

History Homework Booklet – U2A- Superpower relations and the Cold War – 1941-91**Name:** _____**Class:** _____

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KT1 - The Origins of the Cold War, 1944-1958

Ideological differences

Communism and Capitalism are both ideologies of a system to organise society and were the two main ideologies during the Cold War. They affect everything - from where people live, how much money people have, what people can believe and what music they listen to. They strongly affect people's political freedom and freedom of speech.

Task: colour code the statements into Communist and Capitalist using the information above.

They believe there should only be one political party.	There should be a variety of political parties for people to choose between.
People should be free to start their own businesses and make a profit.	Everyone must work for the state.
They make as many products as they can and sell them for profits.	They only make as many products as they need.
Strict censorship is enforced– no-one should criticise the state.	People have freedom of speech on political matters.
Freedom and opportunity for all!	Fairness and equality for all!

Capitalist

Communist

Features of a Cold War

Key Features of a Cold War

War of Words

- The Cold War was almost like a prolonged debate between the two ideologies of the USA and USSR
- It did not take the typical features of battle in war, but rather consisted of a lot of verbal threats between the countries
- These developments sometimes took place through telegrams which were transmitted messages sent through a wire
- Another way they spread war through words was by making important speeches which included threats of war



Spheres of Influence (SOI)

- Both Russia and America were superpowers and controlled a 'sphere' of the world, and the countries within that sphere
- This control was not a formal one, although the USA and USSR implemented their political ideologies in the countries under their control
- They also affected how that country was run and how it developed
- America generally controlled their countries in a laid back way, such as with Britain and France
- Russia implemented a more oppressive regime on the satellite states in their SOI

Ideology

- An ideology is a system of ideas and beliefs, in this case Capitalism and Communism
- Both countries tried to encourage the spread of their ideology throughout the world



Arms Race

- An arms race is when there is a competition between countries to build up their military power – troops, weapons, etc.
- During the Cold War, both America and Russia built up their nuclear weapons
- Nuclear weapons are bombs that have the power to blow up huge areas, and a kill a lot of people
- Both countries even developed hydrogen bombs which are even stronger
- The development of these weapons was a constant threat throughout the Cold War



Space Race

- A space race is the competition between countries in their achievements in space exploration
- The USA and USSR both tried to make the most developments first
- Both wanted to have satellites in space, so that they could spy on each others actions, and Russia were the first to do this (Sputnik 1)
- The Russians were also the first to send a man into space, although the Americans were the first to land a human on the moon

Task: Summarise each feature of a Cold War into 20 words using the diagram.

Key Features of a Cold War

War of Words

Spheres of Influence (SOI)



Ideology



Arms Race

Space Race



Extension - Explain how each feature would contribute towards the war

Tehran, Yalta & Potsdam Conferences

<p>Task: Highlight key features of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences</p>		
<p>Tehran Conference, November – December 1943</p>		
<p><u>Aims</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to make plans for the rebuilding of Europe when the War ended <p><u>Who was there?</u> Nicknamed 'The Big Three' (from left to right)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Josef Stalin—USSR Franklin D Roosevelt—USA Winston Churchill—Britain 	<p><u>What was agreed?</u></p> <p><u>'Sphere of Influence'</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USSR was to have an area where communism was respected, Eastern Europe so that it would not be threatened by its neighbours. USA was also to have a Sphere of Influence where capitalism was respected in Western Europe 	<p><u>What was NOT agreed?</u></p> <p><u>What should happen to Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin wanted Germany punished for starting the Second World War - to lose land and to pay reparations. He believed this would reduce German power. Roosevelt and Churchill wanted to rebuild Germany. They argued a peaceful Europe would need a prosperous Germany.
<p>Extension – How successful do you think the Tehran Conference was overall and why?</p>		
<p>Yalta Conference, 1945</p>		
<p><u>Aims</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed plans for the rebuilding of Europe when the War ended. This meeting marked the HIGH POINT of the Grand Alliance. Stalin and FDR really liked each other. <p><u>Who was there?</u> Still 'The Big Three' (from left to right)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winston Churchill—Britain Franklin D Roosevelt—USA Josef Stalin—USSR 	<p><u>What was agreed?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To divide Germany into 4—one zone each for USA, USSR, Britain, France Berlin, although in the section of the USSR was also divided into 4 To hunt down Nazi war criminals Germany was to pay reparations, but how much was to be decided later The USSR agreed to help fight against Japan Once Germany was defeated, free elections were to be held in Eastern Europe Planned to establish United Nations to maintain world peace 	<p><u>What was NOT agreed?</u></p> <p><u>Democracy?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was confusion about the term 'democracy' Stalin thought it meant a communist govt because only communists really represented the workers Roosevelt believed it meant different political parties being voted for in free elections
<p>Extension – How successful do you think the Tehran Conference was overall and why?</p>		

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Potsdam Conference, 1945		
<u>Aims</u> The question here was what to do with Germany now that it had surrendered. <u>Who was there?</u> • Truman—USA (Roosevelt had died) • Clement Attlee (Churchill defeated in 1945 election) • Josef Stalin—USSR	<u>What was agreed?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Re-instated the division of Germany and Berlin into 4 zones• Each country was to take whatever reparations they wanted from their section• The USA and Britain agreed the USSR could take equipment and goods from their zones	<u>What was NOT agreed?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The atomic bomb which had been used by the USA in July 1945, had been kept secret from Stalin, increasing his suspicions• Stalin had not kept his word to hold free elections in Poland and had instead taken control of it• The relationship between the USSR and the USA was therefore soured
Extension – How successful do you think the Potsdam Conference was overall and why?		

One of the most important parts of the Yalta Conference was the division of Germany and Berlin. Germany was divided into four zones and allocated to France, Britain, America and the USSR. The USSR imposed heavy sanctions on their part, but the Allies tried to improve life in their zones. Even though Berlin was in the USSR's zone, it was still divided into four.

Task: Draw a map of rough Germany which is annotated to show the divisions

Extension – Summarise why Berlin was also divided in 4 sections.

Soviet Control

Immediately after World War Two the Soviet Union tightened its grip on the eastern European states that it had liberated, these became satellite states. This increased rivalry with the USA as they did not want Communism to spread.

Task: Highlight the SFD in each box. Next to it write why this would mean that the Soviets wanted to expand.

