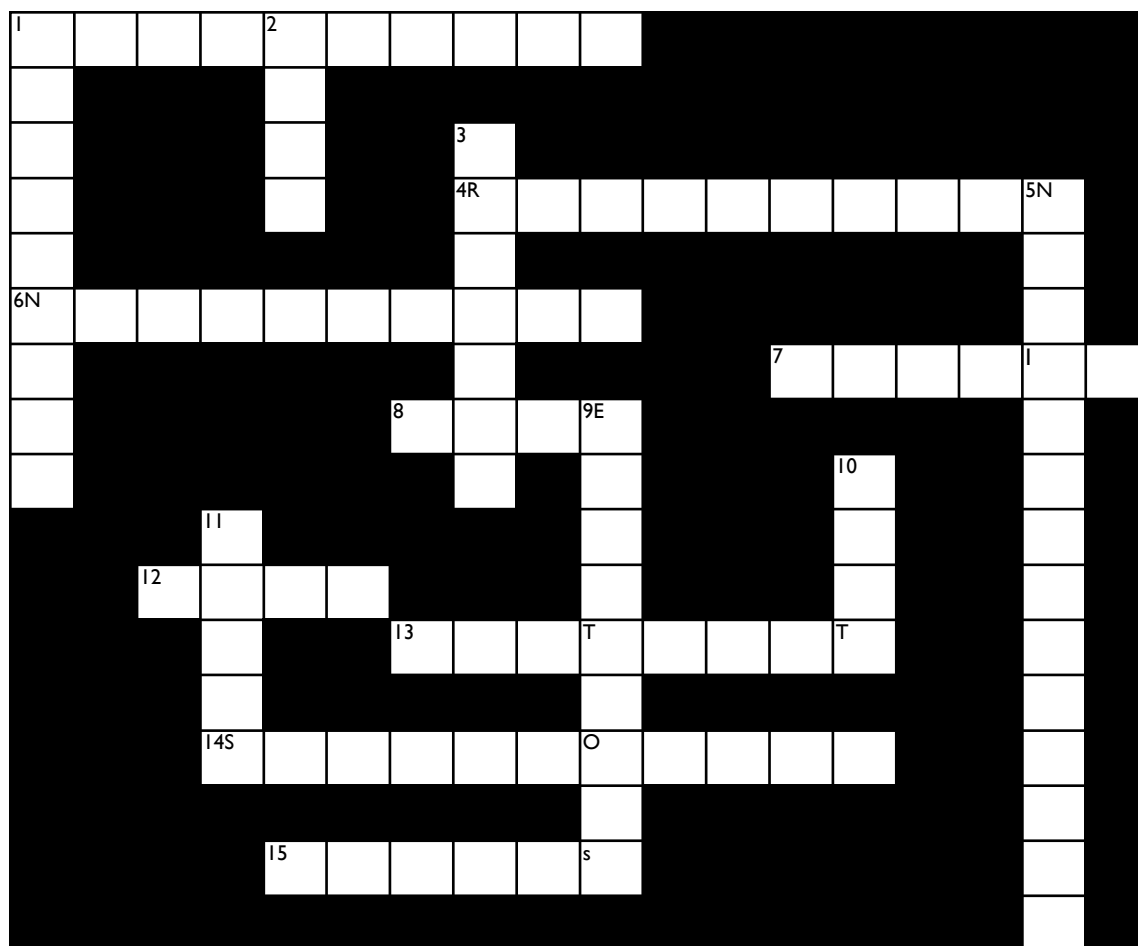
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## Superpower Rivalry: Ideology



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



**You Tube** **GCSE History channel:** Cold War IT'S HISTORY: Origins of the Cold War

**Notes:**

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## Reasons for the Cold War: Differences in WWII

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2.1

### WWII

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.

2.2

#### 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

### Tehran Conference November 1943



#### Tensions Germany

- . Stalin wanted to kill German officers so they could not start another war

#### Poland

- . discussions about the borders for Poland

2.3

#### Agreement Germany

- . disarmed
- . split into 4 zones
- . pay reparations

#### Poland

- . free elections
- + . USSR to fight Japan
- . United Nations to replace League

### Yalta Conference February 1945



#### Tensions Poland

- . USSR wanted Poland's borders moved, wanting Polish land
- . USSR wanted Eastern European countries to be under their 'sphere of influence'

2.4

#### Agreement Germany

- . Nazi party banned
- . equipment taken as reparations
- . Germans to return from Eastern Europe

#### Poland

- . borders agreed
- Vietnam**
- . agreed to divide into North & South

### Potsdam Conference July 1945



#### Tensions Poland

- . Polish leaders imprisoned & communists take over

#### Atomic bomb

- . USA not tell Stalin about the atomic bomb

With new leaders from USA and Britain, Stalin had the advantage in negotiations having been at Yalta

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*Reasons for the Cold War: Differences in WWII*

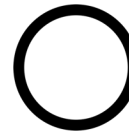
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## a world divided World War II Conferences

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



Circle the correct answer

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Operation Overlord approved

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Polish leaders imprisoned

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Nazi Party banned

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

United Nations to replace the League of Nations

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Poland's borders agreed

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Germany split into 4 zones

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Get Turkey on the side of the Allies

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Agreed to divide Vietnam

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

USSR to fight with USA against Japan

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

USSR wanted Poland's borders changed

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

USA not tell USSR about the atomic bomb

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Germany to pay reparations

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

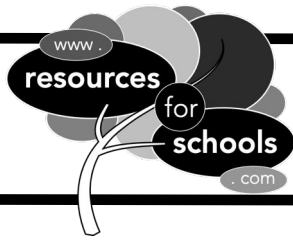
Stalin wanted to kill all German officers

. Tehran . Yalta . Potsdam .

