

Designed for

**Cambridge
IGCSE**

**International
Relations**
since 1919



How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?

IGCSE Cambridge

International Relations since 1919



6



6.1

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 Rakosi.

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

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

6.2

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

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.



Reasons why Hungarians opposed Soviet control

Education

There was a curriculum in schools which taught the communist version of history, ignoring much of Hungary's history, especially its empire & its role in 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.

Freedom of Speech

The Hungarians were not able to speak freely about the government control over the media, radio, arts, theatre and music. Hungarians were scared of the secret police, the State Protection Group (AVO) - who were responsible for criticising the government, or communism or the Soviets.



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

Hungary 1956

6



6.3

Events:

23 October

Demonstrations in Budapest including pulling down a statue of Stalin.

Demonstrators want
Emo Gero out
& Imre Nagy in.

24 October

Nagy becomes Prime Minister with Khrushchev's approval.

27 October

Nagy forms new government including non communists.

Religious leader Cardinal Mindszenty freed from prison.

29 October

Soviet troops withdrawn after battles with the Hungarian army & militia.

Nagy announces:

- end of collectivisation (farms to return to private ownership)

- end of one party rule

- Hungary to be neutral

- withdrawal from Warsaw Pact

4 November

Red Army (200 tanks) invades Hungary.

Nagy appeals to President Eisenhower for help.

Eisenhower for help.

Janos Kadar becomes Prime Minister.



6.4

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 & stopper UN Secretary General from visiting Hungary.

Responses to Hungarian uprising

The West

. Voice of America

USA's radio station 'Voice of America' encouraged the uprising & suggested the West should 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.



Consequences of the Hungarian uprising

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.

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.

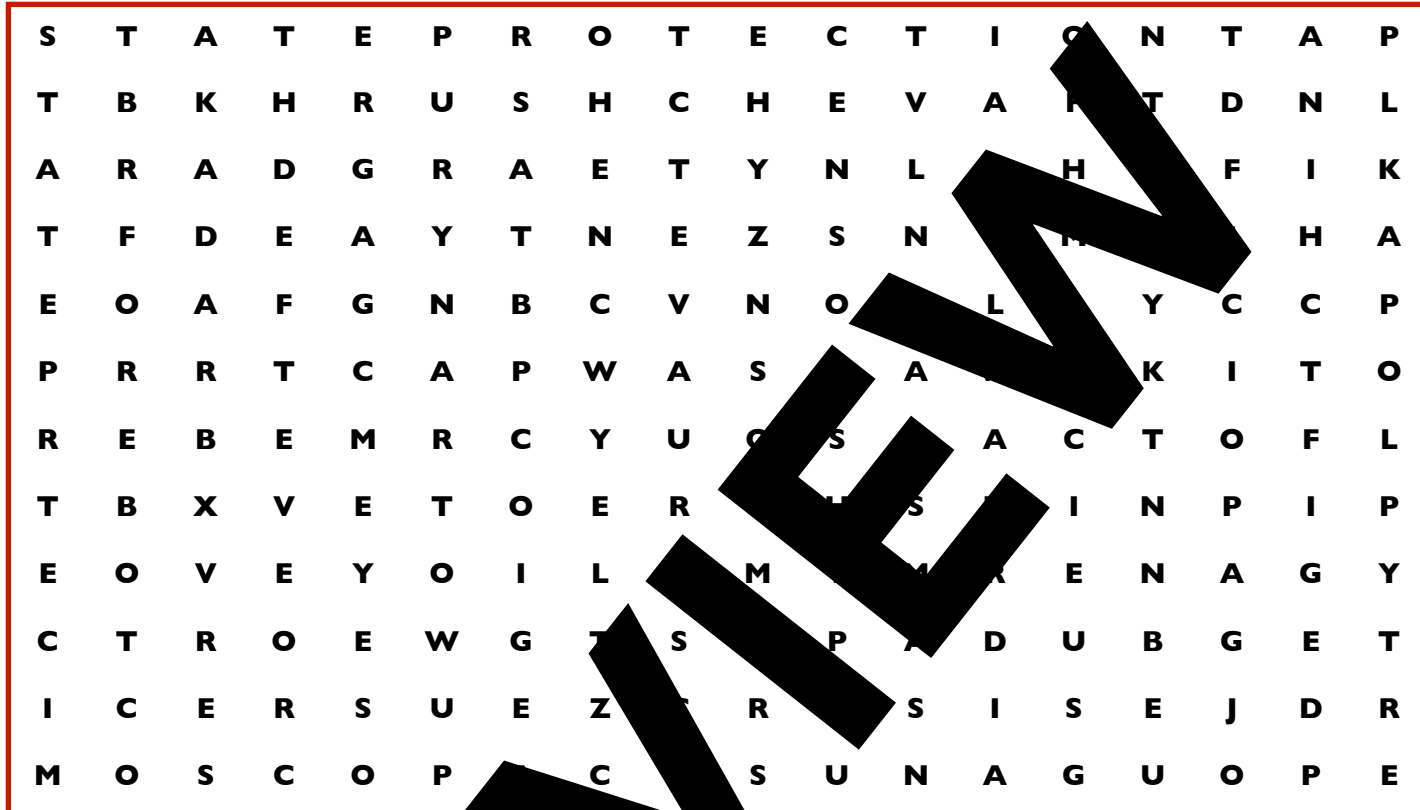
6a Hungary 1956

List the reasons why the Hungarians opposed Soviet control & explain why you gave it that ranking