<u>Reason for Soviet Union Expansion in Eastern Europe</u>	<u>Why would this make the Soviet Union want to expand?</u>
In the years between the wars, 1918-39, most East European countries had been hostile to the Soviet Union. Poland, Hungary and Romania had all fought against them in the Second World War.	
At the end of World War Two, Stalin and Churchill had agreed on a 'percentages deal'. Stalin believed Churchill was accepting the influence of the Soviets in Eastern Europe.	
The Soviet Union's future security was dependant on a friendly Polish government. Stalin believed Poland was the corridor for attack for Russia so therefore wanted a Communist government.	
Stalin wanted to protect from future invasions from Germany like those in 1914 and 1941 when they had suffered heavy losses. He believed that by created a 'friendly' zone in Eastern Europe he was protecting Russia from attack.	
Many believed that Stalin's expansion was not just about land and protection but more about spreading his political ideology throughout the world. He wanted all countries in Europe to be Communist.	
The 'Long Telegram' was sent by the USA to warn about Stalin's expansion in Eastern Europe. Stalin had received one in return, the 'Novikov Telegram' which hardened his view against the USA and made him more determined to secure his control in Eastern Europe.	

In 1946, both the USSR and the USA were watching each other and sending telegrams about the other. Both telegrams were intercepted by the opposite country.

Task: Read through the information and highlight the important features.

<p><u>The Long Telegram (1946)</u> From Keenan, USA ambassador in Moscow, informing Truman that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin had given a speech calling for the 	<p><u>Novikov's Telegram (1946)</u> Novikov, the Soviet ambassador to America, sent a telegram to Stalin informing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> America desired to dominate the world
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<p>destruction of Capitalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be no peace with the USSR while it was opposed to capitalism • The USSR was building military power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Roosevelt’s death, the American government was no longer interested in co-operation with the USSR • The American public was being prepared for war with the USSR
<p>Extension- bullet point the effect of these telegrams on relations between the USSR and the USA</p>	
<p>Extension – What do you think the next actions of the leaders be and why?</p>	

<p>Task: Read through the different ways that the Soviet Union took control of their surrounding countries and highlight the SFD.</p>	
<p><u>Poland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1945, a coalition government was set up. • In 1947, elections were set up so that the Communist government was elected. • The leader of the opposition was forced to flee to London as he feared execution. 	<p><u>Romania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In early 1945, a coalition was set up and a month later the Communists put pressure on the other party. • The Communist army forced the Romanian king to a Communist government. • In Nov 1946, a vote was taken and the elected Communist government abolished the king and the monarchy.
<p align="center"><u>Hungary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the country experienced an economic crisis, the Communists took control of the police. • They controlled Hungary until 1947 and forced the Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, to resign. • In Aug 1947, the Communists secured a majority vote and took over the government, banning all other parties. 	<p align="center"><u>Bulgaria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In late 1944, a Communist dominated government was set up to rule Bulgaria. • In Nov 1945, the Communists won set-up election and took control, banning all other parties.
<p align="center"><u>Czechoslovakia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1947, the Communists were the largest party in the coalition government, they also controlled the police and the army. • In 1948, the Communists used the army to take full control of the country. • Non-Communists were arrested, some executed and all other parties were banned. 	<p align="center"><u>Yugoslavia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yugoslavia already had a Communist President, Tito. • However, he refused to take orders from Stalin which resulted in Yugoslavia getting economic sanctions from Stalin.
<p>Task: Create a list of the common themes of how the Soviet Union took control of countries.</p>	
<p>Extension - Explain how you think Stalin’s actions would affect the West.</p>	

The Iron Curtain Speech

It was clear that the Grand Alliance was over by the end of 1945. Churchill had warned in May 1945, in a letter to Truman, that they needed to be aware of Soviet expansion. In 1946, he made a speech claiming an 'Iron Curtain' had developed over Europe.

Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech, March 1946.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

Task: Make notes on the key features of the Iron Curtain Speech

Answer these questions:

1. What is the 'Iron Curtain'?
2. What does this tell us about spheres of influence?
3. Does Churchill seem to imply he trusts the USSR?
4. Do you think Truman would have supported what Churchill said?

EXTENSION - How might Stalin respond to this speech?

Stalin's Response to the 'Iron Curtain' Speech

In substance, Mr. Churchill now stands in the position of a firebrand of war. And Mr. Churchill is not alone here. He has friends not only in England but also in the United States of America. In this respect, one is reminded remarkably of Hitler and his friends.

Task: How might Stalin's response effect the relationship between the USA and the USSR?

Task: Explain two consequences of Soviet Expansion in the East. (8 marks)

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan/Aid

By 1946, it was clear that there was an Iron Curtain splitting Europe into two ideologies. The USA wanted to make it clear that they were going to support countries in defending against Communism. The USA introduced a policy of Containment – The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

Task: Highlight the key features of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

The Truman Doctrine (1947)

On 12th March 1947, Truman stated that:

- The world had a choice between Communism and Capitalism
- The USA had a responsibility to help other Capitalist countries
- The USA would send troops and economic resources to help Capitalist countries threatened by Communism
- Communism should not be allowed to grow and gain territory

It was significant because:

- It suggested America had a responsibility to protect the world – reversing 'isolationism'
- It divided the world according to ideology: capitalism and communism as opposing sides
- The end to the Grand Alliance and co-operation between the East and the West
- The USA helped with the Truman Doctrine to settle the Greek Civil War, which was a battle against Communism and won, this showed many he was committed to what he had promised

The Marshall Plan (1947)

- George Marshall inspected Europe following WWII and found there was a shortage of goods, resources, food and that many economies were ruined
- Therefore, the Marshall Plan committed \$17 billion of US money to rebuild the economies of Europe
- The USA hoped, that by encouraging prosperity it would weaken the attraction to Communism
- In order to qualify countries had to agree to trade with US, this helped the US economy and prevented another depression

It was significant because:

- The Marshall Plan went down well with countries under the Western Sphere of Influence and 16 countries welcomed the offer (Inc. Britain and France)
- However, the USSR was angry and Stalin claimed America was trying to divide Europe into 'two camps'
- Stalin insisted that countries in the Soviet Unions Sphere of Influence would refuse Marshall Aid and he introduced the policies of Cominform and Comecon to help

Extension - Explain why these actions are an important stage in the Cold War

Task: Explain why the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan are seen as the start of the Cold War.

Task: Highlight the key features of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

<u>Stalin's reaction to the Truman Doctrine</u>	<u>Stalin's reaction to the Marshall Plan</u>
<p><u>Cominform: The Communist Information Bureau (1947)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International organisation representing communist parties • It aimed to ensure control of Eastern European countries • It encouraged those countries to refuse Marshall Aid • The effects were that some communist Parties in Western Europe organised riots and strikes • It was also used to ensure loyalty of the governments of these countries • Those who were not loyal to Stalin were removed from their post • This stamped out opposition and ensured loyalty to Stalin and the power of USSR 	<p><u>Comecon: The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (1949)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Communist alternative to help countries economically • It aimed to encourage economic development in Eastern Europe • Attempted to prevent trade with Western Europe and America • The intended effects of this were: • That the American influence would be mineralised • That economic benefits in Eastern Europe would remain in Stalin's 'sphere of influence' • However, it also meant Eastern Europe could not benefit from the prosperity in Western Europe

Extension - Explain the importance of Stalin's reaction

Task: What are the similarities and differences between these, and the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?