Communists take over in Poland

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**World War II Conferences**

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



## A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*Reasons for the Cold War: Differences in WWII*

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## World War II Conferences: key issues

### Key parts of the conferences:

#### Germany

Agreement:

Disagreement:

#### Poland

Agreement:

Disagreement:

#### Mistrust

Two reasons why the USA & USSR did not trust each other

1.

2.

2b

### Exam style question

**b.** (4 marks)

Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the USSR of the Yalta (or Potsdam) Conference



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## World War II Conferences: key issues

**Ranking of tensions from the conferences**

**You Tube GCSE History channel**

ABC News: Hiroshima: Why the bomb was dropped

**Notes:**



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## Reasons for the Cold War: Truman & the atomic bomb

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### Background

3.1

#### Development of atomic bomb

Secret development of atomic bomb was called: 'Manhattan Project'. Joint project between USA, UK & Canada.

#### Preparations

509th Composite Group formed in 1944 to train to drop the atomic bomb on Germany & Japan if needed. Possible targets were identified.

#### Potsdam Conference

Allied leaders explain the terms of surrender for Japan. Japan refused to surrender. Allies outlined without a surrender they would "cause utter destruction upon Japan." Truman (USA) did not mention the atomic bomb.

#### Atomic bomb testing

The testing of an atomic bomb in New Mexico was successful. The 'Little Boy' bomb was ready by 15 June and shipped to the airfield on the island of Tinian. By 26 July all was ready.

#### Fight against the Japanese

The war with the Japanese had been long and difficult for the USA. The fighting had gone from one island to the next for four years. The war in Europe was over. They had been firebombing most Japanese cities, but there was no surrender. The USA was planning an invasion of Japan for November 1945, but feared up to 1 million US casualties.

3.2



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

**Invasion** (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

3.3

#### 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

#### Consequences

#### 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





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## a world divided

### World War II Conferences

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4	Communist governments control newspapers and television		
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## Conferences & Dropping of the atomic bomb

### Question b. (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Yalta conference
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Potsdam conference
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan

### Question c. (8 marks)

- Why were there tensions between USSR & the allies at the conferences

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

- 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

**GCSE History channel**Cold War: IT'S HISTORY: Iron Curtain has descended  
Cold War: CNN Part 2 - Iron Curtain**Notes:**

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*Reasons for the Cold War: Tensions after WWII*

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## a world divided Tensions between the USA & USSR

4.1

### Iron Curtain Speech



Churchill was no longer PM in Britain, but was considered a hero in the USA. His opinions were 'highly regarded'.

**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

4.2

### 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

4.3

### 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

**Tensions  
between  
USA & USSR**

4.4

### 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

### Long telegram from US Embassy in Moscow



4.5

### Telegrams 1946

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**



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*Reasons for the Cold War: Tensions after WWII*

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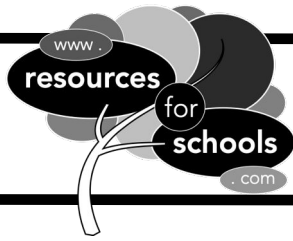
### Tensions between the USA & USSR

#### Ranking

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

Reasons: ideology . atomic bomb . Germany . Churchill's speech . Eastern Europe . telegrams .

Rank	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



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*Reasons for the Cold War: Tensions after WWII*

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## a world divided Tensions between East & West

### Question b. (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union over what to do with post war Germany
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of Stalin's control over Eastern Europe
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the 'long telegrams'

### Question c. (8 marks)

- Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change in the years 1945 and 1946?
- Why did the USA occupy Japan after WWII?
- Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over Eastern Europe 1945 - 48?
- Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over the 'telegrams' in 1946?

### Question d. (10 marks)

Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

*A series of incidents occurred in 1945-1948 which made the world realise that the USA-Soviet alliance of World War 2 was well and truly over..... For many the Cold War started here as relations took a significant turn for the worst on many fronts. Agreement on any world issue at the time was hard to find.*

**Source: modern history school book**

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

**You Tube GCSE History channel** Cold War: IT'S HISTORY: Origins of the Cold War  
Cold War: CNN Part 3 - Marshall Plan

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Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

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## 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

## . Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .

**Previously** USA had adopted a policy of 'isolationism'.

**Now** Truman now decided that USSR's expansion in Europe had to be stopped.

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

### Consequences:

Truman said world was now divided:  
free = USA      not free = USSR  
USA was now committed to Containment

### 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**



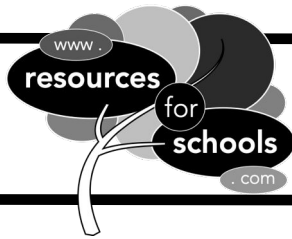
### Comecon (1949-1991)

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



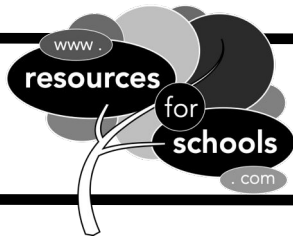
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# a world divided

## . Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .

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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*Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949*

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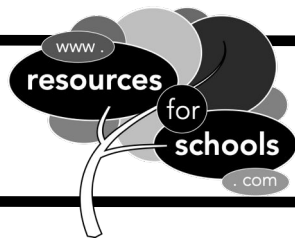
A divided world:  
Superpower  
Relations  
1943 - 1972

