

Cold War 1943-1991 Revision Guide

Grand alliance: Period of negotiation and when the USA and USSR were allies.

Tehran Conference, November 1943

- **Meeting** of Roosevelt (USA), Stalin (USSR) and Churchill (UK)
- **Agreements:** Britain and USA would open up a second front by invading France in 1944, Soviet Union would declare war on Japan after Germany, a United Nations would be set up, and an area of Poland would be given to the USSR.
- **Disagreement:** Churchill wanted to invade through Greece instead of France in order to stop the USSR taking over Eastern Europe.
- Beginning of the Grand Alliance- with countries agreeing to wage war on the Axis together.

Yalta Conference, February 1945:

- **Meeting of** Roosevelt (USA), Stalin (USSR) and Churchill (UK)
- **Agreements:** USSR confirmed they would attack Japan once Germany was defeated, Germany and Berlin would be divided into four zones, to give countries free elections, to join the UN, and that Eastern Europe would be in the Soviet sphere of influence.
- **Disagreements:** How much reparations should be paid (Stalin wanted more). Stalin agreed to elections in Poland, but didn't want to.

Potsdam Conference, July 1945

- **Meeting of** Truman (USA), Stalin (USSR) and Atlee (UK). Truman was more anti-communist than Roosevelt.
- **Changes between conference:** Stalin set up a communist Government in Poland and had his army still in most of Eastern Europe. On the 16th of July the USA tested the Atomic Bomb, Stalin was scared and angry he hadn't been told.
- **Agreements:** Germany and Berlin were divided into four zones, Germany was to be demilitarised, Germany was to have free elections, Germany would pay reparations to the Allies with most to USSR, Nazi Party was banned and war crime trials were set up for past Nazis.
- **Disagreements:** Still disagreed over reparations, Stalin wanted Germany to be made much weaker, Truman wanted a strong Germany to protect against the USSR. They also disagreed over free elections, and USSR began to expand into Eastern Europe

Soviet Expansionism 1945-1947

- **Reasons why:** Fear of being invaded by Germany again (like 1918 and 1941), Stalin and Churchill had agreed to a percentages deal giving the USSR power in Eastern Europe, Security against the west, and the USST had suffered the most casualties.
- **Poland:** January 1947, elections were rigged and the Communists won.
- **Romania:** March 1945 Soviet army marched in and set up Communist Government, and in November 1946 elections were held with Communists winning.
- **Hungary:** With Soviet help the Communists took over the Government and banned all other parties in August 1947
- **Bulgaria:** After being taken by the Soviets in 1944 a Communist Government was set up and in November 1945 after rigged elections all other parties were banned.
- **Czechoslovakia:** After a period of democracy, in 1948 with the USSR's help all other parties were banned and their leaders arrested.
- **CONSEQUENCES:** Eastern Europe becomes Communist, Churchill makes the Iron Curtain speech, Europe becomes further divided and USA begin policy of containment.

Iron Curtain Speech, March 1946

- Churchill was angry at the way the USSR was expanding and made his speech in Missouri USA
- He said the USSR had been building an Iron Curtain across the European continent.

Telegrams 1946:

- Novikov Telegram: was sent from Soviet Ambassador to USSR and said that the USA were obsessed with World domination, it made Stalin more untrusting and paranoid

- Long Telegram: was sent from US ambassador Kennan to USA and said that the Soviets would continue to expand, so the USA should try and contain them.

Truman Doctrine 1947

- In reaction to containment, Truman makes speech promising to help countries at threat of communism.
- He gives 400 million to help Greece and Turkey defend against Communism
- **Consequences:**
 - Containment- Showed USA were committed to containing Communism in Eastern Europe
 - Rivalry- Increased the rivalry between Truman's Capitalist Free world and Stalin's Communist world, Truman had shown he would involve the USA in Europe.
 - Aid- Inspired Truman to later launch the Marshall Plan which would give money (aid) to all of Europe. Showed that aid would work in stopping/containing Communism.
 - Stalin- Stalin retaliated by setting up the Cominform which linked Eastern European Communists together, and made them follow the same foreign policy
 - Helped- Helped defeat Communism in both Turkey and Greece, keeping them Capitalist.

