

## Paper I (Section B) : Conflict &amp; Tension between East and West, 1945-1972

## Part I: The origins of the Cold War

|     |                           |   |
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| 1.  | <b>Alliance</b>           | A formal agreement between countries.   |
| 2.  | <b>Propaganda</b>         | Information that is deliberately designed to win political support.   |
| 3.  | <b>Capitalism</b>         | An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.   |
| 4.  | <b>Communism</b>          | A theory or system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community where everybody contributes.  |
| 5   | <b>Grand Alliance</b>     | <b>1941:</b> an alliance made during World War II, which joined together the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.   |
| 6.  | <b>Tehran Conference</b>  | <b>1943:</b> a strategy meeting of the USSR, USA and Great Britain. The main outcome was the Western Allies' commitment to open a second front against Nazi Germany.                      |
| 7.  | <b>Yalta Conference</b>   | <b>1945:</b> the meeting of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union for the purpose of discussing Europe's post-war reorganisation.                                    |
| 8.  | <b>'Big Three'</b>        | Soviet Union leader Josef Stalin; U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt; and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.   |
| 9.  | <b>Potsdam Conference</b> | <b>1945:</b> Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill (replaced on July 26 by Prime Minister Clement Attlee), and U.S. President Harry Truman met to negotiate terms for the end of World War II. |
| 10. | <b>Atomic Bomb</b>        | A highly destructive nuclear weapon first used by the USA to defeat Japan in WW2  |
| 11. | <b>Harry Truman</b>       | US President 1945-53. Said he was 'sick of babying the Soviets'   |
| 12. | <b>Joseph Stalin</b>      | Soviet Premier (leader) 1929-53.  |
| 13. | <b>Clement Atlee</b>      | British Prime Minister who replaced Churchill at Potsdam. Less prepared to confront Stalin  |
| 14. | <b>Iron Curtain</b>       | Churchill's phrase to describe the imaginary boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991.                 |
| 15. | <b>Kennan</b>             | US Ambassador in Moscow.  |
| 16. | <b>Novikov</b>            | USSR Ambassador in Washington.  |
| 17. | <b>Ambassador</b>         | A diplomat sent by a state as its permanent representative in a foreign country.  |
| 18. | <b>Long Telegram</b>      | <b>1946:</b> Kennan's telegram to President Truman stating that the USSR is going to destroy capitalism.  |

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| 19. | <b>Novikov's Telegram</b>    | <b>1946:</b> Novikov's telegram to Stalin saying that the USA desired to dominate the world.   |
| 20. | <b>Doctrine</b>              | A statement of ideas.  |
| 21. | <b>Truman Doctrine</b>       | <b>1947:</b> A policy that stated the world had a choice between communist tyranny and democratic freedom and that America would fight for liberty wherever it was threatened.           |
| 22. | <b>Marshall Plan</b>         | <b>1947:</b> committed \$13 billion of American money to rebuild the shattered economies of Europe; by encouraging prosperity, they hoped this would weaken the attraction of Communism. |
| 23. | <b>Aid</b>                   | Financial assistance given by richer countries to poorer countries.  |
| 24. | <b>Marshall Tito</b>         | Yugoslavian Communist leader 1943-1980. Refused to carry out all of Stalin's wishes and was expelled from Cominform in 1948.   |
| 25. | <b>Satellite States</b>      | Countries that are formally independent in the world, but under heavy political, economic and military influence or control from another country.  |
| 26. | <b>'Sphere of influence'</b> | A country or area in which another country has power to affect developments though it has no formal authority.   |
| 27. | <b>Cominform</b>             | <b>1947:</b> The Communist Information Bureau, represented Communist parties across Europe and brought them under the direction of the USSR.   |
| 28. | <b>Comecon</b>               | <b>1949:</b> The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Stalin's answer to the Marshall Plan to encourage the economic development of Eastern Europe.                                   |
| 29. | <b>Bizonia</b>               | The combination of the American and the British occupation zones in 1947 during the occupation of Germany after World War II.  |
| 30. | <b>Blockade</b>              | An attempt to prevent resources reaching their destination.  |
| 31. | <b>Berlin Blockade</b>       | <b>1948-49:</b> Stalin set up a blockade around West Berlin to cut Western Germany off from its capital.   |
| 32. | <b>Berlin Airlift</b>        | Supplies were flown into West Berlin by the Allies to prevent it falling to communism. 1.5 million tons of supplies were landed  |
| 33. | <b>FDR</b>                   | Federal Republic of Germany – West Germany   |
| 34. | <b>GDR</b>                   | German Democratic Republic – East Germany  |