5a

## a world divided

**. 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



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949*

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**A divided world:  
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Relations**  
1943 - 1972

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

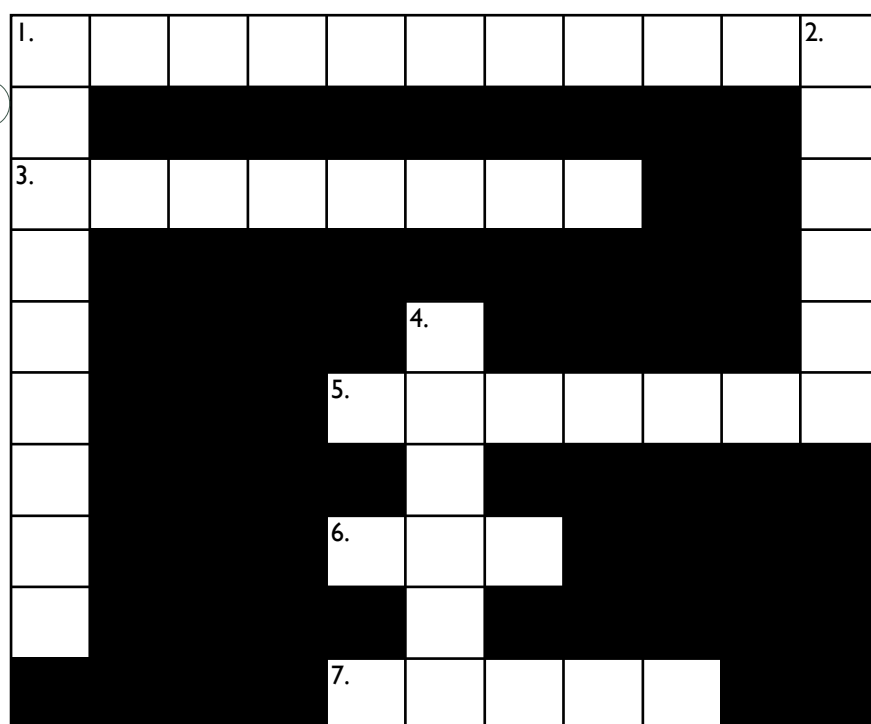
5b

**Explain the advantages & disadvantages of the US policy of CONTAINMENT**

Advantages	Disadvantages

5c

**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

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## . Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .

5d

### Mix & Match

Match a statement with the its meaning

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

TRUMAN  
DOCTRINE

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

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

USSR  
  
COMINFORM  
  
USA

USSR linked  
communists together  
from around the  
world

Was stopping  
democracy in Eastern  
Europe

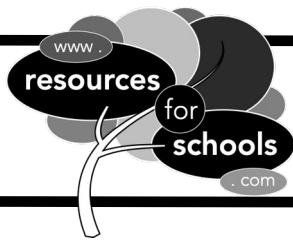
CONTAINMENT  
  
USSR

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

Was a greedy system  
and its people selfish

USA  
  
DOMINO THEORY

Trying to spread  
communism across  
the world



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5e

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

**WORDSEARCH**

T	R	U	M	A	N	D	O	C	T	R	I	N	E	F	L
N	B	M	O	B	C	I	M	O	T	A	P	O	F	R	L
E	S	T	W	U	J	O	P	Y	S	S	R	C	K	E	I
M	R	O	F	N	I	M	O	C	I	P	A	E	O	D	H
N	O	M	H	E	N	E	S	A	H	R	S	M	Y	H	C
I	P	O	S	H	I	L	S	R	U	O	D	O	N	E	R
A	L	R	C	O	L	A	I	C	D	S	T	C	A	P	U
T	A	E	H	K	A	L	F	O	G	R	Y	A	M	N	O
N	A	M	U	R	T	Z	D	M	E	D	N	H	R	B	D
O	T	E	V	E	S	T	T	E	S	O	C	G	E	I	E
C	E	P	A	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	O	I	G	A	M
T	D	O	M	I	N	O	T	H	E	O	R	Y	I	L	L
D	E	M	O	C	R	J	P	L	D	C	P	E	Q	L	M

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 : \_\_\_\_\_



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Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

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5E

## a world divided Truman Doctrine

### Question b. (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Truman's views on communism
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of Stalin's views on the USA
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Truman Doctrine
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the policy of containment

### Question c. (8 marks)

- Why did the USA introduce the Truman Doctrine?
- Why did the Soviet Union start COMECON?
- Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over the introduction of the Truman Doctrine?

### Question d. (10 marks)

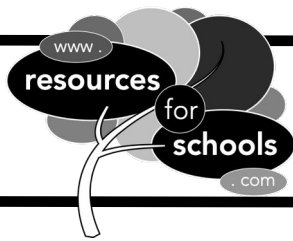
Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