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The Berlin Blockade

By 1948, Britain, France and the USA ran all three zones together in the West, with West Berlin as its capital. The three countries decided to develop their spheres in Western Germany

- They set up a German Assembly to create a new government
- They also created a new currency called the Deutschmark

The USSR, however, took reparations from East Germany and would not allow East Germany to trade with the West.

Task: Highlight the key features of the Berlin Blockade		
	What happened?	Reasons/ Effects
23 rd June 1948	Stalin carried out the Berlin Blockade. He cut off all rail and road links to West Berlin (in USSR zone so completely blocked it off)	West was favoured (strong currency), so East economy was weakened
The West's Response	The Berlin Airlift. This was when the West sent supplies to West Berlin by plane, landing every 3 minutes	USA believed Stalin was trying to starve Berlin into surrender – used in propaganda
12 th May 1949	After 318 days – blockade abandoned	Hostility (and suspicion!) remained – Germany divided until 1990 and an Arms race begins

Task: Create a storyboard of what happened during the Berlin Blockade. Include the causes, events and consequences.		

Extension - How do you think the USA and her Allies might use this event to their advantage?

Task: Read through how the West reacted to the Berlin Blockade and highlight the SFD

Berlin Airlift

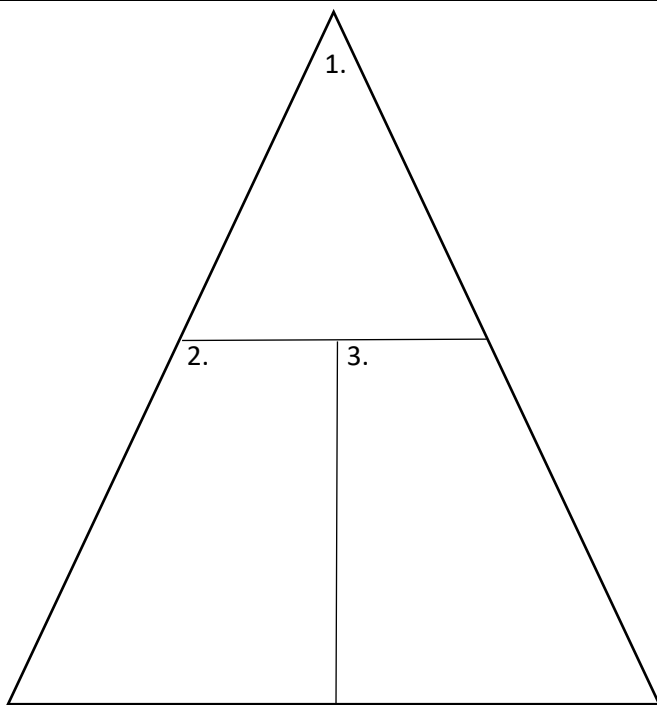
- The USA decided they would supply their sector of Berlin from the air for more than a year, hundreds of American, British and French cargo planes ferried provisions from Western Europe to West Berlin.
- During this time, 275,000 planes transported 1.5 million tons of supplies and a plane landed every three minutes.
- The supplies included flour, wheat, cereal, fat, meat, fish, potatoes, sugar, coffee, milk, yeast for baking, vegetables, salt, cheese, coal, gasoline and even sweets and chocolate.

Propaganda

- The USA used the event to show Stalin and the USSR in a very negative light
- He used clever propaganda to do this, which showed Stalin as controlling, and starving the Berlin people of food.
- The USA was portrayed as a saviour for the people of Berlin.

Relations with Allies

- The Western Allies also showed the USSR in a negative light in propaganda, the British hailed the Americans as heroes in films like this one.
- The event strengthened the allies' relationship and they formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) as a defence against USSR



Task: Use the information above to judge the most important effect, 2nd and 3rd, and annotate a judgement triangle.

Extension - Underneath, explain the overall effects of this event on relations between the USA and USSR.

NATO & Warsaw Pact

The Berlin Crisis confirmed Truman’s commitment to containment. He decided to take the next step in preventing Soviet expansion, forming a military alliance with Western countries.

Task: Read through the information about the creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and highlight the SFD.

Key Features of NATO

Stands for: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Set Up: April 4th, 1949

Members: USA and countries in their western sphere of influence; Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Luxembourg

Ideology: Capitalism

Agreed:

- The members agreed that an armed attack against any one of them in Europe or North America would be considered an attack against them all
- All NATO members agreed that to defend each other in attacks
- This was a significant development – an official military alliance against communism

This changed relations between the USA and the USSR because...

- Stalin saw NATO as an ‘aggressive alliance’ which formalised the divide between the two superpowers
- It further encouraged the arms race
- It led to another important military alliance of the Warsaw Pact

Key Features of the Warsaw Pact

Stands for: Warsaw Treaty of

Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance

Set Up: May 14th, 1955

Members: USSR and the countries in the eastern sphere of influence; East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria

Ideology: Communism

Agreed:

- As a response to the formation of NATO and the re-militarisation of Germany in 1954
- It was based on the agreement of total equality of each nation and mutual non-interference in one another's internal affairs
- It became a powerful political tool for the USSR as it meant they had more control over their countries in their sphere of influence.

This changed relations between the USA and the USSR because...

- The USSR added more strength to their hold over Eastern Europe
- It further intensified the arms race
- It meant that both countries had an equal threat of a military alliance

EXTENSION – How might the creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact created military tension between the two superpowers?

The Arms Race

The Arms Race during the Cold War was a continuing commitment to maintaining a large army, navy and air force, and the every more deadly nuclear weapons. As tension increased, so did the determination of the USA and the USSR to develop the most arms.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1945, the USA had been the first country to develop and use the nuclear bomb (on Hiroshima and Nagasaki)• By 1949, the USSR had caught up and had developed its own nuclear bomb• From 1950, USA then developed hydrogen bombs, which are a stronger nuclear weapon• By 1953, both countries had hydrogen bombs and they continued to compete to have the most nuclear weapons• In 1954, the USA tested the biggest ever hydrogen bomb (it was the equivalent of 15 million tons of TNT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 1955, the USA has developed B52 bombers which were strong enough to blow up Moscow• In 1957, the USSR launched the satellite <i>Sputnik</i> which could orbit the earth in 1 and a half hours• Between 1957-9 the USA increased its spending on missiles by 20% and NASA was formed• By 1961, both countries had developed both Inter-Continental and Submarine-launched ballistic missiles, Long-range bombers, Aircraft Carriers, Nuclear Submarines, and millions of military manpower
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Task: Create a timeline of the Arms Race using the statements above, and label it to explain the effects of each stage on the relations between the USA and the USSR.