Marshall Plan 1948

- Marshall Plan was the offer of financial aid to all countries who needed it. \$17 billion was funded. GB and Fr took most.
- Aid was given in money, food, technology and machinery. Had to be spent on US goods so helped to ally them with the USA.
- Stalin forbade Poland from taking the money. He saw it as US bribing countries he had taken over.
- **Consequences:**
 - Rivalry- Stalin was angry and believed that the USA was trying to turn Europe against him- he set up his own plan called Comecon in response (Comecon was set up in 1948 uniting Eastern European economies)
 - Organisation- Marshall made the Countries that received aid set up the OEEC to decide how to use the aid. Creating closer bonds between Western Europe.
 - Aid- By 1953 17 Billion has been provided. France/Italy/UK all bounced back due to the help.
 - Divided- Stalin prevented any Eastern European countries from taking aid. This meant the Iron Curtain was now economic, with only Western Europe recovering with the aid (Poland and Czechoslovakia for example)

Berlin Blockade 1948

- **Long Term Causes:** UK and USA joined together to make Bizonia in 1947. UK/USA and USSR disagreed on whether Germany should be able to recover. Tension over Doctrine/Plan and other events.
- **Short Term Causes:**
 - March 1948: West Germany begins getting aid from Marshall Plan
 - April 1948: USSR leave allied council and ban air travel to stop aid reaching West Berlin
 - June 1948: France join Bizonia to make Trizonia and they decide to set up new currency to make Germany stronger
 - JUNE 24th- BLOCKADE

Berlin airlift 1948-49

- USA responded by sending 275,000 planes transporting 1.5 million tons of supplies over the 318 days. A plane landed or took off every 90 seconds, and 43 airmen died. Stalin eventually gave up in May 1949.
- **Consequences:**
 - Rivalry- Truman felt he had won a great victory, and Stalin felt he had been defeated. This increased the rivalry.
 - Iron Curtain- The blockade confirmed the separation of East and West, with blockades across all of Europe
 - NATO- Scared of Soviet attacks, Truman wanted to set up a group of western countries that would support each other in April 1949
 - Divided- After the blockade, Germany officially divided into the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1949 (West+Capitalist) and the German Democratic Republic in Oct. 1949(East+Communist)

NATO 1949

- Formed in the aftermath of the Crisis- April 1949
- Member agreed to collective security, meaning if one member was attacked the other members would declare war on the attacker.

- Members were originally
- Turkey and Greece join in 1952, West Germany joins in 1955.
- **Consequences:**
 - Stalin did not believe it was defensive and viewed it as aggressive against the USSR.
 - Arms race was intensified with NATO and WP beginning to stock pile more nuclear weapons.
 - Warsaw Pact was created in 1955 in reaction to West Germany joining NATO, identical organization but for Communist Countries
 - Eventually it results in the USA placing nuclear missiles in NATO member states, meaning they are within distance of USSR.
 - Defence- Due to collective security it meant the USA guaranteed it's support in Europe to any member under attack

Arms Race

Timeline:

- August 1945- USA use Atomic Bomb
- August 1949- USSR get the Atomic Bomb
- 1952- USA get H Bomb (1000x more powerful)
- 1953- USSR get H bomb (1000x more powerful)
- June 1957- USA can now fire ICBM (H bombs 4,500km away)
- August 1957 USSR can fire ICBM (H bombs 4,500km away)

Importance:

- Makes the collective security of Warsaw Pact and Nato much more dangerous.
- Makes the Cold War intensify with both nations trying to outdo each other.
- Leads to a deterrent against each side attacking one another.

New Leaders and Thaw

- Eisenhower takes over from Truman in 1953 and he is very anti-communist
- Stalin dies in 1953 and Khrushchev becomes leader- he is very critical of Stalin's policies.

Possible thaw:

- New leaders are willing to work together and Khrushchev especially wants change criticising Stalin in a speech in 1956 (Secret Speech)
- The Korean War had come to a peaceful end in 1953.
- The new leaders agreed to allow Austria to be unified as a democracy in 1955.