*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

**GCSE History channel**Cold War: IT'S HISTORY: Origins of the Cold War  
Cold War: CNN Part 3 - Marshall Plan**Notes:**



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6

## a world divided Europe after WWII

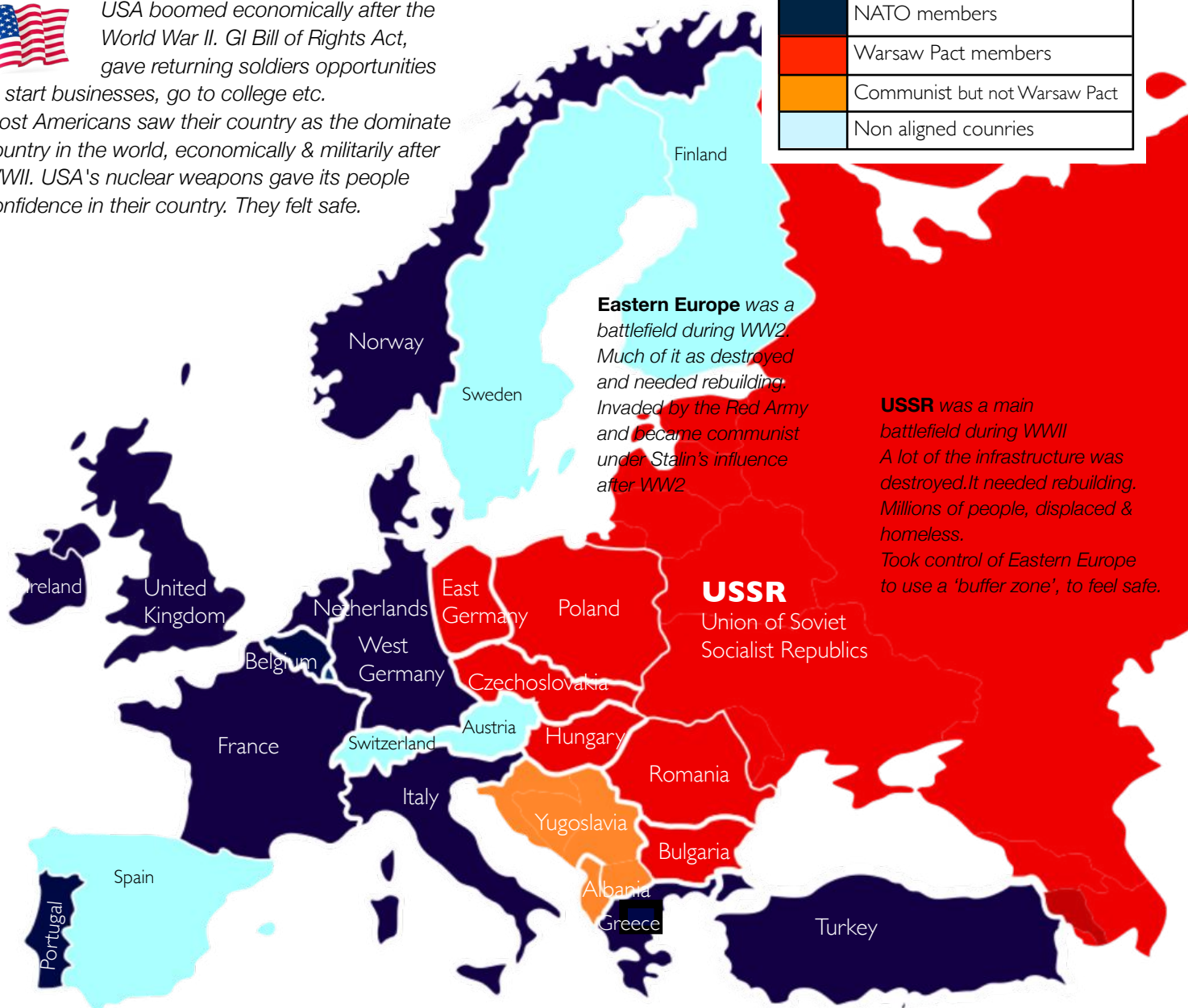
### USA



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.

	NATO members
	Warsaw Pact members
	Communist but not Warsaw Pact
	Non aligned counries



## 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







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7

7.3

## 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.



7.1

## 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

7.2



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

Aid given on a per capita basis:  
more for Allies

less for those who were neutral or on losing side



United Kingdom \$ 3,300,000,000



France \$2,300,000,000



West Germany \$1,450,000,000



Italy \$1,200,000,000



Netherlands \$1,130,000,000



Belgium \$ 777,000,000



Austria \$ 458,000,000

Exact figures of Marshall Plan not agreed



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*Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949*

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7a

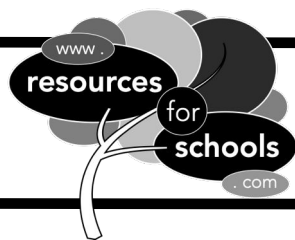
## a world divided

### Marshall Plan 1948

WORDSEARCH

M	A	R	S	H	A	L	L	P	L	A	N	T	B	N	P
A	L	E	T	P	L	A	N	D	O	P	O	S	I	I	R
R	E	R	A	N	O	R	T	H	A	F	R	I	C	A	O
O	A	L	L	E	G	I	E	N	G	E	G	T	A	T	P
C	U	N	I	T	E	D	K	I	N	G	D	O	M	R	E
T	S	E	N	A	L	P	I	H	T	A	R	K	O	U	L
E	C	E	E	R	G	L	R	L	K	D	O	L	A	C	L
Q	Y	R	A	D	I	L	B	A	N	S	F	I	L	N	E
O	E	N	R	O	B	H	T	R	O	N	O	L	C	O	R
L	K	M	A	R	S	H	I	L	L	O	I	C	O	R	S
A	R	A	E	L	C	U	N	I	Z	O	N	X	H	I	P
R	U	T	R	U	M	E	N	B	R	A	I	N	O	R	E
S	T	C	A	S	T	H	G	I	R	F	O	L	L	I	B

