



Who was to blame for the Cold War?

IGCSE Cambridge
International Relations since 1919



Name: _____

Form: _____ **Teacher:** _____

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Recommended media

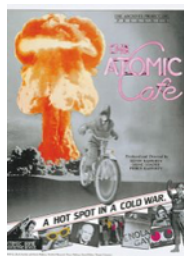


Our youtube channel: **GCSE HISTORY** has lots of essential viewing on this topic.

Recommended documentaries and films:



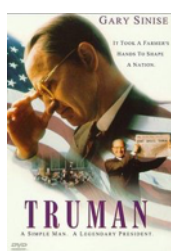
CNN's classic 24 part documentary series covers the Cold War including all the key events in the period 1945-62.



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



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



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

Check suitability before viewing any of the media

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Background



4

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.

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.

4.1

4.2

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 to 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

During the Cold War both sides used propaganda to promote themselves and make the other side look bad.

4.3

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 big gap between rich & poor. people do different jobs because they enjoy them, not for the money

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Notes

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Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Why did the USA-USSR alliance begin to break down in 1945?

4

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.

4.4

4.5

Yalta Conference was designed to discuss post war Europe. Churchill believed that he could trust Stalin regarding free elections in Poland.

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



Churchill GB
Roosevelt USA
Stalin USSR

Tensions

Poland

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

4.6

Britain had a new prime Minister & USA a new president at the conference. Aim was to decide what to do with Germany, peace treaties & the consequences of war.

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



Atlee GB
Truman USA
Stalin USSR

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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4a

World War II Conferences

Decide for each statement if it applies to:
the **Yalta**, **Potsdam** conference or **Neither**



Circle the correct answer

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Stalin wanted to kill all German officers

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Communists take over in Poland

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Operation Overlord approved

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Polish leaders imprisoned

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Nazi Party banned

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

United Nations to replace the League of Nations

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Poland's borders agreed

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Germany split into 4 zones

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Get Turkey on the side of the Allies

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Agreed to divide Vietnam

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

USSR to fight with USA against Japan

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

USSR wanted Poland's borders changed

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

USA not tell USSR about the atomic bomb

. Yalta . Potsdam . Neither .

Germany to pay reparations

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4b

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		

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Why did the USA-USSR alliance begin to break down in 1945?

4c

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.

4d

Exam style question

b. (4 marks)

Why was there division between the countries at the 1945 Allied conferences?

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4

Background

4.7

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.

4.8



Decision for President Truman: invade or bomb

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

Atomic bomb
Considered a demonstration bombing to show the Japanese the power. Decided not to show to keep element of surprise. Targets were selected. Hoped after one atomic bomb drop Japan would surrender, therefore casualties less than invasion. No US deaths

Use atomic bomb

'Little Boy' dropped on **Hiroshima** on 6th August 1945
'Fat Man' dropped on **Nagasaki** on 9th August 1945