**Significance of events in Asia**

|     |                                 |   |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | <b>Mao Tse-tung</b>             | Communist leader who led his party to power in 1949   |
| 2.  | <b>China</b>                    | <b>1949:</b> Communist Revolution expels the Nationalist Party from China   |
| 3.  | <b>Domino Theory</b>            | Phrase coined by President Eisenhower in 1954 to highlight US concerns that Communism would spread from one country to another throughout Asia                                  |
| 4.  | <b>NSC 68</b>                   | Report by the American National Security Council recommended that the US stop containment and start to roll back communism. Increased military and intelligence spending by USA |
| 5.  | <b>Korean War</b>               | <b>1950:</b> Communist North Korea invades South Korea  |
| 6.  | <b>Kim Il Sung</b>              | Communist leader of North Korea who invaded South Korea in 1950   |
| 7.  | <b>Syngman Rhee</b>             | South Korean leader   |
| 8.  | <b>35<sup>th</sup> Parallel</b> | The point at which Korea was divided at the end of the Korean war   |
| 9.  | <b>UN</b>                       | United Nations forces fought to protect South Korea from Communist forces from the North  |
| 10. | <b>Vietnam War</b>              | Fought between North and South Vietnam, supported by the USA between 1962-1973  |
| 11. | <b>Ho Chi Minh</b>              | Vietnamese Communist resistance leader against the French and USA   |
| 12. | <b>Dien Bien Phu</b>            | <b>1954:</b> French defeat against the Vietminh.  |
| 13. | <b>Geneva Accords</b>           | The Peace Treaty signalling the end of the French in Vietnam and the division of the country into North and South.  |
| 14. | <b>17<sup>th</sup> Parallel</b> | The point of latitude dividing North and South Vietnam.   |
| 15. | <b>Ngo Dinh Diem</b>            | South Vietnamese leader supported by the USA against  |
| 16. | <b>Vietcong</b>                 | Communist guerrilla fighters sent from North Vietnam to fight in the South.   |
| 17. | <b>Guerrilla warfare</b>        | Soldiers working in small groups to use sabotage, ambush and hit and run tactics on a superiorly equipped enemy.  |
| 18. | <b>Gulf of Tonkin Incident</b>  | <b>1964:</b> US Naval boat fired on by North Vietnam navy. USA responded by sending troops into Vietnam.  |

**Military Rivalries**

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| 19. | <b>NATO</b>                        | <b>1949:</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, an alliance between the USA and many other countries in Western Europe stating that if any member country came under attack, all other members would come to their defence. |
| 20. | <b>Warsaw Pact</b>                 | <b>1955:</b> a military alliance of Eastern European countries that mirrored NATO.   |
| 21. | <b>Arms Race</b>                   | Period of rivalry between the Superpowers over nuclear weapons after WW2   |
| 22. | <b>Hydrogen Bomb</b>               | 1000x more powerful than the A-bomb. USA detonated in <b>1952</b> . USSR in <b>1953</b> .  |
| 23. | <b>'Bomber Gap'</b>                | The USSR developed first long-range bombers and USA responded with their own B-52 bombers. Despite public paranoia the USA always had more nuclear bombs.  |
| 24. | <b>Military-Industrial Complex</b> | President Eisenhower's fear that the military and weapons manufacturing companies were in league to demand more government spending on weapons.  |
| 25. | <b>ICBM</b>                        | <b>1957:</b> Intercontinental Ballistic Missile – first tested by the Soviets. Ability to send missiles into space but also fire weapons from one continent to another   |
| 26. | <b>Atlas and Minuteman</b>         | <b>1959:</b> USA ICBM missile systems developed  |