Rank	Reason why Hungarians opposed Communist/Soviet control	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

6b Hungary 1956 Answer the questions & find the word(s) in the wordsearch

WORDSEARCH



- The Hungarian secret police was the _____ Group
- The Hungarians were proud of their country and its long history: _____
- The name given when the government controls newspapers, radio, TV etc _____
- Name of new Hungarian leader _____
- Capital of Hungary: _____
- Name of religious leader: _____
- Le _____ SSR in _____
- Name of leader appointed on 4th November : _____
- USSR took action in the United Nations by using its : _____
- Month when the demonstrations started in Hungary: _____
- Western Countries were distracted by the: _____
- Hungary withdrew from this organisation in October 1956: W _____ P _____
- USSR's first satellite in space: S _____

6



Czechoslovakia: "The Prague Spring" 1968

Background

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 new Protocol (Soviet troops stay in Czech)

Workers & students confronted invading troops.

700 - 1000 Czechs 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

6.9

6.10

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.

6.11

East-West

Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia was condemned by the West. No more US President Johnson's statement after relations with USSR. The USSR's action.

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.

Why did the USSR invade Czechoslovakia?



Warsaw Pact

Yugoslavia was communist but free from Soviet control.

Romania was not in Warsaw Pact meetings.

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

USSR not want to lose control.

Political cartoon showing the different reactions to Soviet troops in 1945 & 1968

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.

6c

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

	Soviets or invade or consequence	Statement
1		Reformers in other Eastern European countries believed 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 criticism of the government, or communism or the Soviets.
5		The USSR & other countries were scared that their people would demand similar freedoms.
6		People were allowed to join the Communist Party
7		Anti-communists were arrested & show trials were common in the 1950s
8		Standard of living was very poor.
9		Under Husak leadership thousands of communist members were expelled & lived as 'outcasts' doing menial jobs.
10		Consumer goods were ignored for heavy industrial goods.
11		Soviet rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.
12		Dunce'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.

6d

The "Prague Spring" 1968

test your knowledge

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 for the Prague Spring	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

6e

Make bullet points for: background; cause; events & consequences

Highlight similarities between the two

	Hungary	Czechoslovakia
Background		
Causes		
Events		
Consequences		

6

Background

Potsdam agreement 1945:

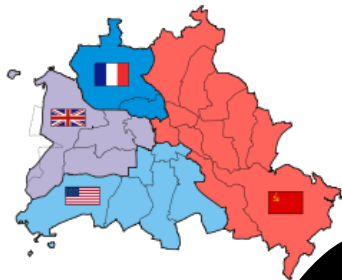
Berlin divided between:
Allies (USA/France/UK)
Soviet Union
until all parties agree on a
suitable government

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
since 1945.

Stalin was planning to build
wall before his death
Khrushchev was in the
West Berlin

By 1961 about 1 million
East Germans fled 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.

6.12

6.13

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
- keep East Germany
- recognise USSR in Berlin

6.14

Events

1953: East Germans need permission to travel to West Berlin

1957: Leaving East Germany without permission = 5 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 - East German economy & it must be corrected
according to East German leader

1961: Summary - 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.



6

6.15

6.16

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

Berlin Wall



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
- . 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 (1000+)
- . 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

USSR/East Germany

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



6f

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 . Consequences	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
	Continued in West Berlin despite Khrushchev's statement
	Constant embarrassment to USSR as people attempted to climb 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

Detente

USSR

Chinese - Soviet relations were not good, so the USSR looked for better relations with the USA.

6.18



Arms Race

USA & USSR concerned over cost & risk of arms race. Missiles now had multiple nuclear warheads & submarines could launch nuclear missiles.

Peace Movement

People across the world but especially in Europe were protesting against nuclear weapons. They questioned the morality of weapons that killed women & children.

Reason for detente

USA

USA's failure in Vietnam and Nixon took for a new approach, as containment did not work. People in the USA wanted an alternative to war to solve the problems.

“Brezhnev did not see detente as an alternative to the arms race.”

“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.”

Conflicts

USA & USSR continued to fund allies with conflicts in: Angola, Nicaragua, El Salvador & Arab-Israeli war.

Reagan

Became US President. He was very anti communist & pro containment. Started 'Star Wars' programme for lasers to hit missiles from space.

End of Detente in the 1980s

Nuclear Weapons

Both sides were replacing old weapons with new missiles.

Afghanistan

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.

Moscow Olympics

In protest the USA boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. Communist countries then boycotted the LA Games in 1984

6

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.

Detente

1. 1971 - 1979

Nixon & Brezhnev

Summits x 5:

- . SALT I (1972): limit nuclear missiles & bombers
- . SALT II (1975): further limits but stopped because of Afghanistan
- . joint space mission: shook hands in space
- . trade links: more trade between West & East

BUT

- . conventional forces: no agreement to reduce forces, USSR wanted larger army
- . SALT II: never really happened

2. Helsinki Conference 1973

(European Security Conference) Signed Helsinki Accords

- . security: European borders agreed
- . human rights: respect human rights & right to travel between countries
- . co-operation: links through trade & cultural

BUT

- . human rights: no improvement in USSR & E. Europe. Brezhnev said it was not others business. Critics of communism were still harshly treated.
- . rivalry: rivalry continued around the world as the superpowers looked to extend their influence

Solidarity in Poland

6

Background

Nationalism

Polish people wanted to make their own decisions about their own country.