Hungarian Uprising 1956

Timeline:

- July 1956, Rakosi (hardline Stalinist) is removed after protests.
- October 1956, protests demand Imre Nagy becomes leader (more moderate)
- 24th October, Nagy becomes leader
- 28th October, Soviet troops leave and Khrushchev allows Nagy to be leader
- 3rd November, Nagy says they will leave the Warsaw pact
- 4th November, Soviet troops return with 1,000 tanks, 20,000 Hungarians are killed and Nagy is replaced with hardline Kadar

Consequences:

- Hungarian uprising is crushed and is made into a serious Communist country again under Kadar with Nagy and 20,000 Hungarians being killed.
- Other Eastern European countries became fearful of leaving the Warsaw Pact- Polish protests in 1956 said they wouldn't leave and so did Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968.
- Ended the thaw. Showing Eisenhower and the USA that Khrushchev was not to be trusted.

Berlin Crisis and Wall 1958-1963

Timeline:

- 1949- Germany divided into West and East.
- 1950s refugee problem begins and by 1958, 3 million East Germans had moved (1/6th of the population).
- November 1958- Khrushchev makes his Berlin ultimatum- wants Berlin to be demilitarised and become a free city OR he would give East Germany control of all routes into Berlin.
- May 1959- Geneva summit- Eisenhower and Khrushchev meet. No agreements but positive.
- September 1959- Camp David Summit- Agree to withdraw ultimatum
- May 1960- Paris summit- Ruined by the fact a USA U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR. Eisenhower refused to admit it/apologise. Khrushchev leaves the conference
- June 1961- Vienna Summit. JFK is the new US president, Khrushchev thinks he can take advantage of his inexperience and renews the Berlin Ultimatum. JFK increases army funding by \$2 billion. No progress made.
- August 1961- Berlin Wall is built- 165km long
- June 1963- JFK visits Berlin and makes famous Ich Ein Berliner speech

Consequences:

- Berlin and Germany were physically divided. Refugees could no longer cross between the countries- the problem stopped for Khrushchev → Powerful symbol
- Stopped the tension over Berlin and German reunification- Khrushchev no longer demanded the rest of Berlin → Less likely to lead to war.
- Allowed JFK to become a hero to the Western World with his speech in 1963 showing he was on the side of free Germans.

Cuban revolution and Bay of Pigs and Missile Crisis 1959-1962

Timeline:

- January 1959- Fidel Castro and his revolutionary group take over Cuba, removing the dictator Batista
- May 1959- Castro takes control of all US owned factories/businesses
- February 1960- Castro begins selling sugar to the USSR and Khrushchev
- January 1961- USA break all ties to Cuba
- 17 April 1961- Bay of Pigs invasion fails and Castro turns Cuba Communist
- 14th October 1962- U2 spy plane take pictures of missile bases
- 16th October 1962- Kennedy has a meeting with his advisors and decide on a blockade
- 22nd October 1962- Kennedy announces the Blockade around Cuba on TV
- 24th October 1962- Soviet ships turn around at the blockade.
- 28th October 1962- Kennedy agrees to not invade Cuba if Khrushchev removes the missiles (Kennedy also secretly removes missiles from Turkey)

Consequences/Importance of Bay of Pigs

- Embarrassing and humiliating failure for USA. Made Khrushchev think JFK was weak and encouraged him to build the Berlin Wall in August 1961
- Made Castro's Government more secure, as they had 'defeated' a powerful nation and it helped him gain support.
- Made Castro declare his revolution was Socialist and he wanted Cuba to become a Communist state,
- Led to Khrushchev declaring that in September 1961 it would provide arms for Cuba and therefore cause the crisis!

Consequences/Importance of Missile Crisis

- Led to Soviet missiles being removed from Cuba and American missiles being removed from Turkey (although done in secret).
- In June 1963 a direct phone line was set up between the White House in the USA and the Kremlin in the USSR
- In August 1963 in order to reduce Nuclear Weapons the Test Ban Treaty was signed by USA, USSR and GB. They agreed to stop testing Nuclear Weapons underwater or in space.
- 1967 Outer Space Treaty was signed, USA and USSR promised to not use space for military purposes.
- 1968 Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty- signed by USA and USSR and many other countries. Promising to not share nuclear secrets with other countries, stopping countries from being able to build them.
- 1964, Khrushchev loses his position as leader as many thought he had been weak and lost the crisis by removing missiles.