4.9

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

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

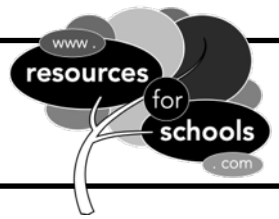
Occupied until 1951

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

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4.10

Europe after WWII

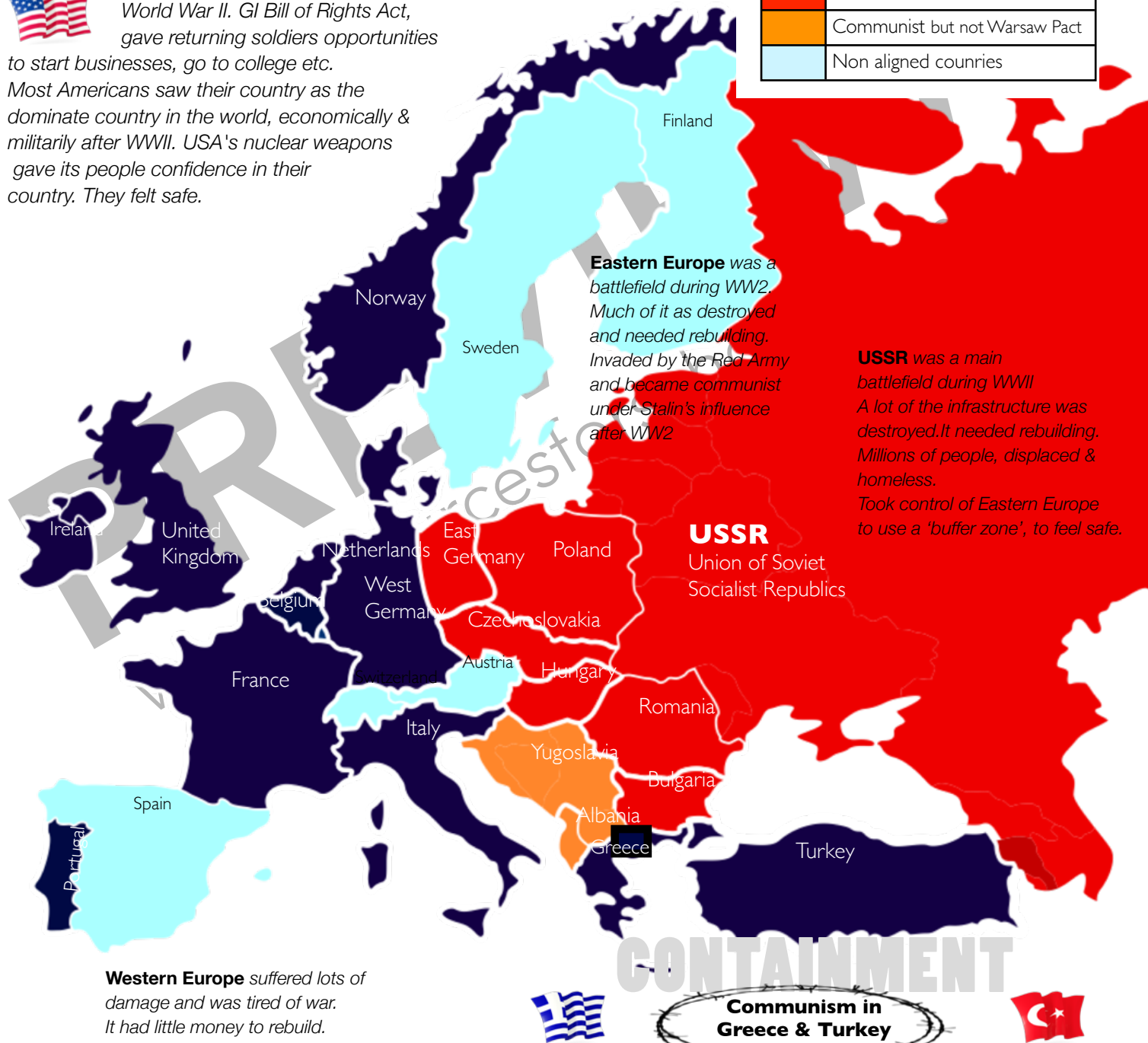
USA



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



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

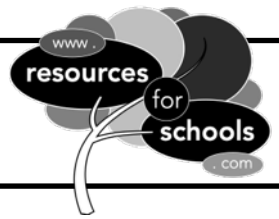
President Truman's decision to aid Greece & Turkey was based on:

- . 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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Tensions between the USA & USSR

4.11



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

4.12



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

4.13



Germany



Germany caused lots of disagreements

Reparations:

USA said USSR went against agreements

Rebuilding Germany:

USA wanted to rebuild Germany

USSR wanted to keep Germany weak

Democracy:

USA wanted free & open elections in Germany

USSR did not want free & open elections

4.14



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

USSR was building up its military for war against USA
Stalin wanted to destroy capitalism

4.15

Telegrams 1946



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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4e

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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Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?

4

4.16

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,

4.17

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.

4.18

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.

4.19

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

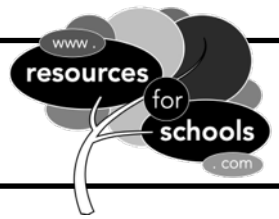
Communist & non-communists formed a government. Non-communists are arrested & show trials started. Many people left the country.

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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Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?