- Introduced in 1948 to help Europe: \_\_\_\_\_
- A law which help US soldiers after WWII: \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
- Country supported financially by Britain: \_\_\_\_\_
- Leader who said Marshall Plan was a USA plot to take over Europe: \_\_\_\_\_
- Country who received the most money from the Marshall plan: \_\_\_\_\_
- Company that helped modernise British factories: \_\_\_\_\_
- Place where money was used to build railroads and water systems: \_\_\_\_\_
- Where a new wharf was built to help the British rubber industry: \_\_\_\_\_
- French aircraft industry was able to buy these: \_\_\_\_\_
- Name of European divide by East & West : \_\_\_\_\_
- USA wanted this from lending & helping European countries: \_\_\_\_\_
- Stalin wanted a port in this country: \_\_\_\_\_
- This factory was built in Scotland to produce this: \_\_\_\_\_
- US company that helped the British car industry: \_\_\_\_\_
- Type of weapon which gave the US the belief that they were the greatest superpower: \_\_\_\_\_



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6/7E

## a world divided Europe after WWII - Marshall Plan

### Question b. (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of containment in Greece
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Marshall Plan
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the Truman Doctrine

### Question c. (8 marks)

- Why did the USA introduce the Marshall Plan?
- Why did the Stalin reject the Marshall Plan for the communist states in Eastern Europe?
- Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change over Greece & Turkey?
- 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:

[illegible]

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8

By 1949 these countries became communist controlled & came under the influence of Stalin:

Poland      Czechoslovakia  
East Germany      Hungary  
Romania      Bulgaria  
Albania      Yugoslavia

A typical six steps to the Eastern European countries becoming communist

## Step 1

Communists in many Eastern Europe 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,

8.1

8.2

## USSR controls Eastern Europe

### Buffer zone

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

### Soviet influence

Stalin saw this as an opportunity to extend his influence over others - world communism.

Why did Stalin control Eastern Europe?

### 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.

8.3

### 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.

8.4

### 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)

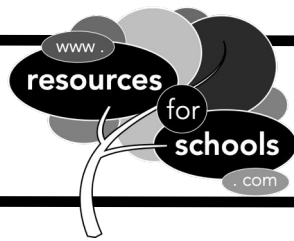
Stalin agrees to have non-communists in the Polish government.

#### 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.



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8a

## 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

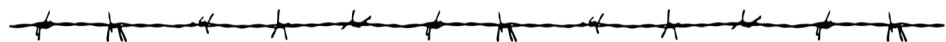
Communists in many Eastern European countries  
welcome the Red Army

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



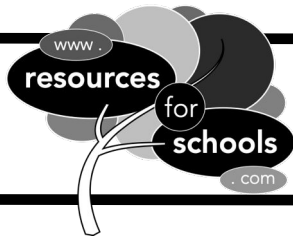
8b

### 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.



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8E

## a world divided USSR controls Eastern Europe

### Question b. (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Poland becoming communist
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of Czechoslovakia becoming communist

### Question c. (8 marks)

- Why did the Soviet Union gain control of Eastern Europe so easily?
- Why did the USA do nothing to stop Stalin taking control over Eastern Europe after WW2?
- 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

exam style questions



**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:

[illegible]



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## 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

### 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.



9.1

## Berlin Blockade & Airlift

9.2

### 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

9.3

Following the blockade the allies flew in supplies on three air corridors



United Kingdom  
USA  
Soviet Union  
France



9.4

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)

### Consequences

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

The Cold War was established, the Arms Race began

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

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## a world divided

### 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

#### NATO

USA

Canada

Britain

Belgium

Denmark

France

Iceland

Italy

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

later.....

Greece, West Germany, Turkey

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

#### 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. USSR control the alliance

#### WARSAW PACT

USSR

Albania

Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia

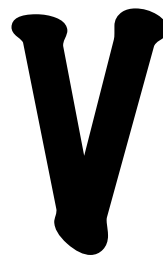
East Germany

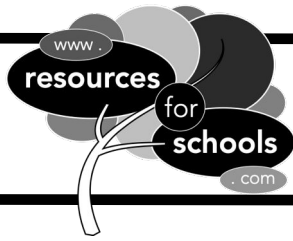
Hungary

Poland

Romania

Warsaw Pact had more conventional forces than NATO, but was behind in the nuclear arms race





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10E

## a world divided

### Alliances

**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?

exam style questions



**BBC**

## Space Race



**You**  **GCSE History channel** IT'S HISTORY - Sport and Space

### Notes:

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Superpower  
Relations  
1943 - 1972

11

11.1

## 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

11.2

### Cost

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



### 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

Why was there a nuclear arms race?



11.3

## Nuclear Arms Race Timeline 1945 - 1955

Year	Event
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

### 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



### Scared

USA & USSR did not trust each other.





# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949

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A divided world:  
Superpower  
Relations  
1943 - 1972

11

## 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

11.4

11.5



Wernher von Braun

### Space

- . USA shocked by Sputnik
- . Operation Vanguard speeded up, to launch US satellite 'Explorer 1' on 31st January.
- . President Eisenhower est. National Aeronautics Space Agency (NASA) for non military development.

### Arms

- . puts Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBM) in NATO countries close to the USSR

### Arms

- . USA 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

11.6

1957

1958

1960

1961

1962

### 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



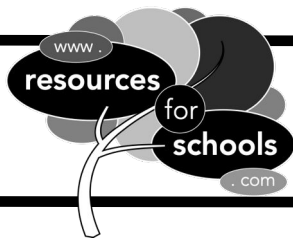
Sergey Korolev

### Space

- . USSR surprises the world by launching 'Vostok 1' taking the first man Yuri Gagarin into space on 12th April



Yuri Gagarin



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*Early developments in the Cold War 1945 - 1949*

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1943 - 1972

## a world divided

### Alliances + Arms and Space Race

10E

11E

**Question b.** (4 marks)

- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the formation of NATO
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA & the Soviet Union of the Manhattan Project
- Explain ONE effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the launching Sputnik

**Question c.** (8 marks)

- Why was NATO formed?
- Why was the Warsaw Pact formed?
- Why was there a nuclear arms race?
- Why did the Soviet Union 'win' the space race in the 1950s?
- Why did the Soviet Union get the first man in space?
- 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.