Quality of life

Life was hard in communist Poland. There was often a shortage of food & other goods. People wanted more freedoms.

Role of the catholic church

The catholic church was very influential in Poland, despite the communists trying to reduce its role. People looked to the church for leadership.

Pope John Paul II

In 1978 a Polish cardinal, became Pope. This gave the people a sense of pride & made them more nationalist.

The catholic church in Poland felt more able to stand up to communism.

Leader: Gierek 1971-78

Introduced economic reforms that helped living standards rise BUT:

food shortages continued
prices rose
police attacked protesters

Gdansk shipworkers

Ship workers in the port of Gdansk started a movement called 'solidarity'. (Autumn 1980)

Its leader was Lech Walesa.

It had three demands:

- the right to form a trade union
 - improve the living standards of working people
 - more freedoms of expression
- It soon became linked with the catholic church.

6.21

Govt. agreed:

- right to form trade unions
- workers have the right to protest & strike
- to improve conditions for the workers
- some freedoms & less control of the newspapers

Results of Solidarity strikes protests in 1980

Workers agreed:

- communist party rule in Poland
- socialist form of government
- Poland's links with USSR & other communist countries
- membership of Warsaw pact etc

Long term consequences:

- Communist party undermined by workers
- Loss of power on violent protests
- Communists unwilling to use force
- Highlighted failure of communist economic policies



6.22

From communism to democracy ...

1980

Solidarity formed.
First year nearly 10 million members

1991

Red army leaves Poland
First full free elections since WW2

1981

Walesa demands free elections
USSR imposes military rule under Jaruzelski
Martial law imposed
Walesa & other union leaders arrested

1990

Lech Walesa elected President

1982

Solidarity banned
Demonstrations across the country but Walesa released from prison
Martial law ended 31/12/82

1989

Free elections for lower house of parliament
Solidarity does well, communists do badly in elections
Solidarity refuses to join with communists in govt
Jaruzelski appoints non communist as Prime Minister

1983

Lech Walesa awarded the Nobel Peace prize

1988

More strikes & demonstrations
Talks between Walesa & govt

1984

Preist for Solidarity murdered by govt. agents

1985

Solidarity prisoners (225) released

6g Results of the Solidarity protests in 1980

Rank	Results	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

6h Solidarity events 1980 - 1990

For each event give its date

1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990

Free elections for lower house of parliament
Solidarity does well, communists do badly in elections
Solidarity refuses to join with communists in govt
Jaruzelski appoints non communist as Prime Minister

Solidarity demands free elections
USSR imposes military rule in Poland
Jaruzelski imposes martial law
Walesa and other Solidarity leaders arrested

More strikes & demonstrations
Talks between Walesa & govt

Lech Walesa elected President

Red army invades Poland
First full free elections since WW2

Solidarity banned
Demonstrations across the country
but Walesa released from prison
Martial law ended 31/12/82

Lech Walesa awarded the Nobel Peace prize

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Solidarity formed
First year nearly 10 million members

How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?

Gorbachev's effect on the collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe

6

6.23



Communist Party

- . only communists could stand in elections.
- . communism more important than national identity

Censorship & Propaganda

- . communists controlled radio, TV & newspapers
- . criticism of the government or communism was rare
- . people were given a diet of propaganda about the good of communism & the evil of capitalism & the West

Police state

- . police were feared by everyone
- . people were scared of being arrested if they criticised the govt or communist party
- . the police could do as they wished

Life under communism

- . communists did not believe in God
- . religion was discouraged
- . religious leaders were arrested
- . people often forced to pray in private

Economy

- . the state controlled the economy
- . heavy industry was preferred to consumer goods
- . quality of goods was often poor
- . there were often shortages of food
- . in the 1980s inflation rose

6.24

Background

- . became leader in USSR in 1985
- . relations between USSR & Eastern Europe had changed:
- . USSR no longer feared
- . some communist countries wanted more control over their affairs
- . food shortages in USSR
- . poor quality of USSR goods
- . new ideas from the West
- . quality of life was poor

Gorbachev's new attitude

- . Marxism had failed
- . communist party had to listen to the people
- . USSR no longer use force
- . military spending was too high
- . USSR not keep supporting other countries

Changes under Mikhail Gorbachev

Glasnost

- . translates to 'openness'
- . more justice less corruption
- . open to more debate about economy & management of industry
- . open to more freedoms of speech
- . multi candidates (communists) in elections

Perestroika

- . restructuring of the economic & political system
- . less control of economy by communists
- . have more investment from the West
- . wanted economy to be more efficient

How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948 -c.1989?