EXTENSION – Explain what Churchill meant by the ‘Balance of Terror’

Task: List reasons why the Arms Race was significant

Extension - How in some ways could it be considered that it may prevent a future war?

Hungarian Revolution, 1956

Stalin claimed that Soviet troops had liberated Hungary from the Nazis. Cominform imposed an oppressive regime on Hungary. Land was taken from Hungary and given to other Eastern European countries. Resources such as coal, oil and wheat were shipped to Russia while Hungarians starved. Non- Communist parties were banned – leaders were executed. The USSR controlled the government, the police and the army. There was a reign of terror under Matyas Rakosi.

Task: Read through the timeline and highlight the SFD

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Matyas Rakoski is made leader of Hungary in 1949 and implements an oppressive regime• Stalin’s death in 1953 marks a turning point in the Cold War• Russia’s new leader, Nikita Khrushchev, opens the way for a more Liberal leadership• Khrushchev gives the ‘Secret Speech’ in 1956 which promises an end to Stalinism• Following the ‘Secret Speech’ people in Hungary riot including violent demonstrations in its capital, Budapest• In response to the riots, Khrushchev agreed to appoint a new leader – Imre Nagy• Nagy proposed an end to Communism, and that Hungary should leave the Warsaw Pact | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nagy’s proposals do not go down well with Khrushchev and he responds by sending troops into Hungary to crush the new government in 1956 – 20,000 Hungarians are killed and after 2 weeks the government is crushed• Nagy was now defeated and tried to escape but was arrested by Soviet troops• Nagy was found guilty of treason and hung in June 1958• Khrushchev appoints Janos Kadar as the new Hungarian leader• Kadar publishes his 15-Point Programme that intended to re-establish the Communist government and remain in the Warsaw Pact |
|---|---|

Extension: Choose the three stages of the event that you think had the biggest effect on relations between USSR and America and explain why (short paragraph for each)

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Task: Read through the consequences of the Hungarian Revolution and rank them in order. 1 = most important consequence, 6 = least important consequence

	The Hungarians were easily defeated by the USSR, which discouraged other countries from doing the same
	There was little that the USA and Britain could do, so they gave little help
	The developing arms race made nuclear war closer, which prevented action from the USA
	The USA did send some economic help though; \$6 million by 1957
	The USSR sent a warning to other satellite states thinking of breaking away
	The United Nations condemned the Soviet invasion but did nothing more

Extension – Explain why you have picked your most and least important consequence of the Hungarian Revolution below

Most important

Least important

Task: Highlight the SFD of each of the four leaders during this time. Put them in the correct order

<p><u>Matyas Rakosi</u></p> <p>Hungary's dictator from 1949-56. Described himself as 'Stalin's best pupil'. Nicknamed by Hungarians as 'The Bald Butcher'. Developed salami tactics where he dealt with his opponents 'slice by slice' not all in on go. While he was in power 387,000 were imprisoned and he was responsible for over 2,000 deaths</p>	<p><u>Nikita Khrushchev</u></p> <p>Became leader of Russia, 1953, after Stalin's death. Opened the way for a more Liberal approach to governing USSR and Eastern Europe. Gave the 'Secret Speech' in 1956 which promised an end to Stalinism. Appointed Imre Nagy as leader of Hungary after riots in the capital – but disagreed with the policies he introduced so had him executed. Appointed Janos Kadar after Nagy's death</p>
<p><u>Imre Nagy</u></p> <p>Became leader of Hungary after being appointed by Khrushchev. Proposed an end to Communism and the introduction of free elections in Hungary and to leave the Warsaw Pact. Found guilty of treason and hung in June 1958.</p>	<p><u>Janos Kadar</u></p> <p>Appointed by Khrushchev after the execution of Nagy as leader of Hungary. Set out the 15-point programme for Hungary's government. Remain in the Warsaw Pact. Re-establish communist control. Withdraw Soviet troops from Hungary.</p>

KT2 – Cold War Crisis – 1958-70

Increased Tension over Berlin

There was already a lot of tension over Berlin due to the divisions and the events over the Berlin Blockade. Between 1958-61 tensions increased further as Khrushchev issued his ultimatum.

<p><u>The Refugee Problem</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Between 1949-61 about 4 million East Germans fled to the West through Berlin as they were unhappy about economic and political conditions.• People hated the collectivisation of agriculture, the end of private trading, and the shortage of consumer goods.• In 1961, the refugee problem increased to more than 20,000 a month many of them professionals and skilled craftsmen. This weakened the East German economy.	<p><u>Khrushchev's Ultimatum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1958, Khrushchev warned the Allies to leave Berlin within 6 months and suggested it should become a neutral free city.• President Eisenhower of the USA did not want to go to war over Berlin and asked Khrushchev to visit the USA.• In 1959, Khrushchev visited Eisenhower and seemed to have a successful meeting, a summit would he held the following year.
<p><u>Paris Summit, 1960</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9 days before the start of this summit, the USSR shot down an American spy plane and captured the pilot.• Khrushchev demanded all spy flights be stopped and that the USA apologise. The USA agreed to stop the flights but would not apologise.• When the two met, Khrushchev stormed out and the summit did not take place. Eisenhower refused to visit the Soviet Union.	<p><u>Vienna Summit, 1961</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The young new president John F. Kennedy presented a chance for Khrushchev to finally get his way and he organised a summit meeting with him.• In the meeting, Khrushchev demanded that the West leave Berlin but Kennedy refused.• The following month, Kennedy increased defence spending by \$3.5 billion and the USSR followed by increasing theirs by more than 30%.

Task: Highlight the key features in the information above and then answer the question:

Which was the most important reason for increased tension in Berlin and why?

EXTENSION – How does it link to the other factors?

The Berlin Wall, 1961

There had been ongoing tension over Berlin that had not been solved, despite two summits. This situation reached its height in 1961 when Khrushchev decided to build a wall, encircling West Berlin which was 3.2m high, 1.2m wide and guarded by USSR troops.