**YouTube GCSE History channel**

## Cold War: Korean War - Retreat from Hell

## Cold War: IT'S HISTORY - The Cold War turns hot!

### Notes:

[illegible]



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## The Cold War in the 1950s: Korean War

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12

12.1

### Background

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 Il Sung** as leader.

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



Both sides claimed to be the rulers of all Korea.

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

12.2

### Why was the USA involved?

Before 1950 USA was not very interested in Korea.

BUT in 1950:  
USA policy of **Containment**: stop communism



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.

12.3

### Why was the USSR involved?

Before 1950 USSR was not very interested in Korea.

BUT in 1949:  
NATO was formed and Stalin was worried, plus USA was helping Japan.  
Stalin thought USA was being 'aggressive'



When Kim Il 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

12.4

### 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

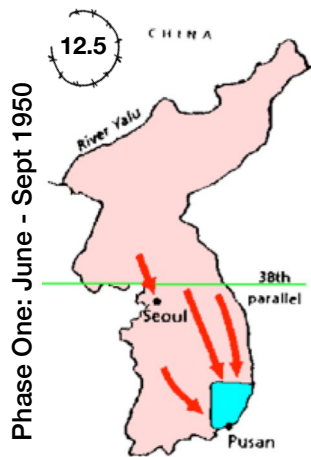
# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## The Cold War in the 1950s: Korean War

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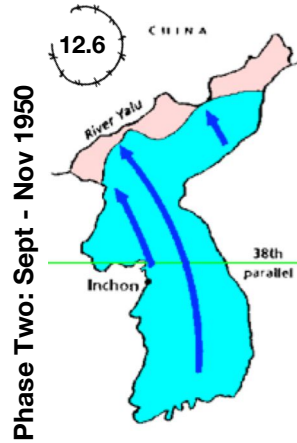
### 12 Korean War: events



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.

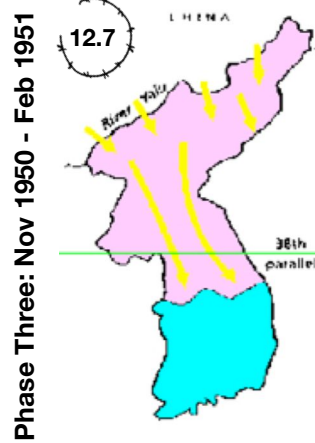
The USA sent troops to Korea as part of the UN force to help the South Korean Army at Pusan.



On 15 September, the US General MacArthur led a UN amphibious landing at Inchon (near Seoul). 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'.

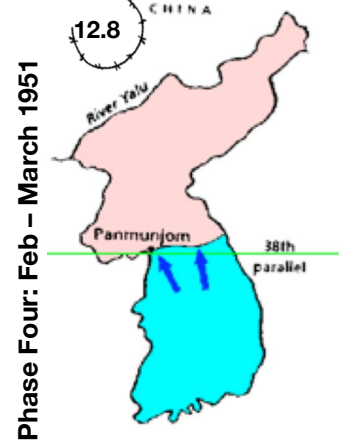


The Americans landed more troops. They used bombers.

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 38<sup>th</sup> 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.



12.8

### 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.

**12E**

# a world divided

## Korean 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

**Question c.** (8 marks)

- i. Why was did North Korea 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

13

13.1

13.1

## Peaceful Co-existence - 'The Thaw'

### 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

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
- . Com-inform was an unnecessary way of controlling Eastern European countries

**Khrushchev announced a policy of:**

USA very anti-communist  
McCarthy 'witch-hunts'

Arms & Space race made the world an unsafe place

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

**USA**  
more talking with the West including a summit with the USA

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

**Eastern Europe**  
wanted to 'deStalinise' Eastern Europe

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

**Peaceful Co-existence**

**Warsaw Pact**  
established the Warsaw Pact

With Warsaw Pact, NATO now spent more money on weapons

**China**  
became more friendly with China

China continued not to trust USSR & thought Khrushchev was weak



**YouTube GCSE History channel** Cold War: Korean War - Retreat from Hell

### Notes:

[illegible]



**Background**

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.

**Patriotism**

Hungary had a long history & a rich culture.

They disliked the fact that Russian soldiers were in their country and the Russian language was being used.

**Education**

Children in schools were taught the communist version of history, ignoring much of Hungary's history, especially its empire & links with Austria & Germany.

**Religion**

The communists were against religion which upset Christians. The Catholic leader, Cardinal Mindszenty, was arrested & sent to prison.

**Quality of life**

In addition, to censorship & the secret police, the Hungarians standard of living declined as pay decreased for many workers. Food shortages were common under the communists. Some of the best industrial equipment was shipped to the Soviet Union.

# a world divided

## Hungary 1956

Yugoslavia had gained some level of independence from the Soviet Union  
Poland had seen demonstrations which had seen them gain more freedoms.

**Freedom of Speech**

The Hungarians were not able to speak freely. The communist government controlled the newspapers, radio, arts, theatre and music.

The Hungarians were scared of the secret police - State Protection Group (AVO) - who arrested people for criticising the government, or communism or the Soviets.