Gorbachev's effect on the collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe

6i

Decide whether the statement for life in the USSR is either **TRUE** (T) or **FALSE** (F)

	Statement	T	F
1	Only selected communists could stand in elections		
2	Communist newspapers were critical of the government		
3	Gorbachev said that the Red Army would not be used in other countries		
4	Gorbachev said people should believe in his ideas		
5	Gorbachev wanted to increase money spent on the military		
6	The USSR was producing quality goods in their factories		
7	The government controlled radio and newspapers		
8	The USSR suffered from food shortages		
9	Gorbachev introduced more openness and less corruption		
10	Gorbachev wanted investment money from the West		
11	Religion was encouraged in the USSR		
12	The quality of life in the USSR was similar to that in the USA		
13	The police were feared in the USSR		
14	Gorbachev introduced Glasnost & Perestroika		
15	The communist party listened to the people's concerns		

6

Background

A new Cold War 1979-85

US foreign policy

Reagan (Republican) became President in 1980. He did not support detente, he thought the USA should be strong with the USSR.

Reagan was more aggressive towards the USSR e.g.

- increased defence spending
- Pershing & cruise missiles in Europe
- started Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) - which could in theory shoot down Soviet missiles in space.

Tried to get arms reduction but relationship with USSR was tense from 1981- 85 (see above).

Reagan hoped that being more aggressive would force the USSR into reducing arms as the cost was rising.

Afghanistan

USSR's invasion of Afghanistan & the USA's support for the Mujaheddin continued to be a problem between the two superpowers.

Iranian Revolution

The USA supported the Shah but he was overthrown in an Islamic revolution. The new govt was anti US and anti communist. Both the superpowers feared the revolution might spread across the Middle East.

Olympic Games

The USA boycotted the Moscow Games in 1980, and then the USSR + Eastern European countries boycotted the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

6.25

6.26

Gorbachev's need for change

- wanted to end the Cold war
- reduce military spending
- arms race unsustainable
- needed Western money to overhaul industry
- needed imported food

Reasons for new Detente

Europeans

- W.German, UK & French govts pushing for detente
- European Economic Community looking to end Cold War

Personalities

- Reagan & Gorbachev got on very well
- Reagan thought Gorbachev to be genuine
- Gorbachev was more aggressive in 1984
- both willing to negotiate

Reagan's approach

- an opportunity to reduce arms
- Reagan had told Gorbachev, knowing that USSR would continue with military spending
- knew USSR weak after Afghanistan
- Star Wars development worried the USSR



Arms Reduction

- Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty 1987 to remove intermediate range missiles in Europe in 3 years
- Conventional Forces 1990 to reduce NATO & Warsaw Pact forces
- Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) 1991 agreed to reduce weapons USA 20% & USSR 30%

6.27

Consequences of new Detente

Collapse of Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe

- Gorbachev's reforms in the USSR had a domino effect in Eastern Europe
- admission that Marxism had failed & communism party not always right, leaders confused without Red Army support E. European leaders not control their populations
- collapse an unintended consequence not part of Gorbachev's plans & took the West by surprise as well

End of the Cold War

- US President George Bush took over from Reagan more cautious, but Soviet control in E. Europe already collapsing
- Malta Summit Dec 1989 formerly ended Cold War

6j New Detente after 1985

Rank the reasons for Detente: explain your decision

Rank	Reason for New Detente	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		

6k Consequences: For each consequence decide if it is a consequence of Arms reduction, the collapse of the Soviet Empire or the end of the Cold War. Write **Arms / Collapse or Cold War** as your answer.

Arms reduction Collapse of Soviet Empire End of Cold War	Consequence
	Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty 1987
	Talks to reduce NATO & Warsaw Pact forces
	Malta Summit Dec 1989
	Admission that Marxism had failed & communism party not always right, leaders confused
	US President George Bush more cautious, but Soviet control already collapsing
	Agreed to reduce weapons USA 20% & USSR 30%
	Without Red Army support E.European leaders not control their populations

6

6.28

Events leading to collapse

Geneva summit Nov 1985

Reagan & Gorbachev discussed a variety of issues, from SDI to human rights. No agreements but laid the foundation for further talks.

Reykjavik summit Oct 1986

Gorbachev & Reagan discussed getting rid of all ballistic missiles. Agreement was close, but the USA would not give up research & development on SDI. Without that there was no agreement from the USSR. But it showed that both leaders were willing to discuss serious arms reduction.

Washington summit Dec 1987

Discussed a range of issues including Afghanistan, Central America, South Africa & chemical weapons. Agreement on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles.

Gorbachev's UN speech Dec 1988

Announced huge military reductions in Europe & on the Chinese border. Decision was unilateral and inc. 500,000 soldiers.

Soviet troops were withdrawn from E. European countries.

Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan 1989

Soviet power was shown to be limited. Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Soviet power was shown to be limited. Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Soviet power was shown to be limited.

Solidarity movement in Poland

Throughout the 1980s Solidarity movement in Poland had been gaining ground and winning concessions from the communist government. Other Eastern European countries were watching what was happening in Poland. Leaders were concerned by events and Gorbachev's new attitude. Many people in E. Europe wanted changes to their lives: less Soviet interference, freedoms, better standard of living etc.

Collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe

6.29

Hungary 1989 - 1990

- . May: border with Austria opened
- . Dec: free elections announced
- . 1990 Nationalists & Catholics won election

Poland 1989 - 1990

- . Jan: free elections
- . Dec: Lech Walesa became first non-communist leader in Eastern Europe

Czechoslovakia 1989 - 1990

- . Nov: large demonstrations in Prague
- . Dec: communist govt. resigned
- . 1990: free elections, communists won

East Germany 1989 - 1990

- . East Germans escape to West Germany via Hungary
- . Communist leader resigns, after no support from army
- . Guards at the wall join the protests
- . 10 Nov: Berlin Wall pulled down
- . March 1990: free elections
- . Oct 1990: East & West Germany reunited

Romania 1989 - 1990

- . Dec: violent revolution where communist leader Ceausescu is executed
- . 1990: Former communists win free elections

Bulgaria 1989

- . Nov: large demonstrations
- . Zhikov leader since 1954 resigns
- . Communist party becomes Socialist Party
- . 1990 elections won by Socialist Party

Break-up of the USSR



- . The Baltic states, Latvia, Estonia & Lithuania & Azerbaijan wanted independence from the USSR, Gorbachev refused & sent in troops
- . In Russia Boris Yeltsin became the leader & called for the end of the USSR & for the republics to become independent
- . Hard-line communists in Russia were shocked at events, they led a coup & imprisoned Gorbachev in his holiday home in the Crimea
 - . Yeltsin led demonstrations against the coup & for the reforms
 - . Yeltsin ended the Soviet Communist Party & the USSR in Dec 1991
 - . Gorbachev resigned as President of the USSR (there was no USSR)

Collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe

Match the statements to the correct country

June 1989: Solidarity wins elections

Sept 1989: citizens march from W. Germany
via Hungary

 **Hungary 1989 - 1990**

Sept 1989: Communist leader resigns after
getting no support from the army

Nov 1989: large demonstrations
including Dubcek

 **Poland 1989 - 1990**

1989: Guards at the Wall join the protests

May 1989: border with Austria opened

 **Czech Republic 1989 - 1990**

May 1989: border with Austria opened


1990: Nationalists & Catholics won the election

1990 elections won by Socialist Party

 **Germany 1989 - 1990**

1990: free elections, communist
getting only 14%

Dec 1990: Lech Walesa becomes first non-communist
leader in Eastern Europe

 **Romania 1989 - 1990**

Zhu Rongji since 1954 resigns

Oct 1990: Country reunited

 **Bulgaria 1989**

Nov 1989: Berlin Wall pulled down

Dec 1989: short & violent revolution where communist
leader Ceausescu is executed

6m

Collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe

Geneva summit

Nov 1985

Reykjavik summit

Oct 1986

Washington summit

Dec 1987

Gorbachev's UN speech

Dec 1988

Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan

1989

Solidarity movement in Poland

MATCH the EVENT to the STATEMENT

Soviet power was shown to be limited. It became to USSR that Vietnam was to the USA. Soviets worried that anti Soviet feeling would spread across muslim population in USSR.

Announced huge military reductions in Europe. Chinese border. Decision was unilateral and inc. 500,000 soldiers. Soviet troops were withdrawn from E. Europe.

Throughout the 1980s the Solidarity movement in Poland had been gaining ground and winning concessions from the communist government. Other Eastern European countries were aware of what was happening in Poland. Leaders were concerned by events and Gorbachev's speech.

Discussed a range of issues including Afghanistan, Central America, South Africa & chemical weapons. Agreement on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles.

Gorbachev & Reagan discussed a range of all nuclear missiles. Agreement was close, but the USA would not give up SDI & development on SDI. Without that there was no agreement for USSR. But Gorbachev and Reagan leaders willing to discuss serious arms reduction.

Reagan & Gorbachev discussed a variety of issues, from SDI to human rights. No agreements but laid the foundation for future talks.