Task: Highlight the causes in one colour and the consequences in another:

Causes

Consequences

- The Wall ended the refugee crisis, as it prevented East Germans escaping to the West.
- At the Potsdam Conference, nobody foresaw the problems that would arise from the division of Berlin, therefore it was still split between the four main countries despite the fact it was deep in the Soviet zone.
- The USSR had realised they would not win a nuclear war with the USA as they had stronger and more nuclear weapons.
- America had refused to respond to the Berlin Ultimatum and the removal of their troops from West Berlin.
- Building the wall prevented the outbreak of war, but Khrushchev still remained strong.
- Khrushchev was trying to stop Communism looking bad, and stopping the refugee crisis seemed to prevent this.
- The wall became a symbol of the division of Europe between capitalism and communism.
- Kennedy had spent a huge sum of money preparing for war following the disagreements in the 'four summits' which showed the USSR how strong they were called Khrushchev's bluff.
- Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum had failed, and he needed another solution.
- The refugees who had moved from East to West had resulted in East Germany losing many skilled labourers.
- Peoples efforts to try and cross the wall often ended in tragedy. Peter Fechter tried to cross in 1962 and jumped from a window to the 'death strip' but was shot. He bled to death whilst screaming for help as helpless guards looked on.
- Khrushchev had reinstated his 6 month ultimatum as he did not like Kennedy and saw him as a inexperienced newcomer who could easily be controlled.
- Kennedy toured West Berlin in 1963 making speeches to ensure his loyalty to the Berliners. They lined the streets to greet him and he was hailed as a hero.
- Families were split up, as some lived on opposite sides of the wall, people were not allowed to visit family members.
- A spy plane being shot down during the Paris Summit did not help with the relations between the USA and USSR as it meant both were more suspicious of each other.

EXTENSION – The impact of the building of the Berlin wall on international relations was...

Causes of the Cuban Missiles Crisis

The height of the Cold War tensions happened in Oct 1962 in Cuba. The crisis was caused by the increasing rivalry between the USA and the USSR for influence in Cuba.

<p>1. <u>The Cuban Revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cuba had been an ally of USA, it is located 90 miles from America.• In 1959, a revolution overthrew the pro-US government and was replaced by Fidel Castro, a Communist.• USA banned the import of Cuban sugar in protest. Sugar however was Cuba's biggest export.• Cuba turned to the USSR for help – Khrushchev was delighted to have an ally so deep in the US Sphere of Influence, and offered economic aid to help Cuba industrialise. <p><u>This caused the CMC because:</u></p>	<p>2. <u>The Bay of Pigs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kennedy had just taken over from Eisenhower, and carried out a plan in 1961 for a revolution to overthrow Castro's government and replace it with a Capitalist Government.• He planned for the CIA to train Cuban exiles as soldiers to invade Cuba and seize control. They had 1500 soldiers who nicknamed themselves La Brigada 2506.• Kennedy thought it would be easy, BUT 20,000 Cuban ground forces fought bravely and the US backed force was defeated within 2 days! <p><u>This caused the CMC because:</u></p>	<p>3. <u>The Missile Bases on Cuba</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cuba felt weak and vulnerable about another attack from the USA.• Khrushchev continued to send military supplies to Cuba throughout 1962 for defence.• The US had also stationed missiles in Turkey.• On 14th October 1962, a U-2 spy plane took photographs of a USSR missile base in Cuba. It was estimated that the missiles would be ready to use by November.• This meant that the missiles could reach all major US cities, posing a serious threat to the country's security. <p><u>This caused the CMC because:</u></p>
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Task: Highlight the key features of the causes and then explain how each led to the Cuban Missile Crisis

EXTENSION – Give each a mark out of 10 for importance in leading the to CMC

The Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world has ever been to full-scale nuclear war. From the photographs of the nuclear bases being identified on 14th October 1962, and for the next 13 days, the world held its breath.

Task: Fill in the gaps below

In _____ the US found out that the Soviets had placed missile sites on Cuba. Kennedy did not want to invade Cuba as that could provoke a nuclear War. Kennedy instead decided on a _____ to stop Soviet Ships delivering the nuclear missiles. Khrushchev warned that the Soviet Union would see this as an act of war. Secretly, America suggested that it would dismantle its missile bases in Turkey if the Soviets did the same in Cuba. The _____ made the first public move, the ships heading to Cuba turned back. Khrushchev sent a telegram to the US offering to dismantle the Cuban bases if Kennedy lifted the blockade and promised not to _____. Khrushchev then sent a second telegram demanding _____ bases. Kennedy agreed publicly to Khrushchev's first telegram and _____ to the second. On 28th October 1962, after 13 days, the crisis was over.

EXTENSION – How did tension increase during the '13 days' of the CMC?

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Increased Tension over Czechoslovakia

- Since 1948, Czechoslovakia had been one of the most important Soviet Satellite States and the government has been obedient to the Soviet Union.
- However, throughout the 1960s opposition to Soviet control was growing for several reasons, including new leadership.

Declining Economy

- The Czechoslovakian economy was in serious decline in the 1960s which had led to a fall in the living standard.
- The Soviet Union forced the Czechoslovakians to send over all raw materials they produced, such as steel, despite them needing it themselves.
- The Soviet Union also stopped the Czechoslovakians from producing consumer goods, which would have helped their economy.
- To make things worse, in 1962-63 national income fell and attempts to deal with this failed.
- Many blamed the Communists for this and began to demand greater democracy.
- This led to opposition because:
 - People were dreadfully unhappy with the standards of living.
 - People did not have enough money to live comfortably.
 - The attempts to solve this by the government had failed miserably.

Political Changes

- Novotny, who had been the leader of Czechoslovakia since 1957, was a harsh Communist who ruled strictly and was slow to make changes and reforms.
- In 1967, after protests, his leadership was challenged by political reformers including Alexander Dubcek.
- In Jan 1968, Brezhnev replaced Novotny with Dubcek who was much more popular with the people.
- Dubcek supported more freedom within the Communist party and introduced the Prague Spring Reforms in Czechoslovakia.
- This led to opposition because:
 - People had been under strict control for too long and disliked the decisions made by Novotny.
 - People saw a chance for change under the new leadership of Dubcek, who was keen to make some changes to the strict Communist regime.