Prague Spring 1968 and Brezhnev doctrine.

Timeline:

- Jan. 1968- Moderate Alexander Dubcek becomes leader of Czechoslovakian Government.
- April 1968- Prague Spring reforms begin: (DIDN'T LEAVE WP)
 - Censorship relaxed and criticism of the Government allowed
 - Trade unions given further power
 - More power to regional Governments
 - Trade with West increased
 - Greater freedom to travel abroad
 - Possibility of free elections
- 20th August 1968- 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invade and remove Dubcek
- 26th September 1968- Brezhnev announces doctrine that if any country moved away from Communism they would be invaded by Warsaw Pact.

Consequences/importance of event:

- Led to Brezhnev Doctrine- made other countries scared to reform, showed USA what Brezhnev was like
- Made Yugoslavia and Romania condemn the USSR, while East Germany and Poland were happy as it stopped reform in their own countries.
- Helped to sour US and USSR relations after improvements of Missile Crisis- USA tried to formally condemn the USSR but was vetoed in UN. Was outraged.

Détente:

Timeline:

- Jan 1969- Nixon becomes US president and is keen to improve relations
- 1972- SALT I signed:
 - Reduced number of ICBMS and SLBMS you could have
 - Reduced number of ABMS
 - Basic principles agreement- rules of nuclear warfare to avoid risk
- 1975- Helsinki Accords agreed:
 - European borders respected and agreed
 - Agree to international cooperation (1975 Apollo-Soyuz joint space mission)
 - Agree to respect human rights in all countries
- 1979- SALT II agreed to reduce number of missiles and bombers as well as banning tests of ICBMS
- Dec. 1979- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan- end of Détente

Reasons for Détente:

- The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown how close the countries could come to Nuclear War.
- The Arms Race was costing too much money for both countries.
- Richard Nixon won the election in 1968 and had campaigned on getting peace in Vietnam and reducing tension.
- USSR wanted to focus spending on its people instead of arms.

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

Timeline:

- April 1978- Pro-Soviet Government take over Afghanistan and receive money from USSR
- Sept. 1978- Hafizullah Amin takes over the Government, removing Soviet supporters and begins to ask the USA for assistance
- 24th Dec. 1979- USSR invade Afghanistan claiming to be invited by Amin
- 27th Dec. 1979- Amin assassinated and replaced by Pro-Soviet leader Babrak Kamal.
- 23rd Jan 1980- Carter doctrine: Carter promises to defend all countries in the Persian Gulf and begins sending aid to the Mujahadeen in Afghanistan to fight USSR.
- Summer 1980- USA boycott Olympic games (USSR do same in 1984)
- 1980- Anti-Communist Reagan wins Presidency as Americans wanted to be strong against Afghanistan

Consequences/Importance

- Leads to the Carter Doctrine and shows USA will financially oppose them in the Middle East
- Leads to an end of Détente- Carter and the USA instantly stop SALT II from passing into law.
- Olympic boycotts- USA boycott Moscow 1980, USSR boycott LA 1984.
- Leads to election of Ronald Reagan and beginning of Second Cold War
- USSR remain in Afghanistan for 10 years and spend \$8 billion a year, losing 15,000 troops.

Ronald Reagan and Second Cold War

Timeline:

- January 1981- Reagan becomes President having won 1980 election
- 1982 onwards- Reagan increases military spending by 13%, then 8% in 1983 and 1984
- 1983- SDI announced- a space laser program that could shoot down Soviet missiles in space- scared the USSR and made them feel they needed to spend even more money.
- 1983- US invasion of Grenada
- 1985- Reagan Doctrine: Would support anti-communist groups throughout the third world trying to oppose communism. Such as El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Consequences and importance of Reagan:

- Leads to massive increase in tension with SDI, Doctrine and Invasion of Grenada all showing a stronger approach from the USA.
- SDI made USA look like it was winning the arms race- leads to USSR spending even more money and influencing Gorbachev that this needed to change.