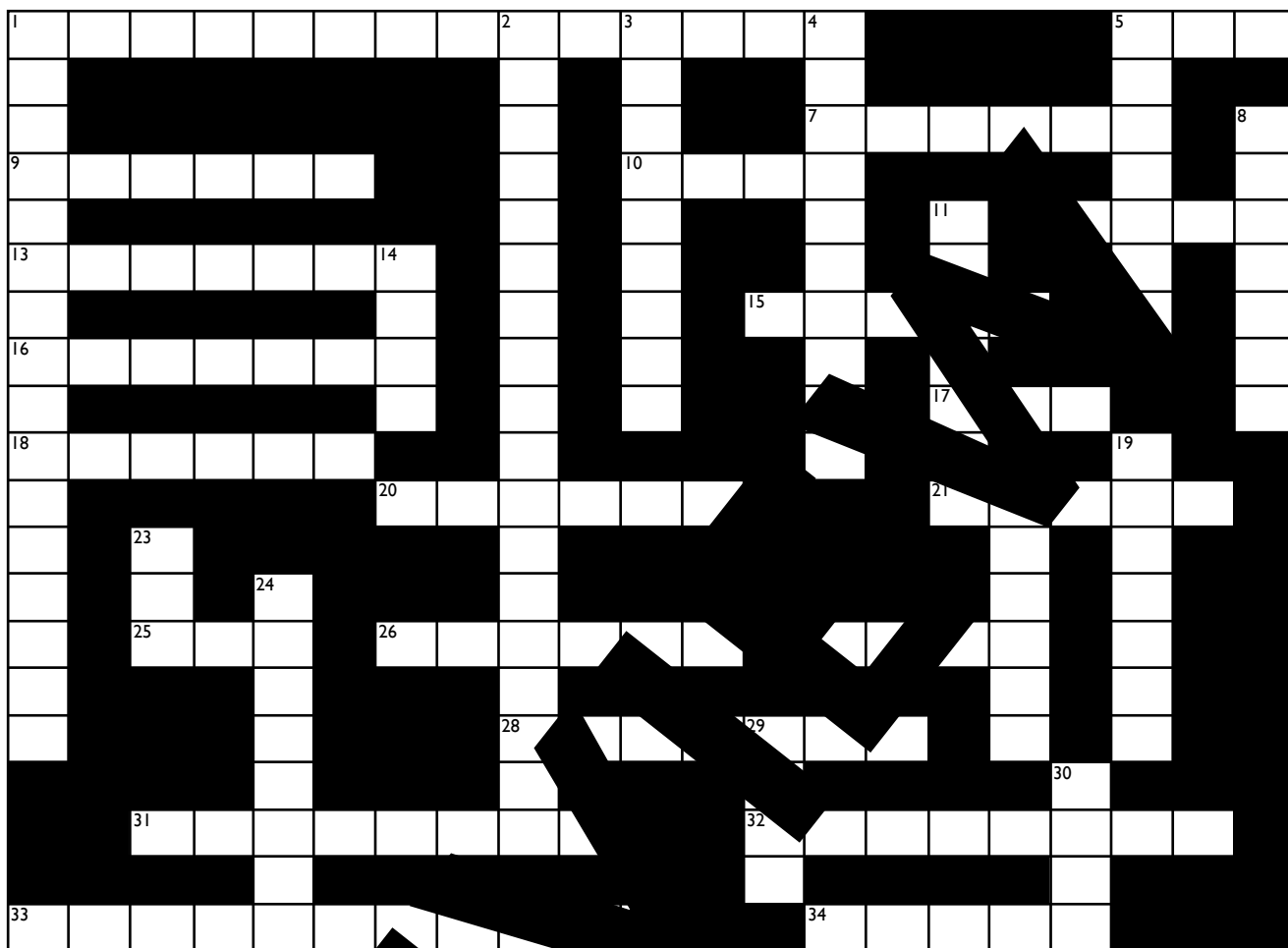
6n

Rank the events (above) in order of importance leading to the collapse of Soviet control in E. Europe

Rank	Events leading to the collapse	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		

Ra

EASY CROSSWORD



ACROSS

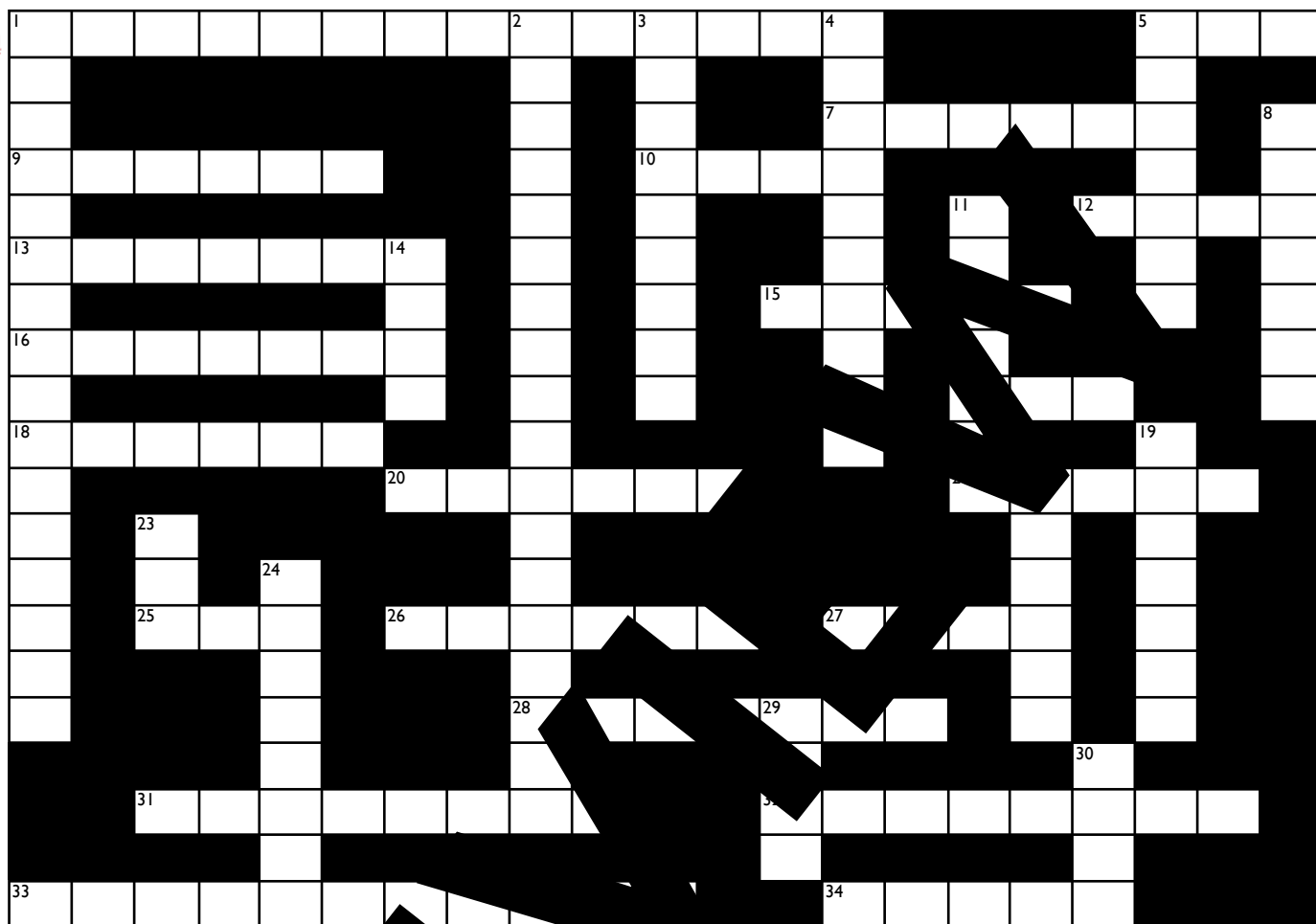
1. President's ideas on communism in 1960s. (6, 8)
5. Name of US space moon. (2)
7. Leader of the USSR during WW2. (1)
9. US President in the 1980s. (6)
10. A place for missiles. (4)
12. Name given to the 1970s arms reduction talks. (4)
13. Type of bomb built during arms race. (7)
15. Country at war with USSR. (4)
16. Games boycotted in 1980 & 1984. (7)
17. Chinese leader in 1970s. (2)
18. Opened the wall in Berlin. (6)
20. One of the Solidarity movement. (7)
21. US president at end of the Vietnam War. (5)
25. Military offensive in Vietnam war. (3)
26. Capital of Germany. (6)
27. US President after Reagan. (4)
28. Soviet space satellite. (7)
31. Gorbachev's policy of openness. (8)
32. Type of warfare used by Vietcong. (8)
33. Gorbachev's restructuring of the economy. (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not. (5)