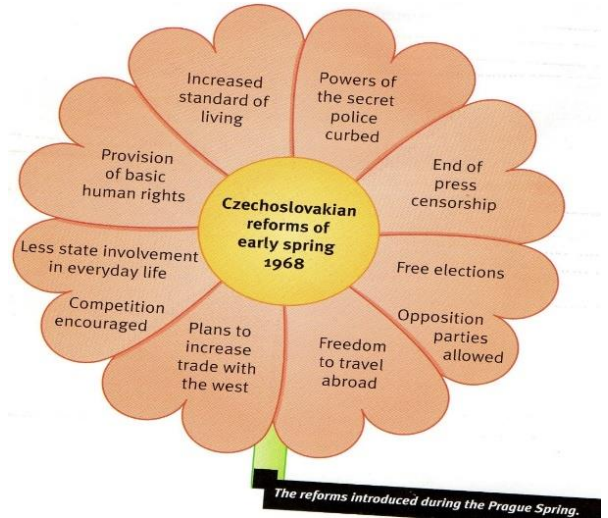
Task: Highlight the key features in the information above. Answer the question:

Why did tension in Czechoslovakia increase?

EXTENSION – How do economic and political changes link?

The Prague Spring Reforms, 1968

The Prague Spring Reforms refers to a series of reforms introduced by Alexander Dubcek in the spring of 1968. He was a devoted Communist, but wanted to win more Czechoslovakian support by removing the worst features of the strict Communist regime.



Task: Fill in the gaps:

In January 1968 Dubcek’s government announced a plan for a new model of _____. It would reduce _____ over industry and allowed freedom of speech. This revolution was called the Prague Spring. Dubcek’s changes gained him massive public support. Dubcek’s reforms were seen as a threat by the Soviet leader, _____. In _____ Brezhnev received a letter from hard-line members of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party. The letter helped justify an invasion of Czechoslovakia. On _____, 500,000 Warsaw Pact Troops invaded Czechoslovakia. Dubcek was arrested and sent to Moscow. The Czechoslovakians did not fight the Soviet troops, instead they _____. Brezhnev installed a new Soviet supporter as the new Czech leader. 47 _____ were arrested. America and Britain were horrified. The Soviet Union announced that they would not allow any one country to reject Communism even if it meant a third World War, this became known as the _____. _____ . This acted as a warning to other European countries. The Prague Spring had lasted just 4 months.

Reactions to the reforms

1. Some Czechs saw this as an opportunity to create more reforms
2. The USSR were very suspicious of the changes as they saw Czech as one of the most important Warsaw Pact countries
3. A letter was sent to the USSR to ask them to invade to stop the Prague Spring
4. The Soviets sent in tanks to put down the uprising, but there was no armed resistance
5. 100 people were killed and Dubcek was arrested and forced to resign
6. In the years that followed Czech came under the leadership of much harsher Communists who re-established an oppressive regime

EXTENSION – The most important reaction to the reforms was _____ because...

Consequences of the Czechoslovakian Crisis

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- The events in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Invasion that followed had very important consequences on international relations.
- It impacted relations between East and West, the USA and the USSR and even the Communist countries.

<p><u>Brezhnev Doctrine</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1968, Brezhnev introduced a doctrine which gave the Soviet Union the right to invade any country that threatened the security of the Soviet Union. • This justified his actions in Czechoslovakia as he argued it had threatened the Soviet Union. • The doctrine also sent out a message to all members of the Warsaw Pact that the Soviet Union would retaliate if they tried to relax Communist rule. <p>This was important because...</p>	<p><u>Superpower Relations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invasion temporarily worsened relations between the USA and the USSR. The USA and Britain protested against Soviet actions. • However, the USA offered no military support as they were becoming increasingly involved in Vietnam. • The Communists did lose some of their support in Italy and France. <p>This was important because...</p>
<p><u>Czechoslovakia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations against the Soviet Union continued to April 1969, one student set fire to himself in protest. • Dubcek was forced to resign as leader of Czechoslovakia and replaced by a strict Communist leader, Gustav Husak. • Czechoslovakia reverted back to a strict Communist regime, with none of the Prague Spring reforms. <p>This was important because...</p>	<p><u>Other Countries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China did not like the Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia and condemned them as too forceful. • Romania and Yugoslavia, who had refused to help the Soviets invade, began to take more independent actions against the Soviet Union. • Albania left the Warsaw Pact for good in 1968. <p>This was important because...</p>

Task – Highlight the key features of the consequences. Complete the sentences above for each factor (*This was important because...*)

KT3 – The End of the Cold War – 1970-91

Détente

The Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 brought the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust. During the late-1960s and 1970s, Soviet and American leaders tried to ease the tensions in their relationship. In the West, this policy was known by the French word *détente*; the Russians called it *razryadka*.

Key Features of Détente

1 – The Vietnam War

- The USA had sent many soldiers to fight a war against Communism in Vietnam, however it had not gone well for the USA.
- The US people were protesting against the war and Nixon was hoping to bring it to an end in 1969.

2 – Nixon's Visit to Moscow, 1972

- Nixon visited Moscow in 1972 and he made it clear that the Vietnam war was not going to stop *détente*.
- Brezhnev encouraged relations in this visit as he was hoping to gain more access to US technology and grain, as well as reducing money spent on arms.

3 – SALT I, 1972

- In 1972, Nixon and Brezhnev met at meetings called the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, where they discussed limiting their development of nuclear weapons.
- The agreements were seen as a significant step towards nuclear peace. However, they were still allowed to produce some missiles and use satellites.

4 – Yom Kippur War, 1973

- Syria and Egypt made surprise attacks on Israel and Israel needed support.
- In the end, the USA agreed with Brezhnev to send in a peacekeeping UN force, and the war ended in ceasefire in 1973.

5 – Nixon's Second Visit to Moscow, 1974

- In this meeting both superpowers would continue to remove the danger of war, particularly nuclear war.
- To relax tensions throughout the world, they also agreed to end the arms race and complete disarmament.

6 – Space Link-up

- On 17th July 1975 the USSR and USA had a joint space mission in the Apollo-Soyuz mission.
- 3 US and 2 Soviet astronauts met in space and carried out a symbolic hand-shake.

7 – The Helsinki Agreements, 1974

- The USA and the Soviet Union, along with 33 other countries, made various peaceful agreements, including:
 - Recognition of Europe's frontier, including West Germany, increasing security
 - Closer economic, scientific and cultural links encouraging cooperation
 - All agreed to increased human rights and basic freedoms such as speech and religion

8 – After Helsinki

- The USA wanted to ensure the Soviet Union were increasing human rights and sent Helsinki groups to monitor their actions, to which they found the Soviet Union had not followed what they promised.
- Both sides also continued to build the arms, despite the agreements made in SALT.

9 – SALT II, 1974

- The agreements in this treaty were more limitations on nuclear arms and that this should last until 1985.
- It included limits on nuclear vehicles, nuclear launches, and weapons.