### Reasons why Hungarians opposed Soviet control

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**

# a world divided

## Hungary 1956

14



14.3

14.4

**Events:****23 October**

Demonstrations in Budapest including pulling down a statue of Stalin.

Demonstrators want Eötvös 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

**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

14.4

**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.

**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



14E

# a world divided

## Hungary 1956

**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)

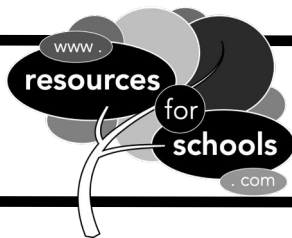
Study the source below and then answer the question that follows

*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

IGCSE Edexcel  
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A divided world:  
Superpower  
Relations  
1943 - 1972

15

## Background

### 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

15.1

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

15.3



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



**USSR** showed the world that the USA was lying when they developed the photographs from the U2 plane.

### Gary Powers

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

### Consequences of the U2 incident

### 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.



**YouTube GCSE History channel** Cold War: Berlin Wall

### Notes:

[illegible]



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961

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A divided world:  
Superpower  
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1943 - 1972

## a world divided Berlin Wall 1961

16

### Background

**Potsdam** agreement 1945:

Berlin divided between:

**Allies** (USA/France/UK)  
**Soviet Union**

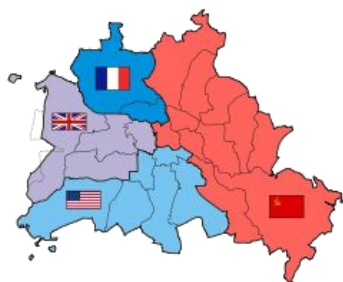
until all parties agree on a suitable government

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.

16.2

### Aims

**USSR:**

- stop migration from East to West Berlin
- keep control of East Germany
- get the West to recognise East Germany

**Allies:**

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

16.3

### 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.



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961

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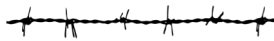
# a world divided

## Berlin Wall

16

16.4

### 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

16.5



### 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

### 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

### Divided Berlin

- . 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-facist rampart'
- . Gained control of East Berlin
- . Ended black market & economy began to grow
- . Communism embarrassed by shooting would-be escapees over next 25 years +



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961

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Superpower  
Relations  
1943 - 1972

16a

### Berlin Wall

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

USSR aim . USA aim Event . Consequence	Statement
	Tensions between USSR & USA increased
	Reduce influence of the USSR in Berlin
	JFK had to accept the Wall or risk war
	East Germans need permission to travel to West Berlin
	Stop migration from East to West Berlin
	Families split, unable to see each other
	East German leader Walter Ulbricht said he no intention of erecting a wall
	USA stayed in West Berlin despite Khrushchev's statement
	Constant embarrassment to USSR as people attempted to go over & under the wall (100,000+)
	Khrushchev demanded that the West to recognise east Germany, the West to take soldiers out of West Berlin and all routes into Berlin to be controlled by East Germany
	US President J.F. Kennedy spoke about the need to hold onto West Berlin.
	Khrushchev tries to pressure the new US president, Kennedy, by insisting the Western powers leave Berlin
	Berlin remain a potential flashpoint



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961*

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1943 - 1972

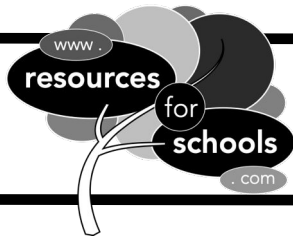


## Berlin Wall

### Consequences of the Berlin Wall:

List the consequences for the  
USSR & USA as positive & negative

USSR	USA
+	
-	



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*Three Crises: Berlin Crisis of 1961*

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1943 - 1972

15/16E

## a world divided

### U2 incident & Berlin Crisis 1961

#### **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

exam style questions



## Film

13 Days



**YouTube GCSE History channel**

### Notes:



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

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17



17.1

### 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)

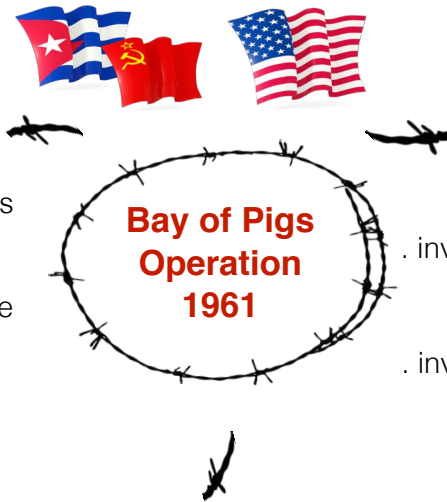
- . feared USSR supported the country on the USA's doorstep
- . USA warns USSR not to put nuclear missiles on Cuba