DOWN

1. Meeting in Iran during WW2. (6, 10)
2. USA & USSR stand off in the Caribbean. (5, 7, 6)
3. US President at Yalta. (8)
4. Former General & US President. (10)
5. Crisis in this country in 1956. (7)
8. A thaw in relations between USA & USSR. (7)
11. Country where the USA was defeated in 1974. (8)
14. An arms & nuclear. (4)
19. US President at time of Vietnam War. (7)
22. Invasion here during Korean War. (6)
23. Phone line set-up after Cuban Missile Crisis. (3)
24. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (4,4)
29. Hungarian leader. (4)
30. Cold War US General. (4)

Rb

HARD CROSSWORD



ACROSS

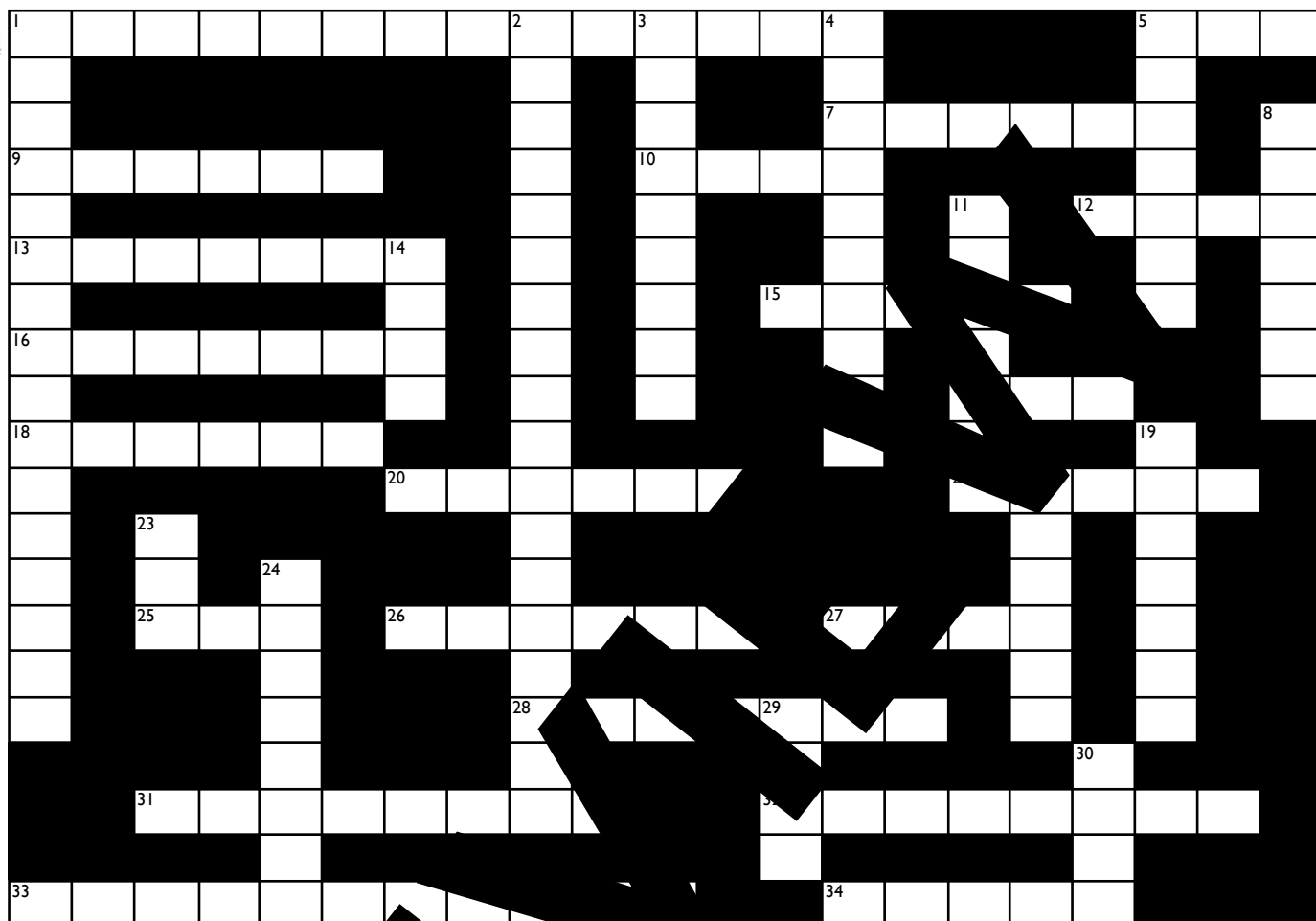
1. From which came containing (6, 8)
5. A flying monkey (3)
7. USSR leader (6)
9. US President in the 1990s. (6)
10. A place for mis (6)
12. Arms reduction talks, known as this (4)
13. Type of bomb built during arms race (7)
15. Communists (6)
16. Games boycotted 1980 & 1984. (7)
17. Chinese in 1971 (3)
18. Opened the wall in Berlin W. Germany (6)
20. In promise to democracy (7)
21. 'We will win with honour' (5)
25. Vietnamese holiday (3)
26. Visited by where he made a famous speech (6)
27. US President at the end of the Cold War (4)
28. Soviet space satellite (7)
31. Gorbachev's policy of openness (8)
32. Type of warfare used by Vietcong (8)
33. Gorbachev's restructuring of the economy (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not (5)