10 – Effects of SALT II

- The US congress did not believe the Soviet Union would stick to their promise and were suspicious of their 2,000 troops stationed in Cuba.
- NATO decided to place missiles in Europe and *détente* was under pressure.

Task – Write 2 pieces of evidence in each key feature

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EXTENSION – Explain why each was important

<u>1 – The Vietnam War</u>	<u>2 – Nixon’s Visit to Moscow, 1972</u>
<u>3 – SALT I, 1972</u>	<u>4 – Yom Kippur War, 1973</u>
<u>5 – Nixon’s Second Visit to Moscow, 1974</u>	<u>6 – Space Link-up</u>
<u>7 – The Helsinki Agreements, 1974</u>	<u>8 – After Helsinki</u>
<u>9 – SALT II, 1974</u>	<u>10 – Effects of SALT II</u>

Mikhail Gorbachev's New Thinking

Between 1982-5 there were 4 different leaders of the Soviet Union and had been unsettled. Mikhail Gorbachev became the last leader of the Soviet Union, serving from 1985 until its collapse in 1991. However, it was never his intention to undermine communism and rather, he hoped to be Communism's saviour.

Gorbachev's 'new thinking'

Gorbachev himself recognised that communism in Russia faced many problems.

The economy was not nearly as efficient as the American economy. While Americans in the 1980s enjoyed an excellent standard of living, everyday life in Russia was dominated by shortages. For example, it was not uncommon for housewives in Moscow to queue for up to five hours simply to get a packet of sausages.

Many of the Soviet people had lost faith in the Communist party.

Gorbachev's plan for reviving communism involved a radical programme of reform. This was often summarised in two words:

Perestroika (restructuring) – economic reforms designed to make the Soviet economy more efficient

Glasnost (openness) – censorship of the press was to be relaxed

Gorbachev assumed that perestroika and glasnost would strengthen the power of the Soviet Communist Party.

Indeed, although Gorbachev talked about reform, he was very slow to allow democratic elections in Russia.

Gorbachev's relationship with the West

Gorbachev had very little foreign policy experience prior to becoming the leader of Russia. At first, he viewed the relationship with America in rather simplistic terms. For example, following his first meeting with President Reagan in 1985, he commented that 'Reagan is not just a class enemy; he is extremely primitive. He looks like a caveman and is mentally retarded.'

Gorbachev's relationship with the West was tested over the Chernobyl crisis. In April 1986, the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine went critical and exploded. Initially, Gorbachev authorised a cover story that denied there had been a release of dangerous radiation. The Western media were unconvinced by the Soviet cover story and Western governments put pressure on Gorbachev to tell the truth about the scale of the disaster. Chernobyl became an international symbol of the crisis in Soviet communism and made their relationship more strained.

Task – Define:

Perestroika

Glasnost

EXTENSION - Answer the question; How did Gorbachev intend to save Communism?

Reagan & Gorbachev’s Changing Relationship

When Gorbachev became leader of the USSR in 1985, the USA was in a much stronger position than its superpower rival: The USA had a booming economy, highly equipped military force and strong NATO Allies. The only strength the USSR had over the USA was the number of nuclear missiles they had. Therefore, it was in Gorbachev’s best interests to try and improve relations.

The Three Final Summits

<p><u>Geneva Summit, Nov 1985</u> <u>Discussed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the first time in eight years, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States hold a summit conference • USA and USSR engaged in long, personal talks and seemed to develop a sincere and close relationship • But they produced no earth-shattering agreements, but spoke of making the world a ‘safer place’ <p><u>Outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had decided to speed up arms talks, work towards abolishing chemical weapons and be more active on human rights issues • Both superpowers were pleased with what had been agreed and planned to meet again soon 	<p><u>Reykjavik Summit, Oct 1986</u> <u>Discussed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deal under discussion included plans to: • Limit weapons • Reduce nuclear force • Restrict USSR missile bases to USSR and US missile bases to the US • Eliminate all nuclear missiles within 10 years • Progress towards a test ban of nuclear weapons <p><u>Outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, tension increased again as Reagan and Gorbachev failed to reach an agreement about disarmament • The talks stalled over President Reagan's refusal to abandon his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) 	<p><u>Washington Summit, Dec 1987 (INF Treaty)</u> <u>Discussed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to draft an arms-reduction treaty which would eliminate all nuclear weapons from the two super powers • This would be checked to ensure both sides were sticking to the agreement <p><u>Outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) • This eliminated all nuclear missiles within a 500-5500 km radius • It was significant because it reduced the amount of nuclear weapons that the superpowers possessed • It went much further than just limiting them, as SALT 1 had done
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Task: Highlight the key features of the summit meetings above and then answer the question below:

How did the three summits impact on relations between the superpowers?

Collapse of Détente

Détente had intended to ease the relationship between the East and the West. However, despite their best efforts, some key events ended détente.

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979

- The Kabul Revolution of April 1978, was a communist revolution in Afghanistan
- The Afghan royal family was overthrown and a communist leader, Mohammed Taraki, created a new communist government
- Taraki quickly became an ally of the USSR
- a civil war broke out in Afghanistan after Taraki tried to assassinate the head of the army, Hafizullah Amin, as he favoured capitalism
- The Soviet's invaded Afghanistan as a response to the civil war
- Brezhnev carried out the invasion for several reasons:
 - Amin actually ended up assassinating Taraki and began to form an alliance with the USA
 - A new leader, Babrak Karmal, said he would take over as the new communist leader but needed help to defeat Amin
 - The USSR believed the USA would not respond, like in the Czechoslovakian uprising when they had claimed they wanted to avoid war at all costs
 - The USSR were trying to prevent Afghanistan from becoming an Islamic state, one which was not communist
- The war between the Afghans and the USSR lasted 10 years and over 1.5 million people died

The American Reaction to Afghanistan 1980

- The American president, Jimmy Carter, was appalled at the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan
- Consequently, Carter made a statement that became known as the Carter Doctrine (23rd January 1980)
- Essentially, he argued that the USA would not allow the USSR to gain control of territory in the oil-rich Middle East.

He also immediately took a number of steps to try to remove Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

1. He formed an alliance with China and Israel to support Afghan rebels, who were opposed to the Soviet invasion and the Afghan communist government. America's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) provided weapons and funds for the Mujahedeen – an Islamic organisation which was fighting to free Afghanistan from Soviet control.
2. He imposed economic sanctions (restrictions) stopping virtually all trade with the Soviet Union.
3. He ended diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Carter's actions did not force Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan. However, they did effectively end détente.