4f

USSR controls Eastern Europe

Re-arrange 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

4g

Case study: Czechoslovakia (underline the wrong/incorrect words/parts to the story)

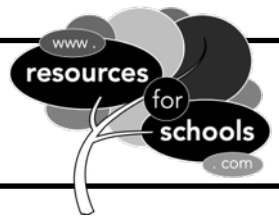
During World War II, the French invaded Czechoslovakia. The Soviet army then defeated the German armies in Eastern Europe. After World War I, the communists won the election with a majority of votes. President Denes gave the communists all the different ministries. The communists were popular in Czechoslovakia, 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.

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

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Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansion?

4

. Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .

4.20

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 & democracy
- . 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

4.21

Previously USA had adopted a policy of 'isolationism'.

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

National Security Act 1947

Established:

- . Department of Defence
- . National Security Council
- . Central 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.

4.22

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

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansion?

4h

. 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 _____ .

How did the USA react to Soviet expansion?

4i

Explain the advantages & disadvantages of the US policy of CONTAINMENT

Advantages	Disadvantages

4j

Crossword Complete the crossword using the clues given

[illegible]

ACROSS

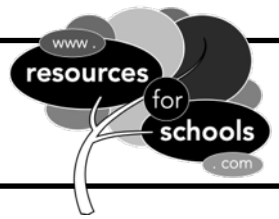
1. Policy to stop the spread of communism
3. Name of US aid programme
5. Name of communist economic organisation
6. Formed in USA in 1947
7. Given to help stop the spread of communism

DOWN

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

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4k

. Truman Doctrine . Domino Theory . Containment .

Mix & Match

Match a statement with the its meaning

TRUMAN DOCTRINE

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

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

USSR

USSR linked communists together from around the world

COMINFORM

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

USA

CONTAINMENT

Was stopping democracy in Eastern Europe

USSR

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

USA

DOMINO THEORY

Was a greedy system and its people selfish

Trying to spread communism across the world

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4.23

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.



4.24

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

4.25



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

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansion?

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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	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: _____

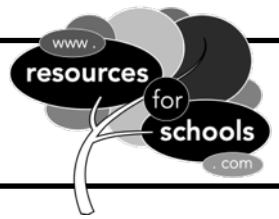
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Notes



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Who was to blame for the Cold War?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansion?

4

4.26

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.



4.27

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

4.28

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

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



United Kingdom
USA
Soviet Union
France



4.29

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

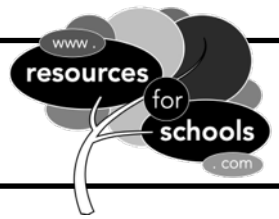
The Iron Curtain became reality, East Germany had own currency 'Ostmark'

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.

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

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4.30

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

Who was to blame for the Cold War?

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exam style questions

a

4 marks:

one mark for each point + mark for detail

1. What decisions about Germany, were agreed at Yalta and Potsdam?
2. What changed over Poland between Yalta and Potsdam?
3. What were the consequences of the dropping of the atomic bombs?
4. What tensions were there in 1945 and 1946 between the USA and USSR?
5. What was the USSR's response to the Truman Doctrine?
6. What was the Marshall Plan?
7. What was Truman's policy of containment?
8. How did Poland become a communist state by 1948?

b

6 marks:

Level 2: description (2-3) Level 3: explains one reason (4-5) Level 4: explains two reasons (6)

1. Why was the Truman Doctrine significant?
2. Why were the conferences at Yalta and Potsdam important?
3. Why did Truman drop the atomic bombs?
4. Why did Stalin seek to control Eastern Europe?
5. Why did the USA introduce the Marshall Plan in 1948?
6. Why was NATO and the Warsaw Pact formed?

c

10 marks:

Level 2: gives reasons (2-3)
Level 4: explains both sides (7-9)

Level 3: explains one side or one explanation of both sides (4-6)
Level 5: explanation of both sides + 'how far' (10)

1. 'It was the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe that caused the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
2. 'Stalin's failure to abide by the agreements made at Yalta and Potsdam caused the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
3. 'The Truman Doctrine caused the Cold War' Explain your answer.
4. 'The Telegrams of 1946 caused of the Cold War'. Explain your answer.