DOWN

1. WW2 leaders meeting (6, 10)
2. The world on the brink of war (5, 7, 6)
3. US President (8)
4. Ended the Korean war for the US (10)
5. Invaded by the Red Army in 1956 (7)
8. Happened in the 1970s and 1980s (7)
11. Johnson's nightmare (8)
14. An arms & nuclear. (4)
19. First President to lose a war (7)
22. General MacArthur's masterpiece (6)
23. Phone line for JFK & Khrushchev (3)
24. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (4,4)
29. Hungarian leader (4)
30. Cold War US General (4)

Rc

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Harry's big idea (6, 8)
5. Not a flying pig in the space (6)
7. Uncle Joe according to China (6)
9. US President in the 1990s (6)
10. A place for the missiles (4)
12. Less arms more peace (6)
13. One bomb (7)
15. A place still a wall (4)
16. No USA athletes in 1980 (7)
17. China in 1979 (8)
18. Open for Berlin (6)
20. Clarity (7)
21. President (5)
25. Vietnam holiday (3)
26. A wall (4)
27. Actor turned President (4)
28. Soviet space satellite (7)
31. Gorbachev's policy of openness (8)
32. Warfare gone (8)
33. Gorbachev's restructuring of the economy (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not (5)

DOWN

1. WW2 leaders meeting (6, 10)
2. Island incident causes a serious problem (5, 7, 6)
3. President never saw the Cold War (8)
4. Generally a President (10)
5. Country looked west, turned East (7)
8. Cold War turned French twice (7)
11. A country divided (8)
14. The first to space in this (4)
19. First President to lose a war (7)
22. General MacArthur's masterpiece (6)
23. Not a cold phone line (3)
24. Movie of the same name (4,4)
29. Hungarian leader (4)
30. US General made of stone rather than this (4)

exam style questions

a

4 marks:

one mark for each point + mark for detail

1. What were the effects of the Soviet invasion of Hungary?
2. What were the effects of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia?
3. What were the key features of detente in the 1980s?
4. What were the effects of the Solidarity movement in Poland in the 1980s?
5. What were the features of the collapse of the Soviet Union's control over Eastern Europe?
6. What were the aims of Gorbachev's policies of 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'?
7. Describe the events of the new detente after 1985?
8. Describe the events of the 'Prague Spring'?

b

6 marks:

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

1. Why did the Polish government agree to meet the demands of Solidarity?
2. Why were the people of Czechoslovakia opposed to Soviet control?
3. Why did the East Germans build the Berlin Wall in 1961?
4. Why did Gorbachev introduce reforms in the Soviet Union?
5. Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956?

c

10 marks:

Level 2: gives reasons (2-3) Level 3: explains one side or one explanation of both sides (4-6)
Level 4: explains both sides (7-9) Level 5: explanation of both sides + 'how far' (10)

1. 'Events in Hungary in 1956, showed the USSR was in control of Eastern Europe' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
2. 'The Berlin Wall was built for economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
3. 'Solidarity was the beginning of the end for the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
4. Explain the consequences of the Hungarian uprising.
5. 'Gorbachev was personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.