17.2

### 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



17.3

### 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

### 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

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17.4

### 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?**

17.5

**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

**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.

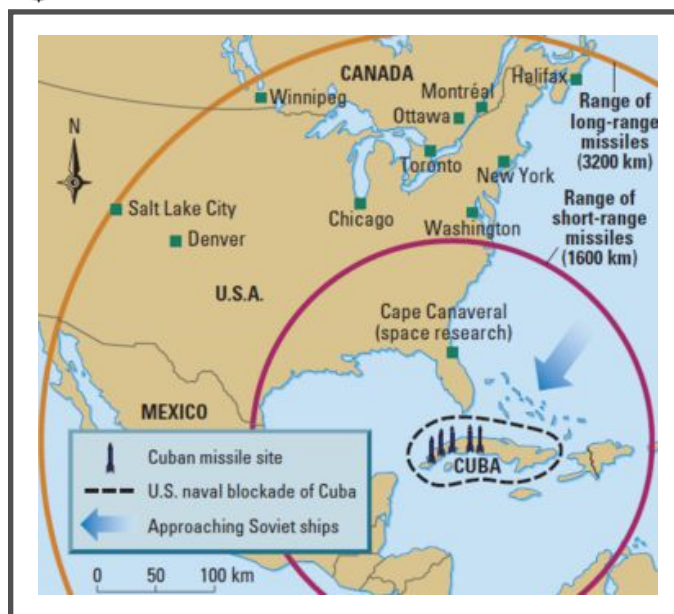
17.6

### 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.

17.7

### Situation: missiles close to the USA

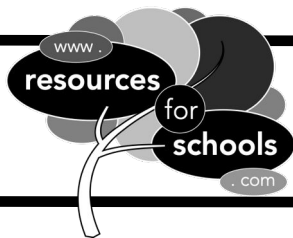


Nuclear deterrence was based on **MAD: Mutually Assured Destruction**.

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.



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### 17.8 Timeline of events

1962	23 October	<b>Khrushchev's response</b> 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	<b>Soviet ships stop</b> and turn around at the blockade line, except one carrying oil
	25 October	<b>Missile sites</b> construction continued in Cuba
	26 October	<b>Khrushchev sent a letter</b> saying that the USSR would remove the missiles if: USA stopped the blockade & USA promise not to invade Cuba in the future
	27 October	<b>Khrushchev second letter</b> 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	<b>Removal of missiles</b> from Cuba agreed by Khrushchev

17.9



### 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



### 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

### 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

### Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

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### Events & consequences

Decide for each statement if it is a:

- reason for **Khrushchev** to put missiles in Cuba
- a choice for **Kennedy** to make
- an **event** of the Cuban Missile Crisis
- a **consequence** of the Cuban Missile Crisis



Circle the correct answer

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

Cuba stayed Communist  
and continued to receive Soviet support.

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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.

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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.

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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.

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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

. Kennedy . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

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 . Khrushchev . Event . Consequence .

Kennedy looked strong in the USA, making  
Khrushchev back down and was respected around the  
world for avoiding war.

# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

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### 17b Cuban Missile Crisis - Kennedy's Choices

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

Kennedy's Choice	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Do nothing</b>		
<b>Blockade of Cuba</b>		
<b>Attack missile sites from the air</b>		
<b>Invasion of Cuba</b>		



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### Three Crises: Cuban Missile Crisis

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### 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:**

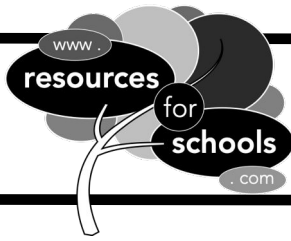
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**Answer:**

Fidel Castro

**Question:**

---

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# a world divided

## Cuban Missile Crisis

**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 the Soviet Union placing missiles in Cuba?

What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

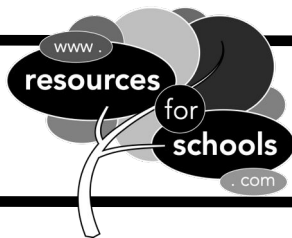
**Question d.** (10 marks)

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



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Czechoslovakia

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18

### Background

18.1

#### April 1968

Dubcek launches the 'Action Programme'

#### May 1968

On May Day people executed during 1952 show trials 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

18.2

#### 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.

18.3

#### 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.

## "The Prague Spring" 1968

Why did the USSR invade Czechoslovakia?

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### Eastern Europe

Reformers in other Eastern European countries were reminded that reforms had limits.

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

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.



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Czechoslovakia

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### 18a 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

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

# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

## Three Crises: Czechoslovakia

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### 18b The "Prague Spring" 1968

Rank the reasons/consequences & explain your ranking

Rank	Reasons why Czechs opposed Soviet control	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
Rank	Reasons for the Soviet invasion	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
Rank	Consequences of the Prague Spring	Explanation
1		Strict rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.
2		
3		
4		
5		



# A world divided: Superpower Relations 1943-72

*The Thaw and moves towards Detente, 1963-72*

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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

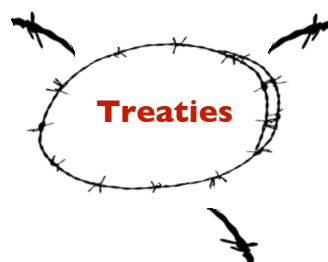
19.2

### 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.'

## Detente



### Outer Space Nuclear Treaty 1967

USA, USSR & GB signed the treaty (+100 others after '67). Bans nuclear weapons being used in space

### Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1968

Non-nuclear-weapon states agree never to have nuclear weapons and the nuclear-weapon states agree to share the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology and to aim for nuclear disarmament and the ultimate elimination of their nuclear weapons

“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.”

19.3

### USA & President Richard Nixon

USA's failure in Vietnam forced Nixon looked to open dialogue with the Soviet Union and China - he needed their co-operation for peace in Vietnam. The USA policy of containment was not working. The Warsaw Pact contacted the West to start talks about arms reduction. Several meetings and summits led to several treaties in the 1970s and 1980s.

### Peace movement

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

### SALT II

Talks from 1972 for further limitations but never happened.



### 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.

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# a world divided

## 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?

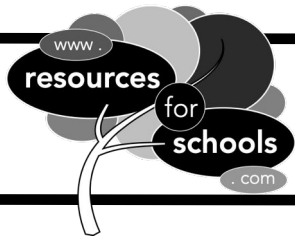
**Question d.** (10 marks)

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



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