Gorbachev and new agreements

Timeline:

- March 1985- Gorbachev becomes leader and is keen for change with his 'new thinking'
- Nov. 1985- Geneva summit- first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev established a good relationship
- 1985- Gorbachev announces new ideas of Glasnost and Perestroika
- Oct. 1986- Reykjavik Summit- Gorbachev asks for Reagan to stop SDI, he refuses, but still good meeting
- Dec. 1987- Washington Summit- Sign INF treaty abolishing all land based missiles of 500km-5,500km range
- 1988- Moscow summit adding to INF treaty. Gorbachev makes speech at UN to say USSR will leave Afghanistan
- 1989- Malta Summit- No new agreements but seen as end of Cold War.

Gorbachev's new thinking:

- Glasnost- wanted Government to be open and transparent.
- Perestroika- Wanted to reorganise the state and make the economy more like capitalism.
- He got rid of the Brezhnev doctrine
- Reduced spending on arms and got Soviets out of Afghanistan

End of the Cold War

Timeline:

- 1988- Gorbachev makes speech at UN going against the Brezhnev doctrine- saying countries deserve independence and that the Warsaw Pact would no longer intervene.
- 1989:
 - May- Hungary removes fence with non-Communist Austria and has elections in October
 - June- Poland has democratic elections
 - October- Sinatra Doctrine is made- Countries can go their own way
 - November- Berlin wall falls and crossings begin- Germany reunified in 1990
 - November- Velvet revolution in Czechoslovakia, Communism overthrown
 - December- Romanian Communist leader Ceaucescu is killed and removed.
 - December- Bulgarian leader resigns and they have elections in 1990
- 1990- Warsaw Pacts ceases to be followed and ceases to exist in 1991
- 25th December 1991- Gorbachev resigns and the USSR ceases to exist.

Consequences of Gorbachev's new thinking:

- Renewed détente with USA- summits every year and new INF agreement 1987
- Glasnost and Perestroika lead to more freedom in USSR
- Removal of Brezhnev doctrine and Siantra doctrine lead to end of Iron curtain
- End of Cold War.

Cold War 1943-1991 Writing Guide

There are 3 types of questions on the Cold War paper:

- 8 mark (consequence)
- 8 mark (narrative)
- 16 mark (which is actually two 8 mark questions)

The 8 mark consequence question

This question will ask you to explain 2 consequences of a given event in causing something else to happen. For 8 mark consequence questions we write PEE paragraphs.

Point, Evidence, Explanation

For EACH consequence	
1-2	Simple/ vague/ unsupported consequences
3-4	Consequence is clearly explained using specific evidence

E.g. Explain two consequences of the Berlin Crisis (1948) in developing tensions.

One consequence of the Berlin crisis was the division of Germany into two separate countries. Before the crisis, Germany was divided between the different zones of the allies, but they were still the same country. However, after the crisis the allies of the West turned Trizonia into its own independent country called the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1949. The Soviet sector of Germany became the German Democratic Republic in October 1949. Germany was now officially divided in two, between East and West. This is a consequence because the crisis broke trust so much that the two sides could never have unified.

A second consequence is the establishment of NATO. NATO was established in April 1949 between the USA, UK, France, Canada and many other Western powers. It was set up because the Crisis had shown that Stalin could and would aggressively try to take over more of Europe and turn it consequence. As a result, the organization was set up to ensure all capitalist countries in the West were better defended. If Stalin hadn't blockaded Berlin and attempted to take it over, Truman and other Western leaders would not feel threatened and therefore not need a defensive alliance.

The 8 mark narrative question

The main purpose of this question is to get you to tell a story. You should aim to include 3-4 events in detail. These events need to be put in chronological order. It should also be explained how each cause links to the next.

E.g. Write a narrative account analysing the key events 1947-1949

You may use the following in your answer

- Stalin's fears
- The Airlift

1-2	General description Lacks depth of evidence and vague links if any
3-5	Chronological Order Specific events about 3/4 events Or Consistent links between events but evidence is undeveloped.
6-8	Specific evidence which goes beyond the bullet points At least 4 events are covered Chronological Order Links are clearly explained (must be consistent for 7/8)

The first development in US-Soviet relations 1947-1949 was how Truman reacted to fears of Soviet expansionism. He announced the Truman Doctrine in March 1947, and promised to defend all nations from Communist attack, giving Greece and Turkey \$400 million dollars to defend themselves. This caused Stalin to fear that Truman was trying to contain communism and would soon support countries in Eastern Europe

As a result of this, the USSR responded by creating Conform in 1947, this allowed Stalin to create closer links between the Soviet countries militaries and ensure that the Doctrine could not affect his allies.

