

The Beginning of the Cold War 1941-58

KEY DATES	
1939	WW2 begins
1941	Grand Alliance between Britain, USA and Soviet Union
1943	Tehran Conference
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First successful US atomic bomb test and use in Japan • Yalta Conference • Potsdam Conference • End of WW2
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churchill makes Iron Curtain speech • Kennan's Long telegram • Novikov telegram
1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truman Doctrine • Marshall Plan announced • Formation of Cominform • Communist government in Poland
1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin Blockade • Communist government in Czechoslovakia
1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of FRG and GDR • NATO set up • Comecon set up
1955	Formation of Warsaw Pact
1956	Hungarian Uprising

KEY WORDS	
Soviet Union	A group of countries under the control of Russia. Also called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
Ideology	A set of shared beliefs on how a country should be governed and how its society should work
Capitalism	Capitalists believe everyone should be free to own property and businesses, and make money. The USA is capitalist
Communism	Communists believe all property, homes and businesses should be owned by the state to make sure everyone gets a fair share. The USSR was communist.
Democracy	A political system in which leaders are chosen in a free election, like the UK or USA.
Satellite State	A nation that is under the control of the other
Colonialism	Economic, political and cultural control of another country
Reparations	Payments of money or goods after a war to the winning side
Veto	The ability to stop resolutions being passed with a single no vote
Isolationism	Not getting involved in the affairs of other countries
Containment	Preventing the spread of communism
Conventional Weapons	Any weapons that are not nuclear, chemical or biological
Deterrent	A force that prevents something from happening
Uprising	An act of resistance or rebellion

Cold War Crises 1958-70

KEY DATES	
1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuban Revolution • Geneva Summit • Camp David Summit
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U2 Spy Plane incident • Paris Summit
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay of Pigs Incident • Vienna Summit • Berlin Wall built
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy visits Berlin • Limited Test Ban treaty
1967	Outer space treaty
1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear non-proliferation treaty • Brezhnev Doctrine • Prague Spring

KEY WORDS	
Ultimatum	A final demand, backed up by threats
Free city	A city with its own independent government
Hawks	During the Cold War, those who supported going to war were known as Hawks
Doves	During the Cold War, those who were against going to war were known as Doves
Brinkmanship	Pushing disagreements to the point where there is the risk of war
Non- proliferation	Stopping the spread of weapons and arms
Socialism	Communist countries also sometimes refer to themselves as Socialist, it can be a less strict version of communism.
Doctrine	A belief or philosophy
Prague Spring	A period of political liberalization in Czechoslovakia during the era of its domination by the Soviet Union
Politburo	The main policymaking committee of a communist party.
De-Stalinisation	The policy after 1956, of removing the influence of Stalin

The End of the Cold War 1970-91

KEY DATES	
1970	Détente begins
1972	SALT 1 agreement
1975	Helsinki agreement
1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet Union invades Afghanistan Carter Doctrine SALT 2 agreement
1980	Moscow Olympics
1983	Regan makes 'Evil Empire' speech
1984	LA Olympics
1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geneva Summit Gorbachev becomes leader of Soviet Union
1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reykjavik summit Chernobyl nuclear disaster
1987	INF treaty
1989	Fall of Berlin Wall
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warsaw Pact dissolved Gorbachev removed from power

KEY WORDS	
Détente	A period of peace between two groups previously at war
Interim	Temporary or short-term.
Ratification	Formal approval
Economic sanctions	Action taken to damage a country's economy, usually including a trade ban
Shah	King or Emperor. Iran was ruled by Shahs until 1979
Abdicate	To step down from office or power
Perestroika	The Russian word for reconstruction. Used to describe Gorbachev's programme of reorganising the USSR
Glasnost	The Russian word for transparency. Used to describe Gorbachev's more open attitude to government and foreign relations
Solidarity	Agreement of feeling or action. In Poland the Solidarity Trade Union was a mass campaign for political change