SALT II 1979

- Carter withdrew his support for the SALT II agreement.
- Negotiations for the Treaty had been running since 1972 after SALT I had been signed and agreed by the USA and USSR.
- SALT I stopped further production of strategic ballistic missiles, but SALT II would have reduced stocks of nuclear missiles to 2250 warheads for each superpower
- Carter and Brezhnev signed an agreement on June 18th 1979 in Vienna. However, six months after the signing, the USSR invaded Afghanistan. In light of this, the treaty was never ratified by the United States Senate
- Carter's withdrawal meant the Treaty never became law
- However, its terms were honoured by both sides until 1986 when the Reagan Administration withdrew from SALT II after accusing the Soviets of violating the pact

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Olympic Boycott 1980

- President Carter led a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games
- Around sixty countries, including China, Malawi, West Germany and Zaire, followed the American lead and refused to attend the games in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- The American government set up an alternative Olympics, called the Olympic Boycott Games, which was held in Philadelphia
- The American press ridiculed the official Olympic Games and nicknamed Misha Bear, Russia's Olympic mascot, Gulag Bear – a reference to Soviet prison camps, which were known as gulags
- The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games was also highly political. In retaliation for the 1980s boycott, the USSR and 14 communist countries refused to attend the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The USSR organised the Friendship Games as a communist alternative.

Task: Highlight the key features in the information above.

Then complete the sentences:

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979 led to the collapse of Détente because...

The American Reaction to Afghanistan 1980 led to the collapse of Détente because...

SALT II 1979 led to the collapse of Détente because...

The Olympic Boycott 1980 Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979 led to the collapse of Détente because...

EXTENSION – The most important event in leading to the collapse of Détente was _____ because...

Reagan and the Second Cold War

The Second Cold War is a phrase used to describe the period between 1979-1985. It marked a low point in relations between the superpowers. Détente had already fallen apart under the leadership of President Carter. The new president, Ronald Reagan, had no intention of putting it back together again.

President Ronald Reagan

- The American media was not convinced that Reagan was suitable to president
- He had been famous for starring in low-budget 1950s movies
 - He was most famous for his role in the film *Bedtime for Bonzo* (1951) where he starred along side a chimp
- Reagan was portrayed in media as a modern-day cowboy, who knew nothing of world affairs and was totally unqualified to be a president
- French and British commentators were also worried when Reagan stated he could imagine ‘a limited nuclear war in Europe’
- He had strong ideas on the future of the Cold War:
 - He believed that détente had been a disaster as they believed it had made the USA look weak
 - He believed the USA should fight for individual freedom for everyone and not find a peaceful coexistence between Capitalism and Communism
 - He made his views clear in his famous ‘Evil Empire’ speech in March 1983 where he stated that the Second Cold War was a fight between ‘good’ and ‘evil’ and that the USA are fighting with God’s blessing
 - He believed that America had a moral duty to invest in new nuclear weapons to defend against the ‘evil’ of the USSR

Reagan’s SDI

Key Features

- Stands for Strategic Defence Initiative, proposed in 1983 and carried out in 1984
- He proposed a ‘nuclear umbrella’ which would stop the USSR’s nuclear bomb being able to reach America
- His plan was to launch an army of satellites equipped with powerful lasers, which would intercept the USSR’s missiles in space and destroy them before they could do America any harm
- It became known as ‘Star Wars’
- He hoped this would force the USSR to disarm as it would make the USSR feel their missiles were useless
- SDI was an important turning point in the arms race
- During détente, the superpowers had been evenly matched in their arms, now America would clearly have an advantage

Soviet Response

- USSR could not compete with ‘Star Wars’ as their economy was much weaker and therefore were intimidated by Reagan’s actions; the USA had landed on the moon, and had the space shuttle
- USA was also more advanced in their computer technology
 - Computers were treated suspiciously by the USSR who were afraid they would leak important information and undermine communist power
- Tension began to rise as both superpowers had previously agreed to reduce their nuclear warfare

End of the Cold War

- Gorbachev’s attitude to Eastern Bloc countries can be summarised in the following way:
 - Gorbachev was keen for Eastern Bloc countries to enjoy *perestroika* and *glasnost*
 - Gorbachev withdrew Soviet troops from Eastern Europe to save money
 - He was prepared to accept that countries in the Warsaw Pact could make changes without interference (The Sinatra Doctrine)

<p><u>Poland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988 - Strikes throughout the country. • 1989 - Communist government defeated in free elections held, first non-Communist Prime Minister is elected. 	<p><u>Romania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1989 – Secret Police have to put down demonstrations. Huge protests against the President who is forced to flee. • Army joins in and fights secret police, President is shot. • 1990 – Democratic elections are won by a new political party. 	<p><u>Hungary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988 – Gorbachev allows Hungary to become a multi-party state. • 1989 – Hungary opens borders with Austria. • 1990 – Democratic elections won by an anti-Communist group.
<p><u>Bulgaria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1990 – Democratic elections won by a renamed party of choice. 	<p><u>Czechoslovakia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1989 – Demonstrations against Communism begin and Communist government resigns. • The first non-Communist President since 1948 is put in charge. • 1990 – Democratic elections won by Anti-Communist groups. 	<p><u>East Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1989 – Soviet troops do not put down East German demonstrations. 1 million people protest in East Berlin. The Berlin Wall is opened. • 1990 – Germany reunified into one country.

Task: Label the map using the information above to describe the break-down of the Eastern-bloc



Fall of the Berlin Wall

- The East German government had been slow to adopt Gorbachev's 'New Thinking'.
- However, they were unable to ignore the desire of East Germans for freedom.
- East Germany was slow to adopt perestroika and glasnost.
- Indeed, the German government even banned Russian publications during the 1980s because they were too liberal.
- However the Communist government was unable to contain its citizens' desire for freedom once neighbouring states had abandoned Communism.
- As soon as democratic elections were announced in Hungary there was a mass movement of East German citizens through Hungary to West Germany.
- As a result, the East German government was forced to announce much greater freedom of travel for East German citizens.
- As part of this decision, on 9th November the East German government announced that East Germans would be allowed to cross the border with West Berlin
 - On hearing this news thousands of East Berliners flooded the checkpoints in the wall, demanding entry into West Berlin.
 - The border guards let them pass- the Berlin Wall had fallen. Over 1 million people a day had crossed the border.
 - Many people started to chip away and dismantle parts of the wall, and ten new border crossings were created by the East German government in the following days. Many people were reunited with friends and relatives they had been separated from since the wall had been built 30 years before.
- Tension seemed to ease by the day as the power of the Soviet Union reduced.

Task: Make a brief timeline of the events of the Fall of the Berlin Wall using the information above

Gorbachev's
New Thinking

Fall of the
Berlin Wall

EXTENSION – Make links between the events