Due to the success of the Doctrine, the Cold War also developed through the Marshall Plan of 1948, with the USA giving over 17 Billion Dollars' worth of aid to Europe to help them rebuild and ensure they could defend against Communism. They wanted to give this to all European countries, but Stalin banned it in Eastern Europe. It was still given to the allied part of Germany.

This angered Stalin and helped to cause the Berlin Crisis of 1948 and 1949. In reaction to the aid being given to West Germany, Stalin tried to stop all aid getting into Berlin, by blockading it on the 24th of June 1948. He planned to force them to surrender by starving. The West responded with an airlift, with planes landing or taking off every 90 seconds and helped to save Berlin. The blockade lasted until May 1949 when Stalin gave up.

The 16 mark importance question

For this question you will have a choice of 3 different questions. You must answer two.

For each question you must write two PEEL paragraphs with specific evidence (Each paragraph is worth 4 marks).

E.g.

1. Explain the importance of Soviet Expansionism in starting the Cold War (8 marks)
2. Explain the importance of the Marshall Plan in starting the Cold War (8 marks)
3. Explain the importance of the Truman Doctrine in starting the Cold War (8 marks)

Below I have chosen to answer questions 1 and 2.

1. Explain the importance of Soviet Expansionism in starting the Cold War

One reason Soviet Expansionism was important in starting the Cold War was because it cemented divisions between East and West, and caused Truman to distrust Stalin. Countries such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia all became Communist. This was despite Stalin promising to give countries free elections. This can be seen as important in starting the Cold War as it ensured Truman would no longer trust Stalin, as he had been shown to break his promises. Moreover, it led to Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech in 1946, which helped to show America that Soviet Expansionism had divided Europe and needed to be stopped. As such, one reason the event was important in starting the Cold War was by cementing division.

Another reason Soviet Expansionism was important in starting the Cold War was because it meant Truman began his policy of Containment. This can be seen because after several countries were taken over Truman was sent the Long Telegram from George Kennan in 1946. Kennan believed that Soviet Expansionism proved that the USSR would not stop until the entire world was Communist. Therefore, Truman sought to contain it, beginning with the Truman Doctrine in 1947 and Marshall Plan in 1948. This means that the expansionism was important in starting the Cold War as it meant the USA and Truman actively began making policies against the USSR, which would cause retaliation and help sour relations more. As such one reason the event was important in starting the Cold War was by causing the USA to begin a policy of containment

2. Explain the importance of the Marshall Plan in developing the Cold War

One reason the Marshall Plan is important in developing the Cold War is that it led to Stalin retaliating with the Comecon. The Marshall Plan gave \$17 Billion dollars to Europe to help them rebuild, but also ensure they stayed allied with the USA. Stalin was suspicious of this and banned any Communist countries from taking money. Fearful that Europe would turn against him, he set up his own version called Comecon in 1948, this helped to unify the economies of Eastern Europe and increase the power of the USSR. This shows the Plan was important in developing the Cold War because it meant that the USA and USSR would continue to try and retaliate to each other's policies, ensuring relations could not improve. As such, one reason the event was important in developing the Cold War was because it caused Stalin to retaliate.

Another reason the Marshall Plan is important in developing the Cold War is that it helped to further divide Europe, by changing the economies of East and West. This can be seen because only the Western Capitalist nations were given any share of the \$17 Billion, this meant they were able to recover much quicker from the war, with France, UK and West Germany (then known as Trizonia) being able to rebuild. This created the problem of East Germans and other nations being poorer than their western counterparts and wanting to emigrate. This feeling of difference helped to lead to the Berlin Crisis, as Stalin didn't want East Germans to move to West Germany and he didn't want Germany to be able to rebuild. This shows the Plan was important in developing the Cold War because it meant that Europe became further divided economically not just politically and helped to cause further problems like the Berlin Crisis, which helped to cause mistrust and make the Cold War more serious. As such, one reason the event was important in developing the Cold War was because it caused Europe to be further divided.