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| 27.               | <b>Polaris</b>          | US missiles that could be fired from virtually undetectable submarines   |
| 28.               | <b>'Missile Gap'</b>    | The incorrect perception that the USA was behind the USSR in number of missiles. Eisenhower knew it was wrong from spying missions.  |
| 29.               | <b>Deterrent</b>        | Each side felt having more missiles would deter (stop) the other from firing one at them. In this way the Cold War never became 'hot'.   |
| 30.               | <b>M.A.D.</b>           | Mutually Assured Destruction – if one power fired a missile, the other country would retaliate and both countries would be destroyed   |
| 31.               | <b>Fallout shelters</b> | Buildings designed to protect people in the event of a nuclear attack.   |
| 32.               | <b>'Duck and Cover'</b> | There was a real fear amongst the population about a nuclear war. The government released information films telling people what to do if attacked.                                 |
| 33.               | <b>Space Race</b>       | Period of rivalry between the superpowers to outdo each other in space exploration. USA come from behind to end on top   |
| 34.               | <b>Sputnik 1</b>        | <b>Oct 1957:</b> Soviets launch the first satellite into space   |
| 35.               | <b>Sputnik 2</b>        | <b>Nov 1957:</b> Soviets launch the first animal into space – Laika the dog  |
| 36.               | <b>Explorer 1</b>       | <b>Feb 1958:</b> First US satellite is launched into space   |
| 37.               | <b>Yuri Gagarin</b>     | <b>Apr 1961:</b> The first man in space is a Russian Cosmonaut   |
| 38.               | <b>John Glen</b>        | <b>1962 :</b> The first American to orbit the earth  |
| 39.               | <b>Apollo Program</b>   | <b>1961:</b> A concerned President Kennedy challenges NASA to put a man in the moon. They succeed with Apollo 11 and Neil Armstrong in 1969.                                       |
| <b>The 'Thaw'</b> |                         |  |
| 40.               | <b>Khrushchev</b>       | Soviet Premier (leader) <b>1953-64.</b>  |
| 41.               | <b>De-Stalinisation</b> | Khrushchev announces and end to Stalinism throughout the entire Soviet sphere of influence and a desire for 'peaceful co-existence' with the West                                  |
| 42.               | <b>'Secret Speech'</b>  | <b>1956 :</b> Khrushchev criticises Stalin's rule and denounces him as a tyrant  |
| 43.               | <b>Hungary</b>          | <b>1956 :</b> Uprising against Soviet rule crushed when they announced they were leaving the Warsaw Pact   |
| 44.               | <b>Rakosi</b>           | Unpopular Leader of Hungary (1956); known as 'the Bald Butcher'.   |
| 45.               | <b>Nagy</b>             | Leader of Hungary 1956; very liberal thinker announced Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact  |
| 46.               | <b>Kadar</b>            | Leader of Hungary 1956-88; re-established Communist control with arrests and executions  |
| 47.               | <b>Summit</b>           | A high-level meeting between government representatives.   |
| 48.               | <b>Geneva Summit</b>    | <b>May 1959:</b> no solution agreed to the Berlin crisis but did lay groundwork for a face-to-face meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev.                                      |
| 49.               | <b>Eisenhower</b>       | US President 1953-61.  |
| 50.               | <b>Camp David</b>       | <b>Sept 1959:</b> No agreement for solution to problems but Khrushchev agrees to withdraw his six-month ultimatum and a following summit meeting would be held the following year. |
| 51.               | <b>U2 Crisis</b>        | <b>May 1960:</b> Gary Powers spy plane is shot down over the Soviet Union. He is paraded on TV and sentenced to 10 years in a Soviet jail.   |
| 52.               | <b>Paris Summit</b>     | <b>May 1960:</b> A disaster – following the USSR shooting down an American spy plane over Russia, Khrushchev walks out of the Conference when Eisenhower refuses to apologise.     |

## Paper I (Section B): Conflict &amp; Tension between East and West, 1945-1972

## Part 3: Transformation of the Cold War

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| 1.  | <b>President John F. Kennedy</b>                   | President of US in <b>1960-1963</b> – in office for some of the key moments of the Cold War such as the building of the Berlin Wall, Cuban Missile crisis and Vietnam  |
| 2.  | <b>Vienna summit</b>                               | Meeting held on June 4, <b>1961</b> , in Austria, between President Kennedy and Khrushchev. Kennedy was committed to keeping West Berlin capitalist.   |
| 3.  | <b>The Berlin Wall</b>                             | The Berlin Wall was a guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from <b>1961</b> to 1989.  |
| 4.  | <b>'Ich Bin Berliner'</b>                          | <b>1963</b> – Kennedy travels to West Berlin and gives a speech proclaiming 'I am a Berliner'. He makes clear his commitment to fighting the evils of communism and the need to protect the West Berliners                         |
| 5.  | <b>Cuba</b>  | An island just <b>90</b> miles off the coast of Florida  |
| 6.  | <b>General Batista</b>                             | Batista the U.S.-backed dictator of Cuba from 1952 to 1959, before being overthrown during the Cuban Revolution  |
| 7.  | <b>Fidel Castro</b>                                | Leader of Cuba from 1959 when he overthrew General Batista in a Revolution. Under his leadership Cuba faced tensions with the USA and grew closer to the USSR  |
| 8.  | <b>Cuban Revolution</b>                            | An armed revolt conducted by Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement against the authoritarian government of Cuban President Batista.   |
| 9.  | <b>Embargo</b>                                     | Banning all trade with a country. A commercial, economic, and financial <b>embargo</b> imposed by the <b>United States</b> on <b>Cuba in 1962</b>  |
| 10. | <b>The Bay of Pigs</b>                             | Here a force of Cuban exiles (trained by the CIA) would kick-start a popular uprising against Castro. The invasion failed due to poor planning, lack of US air support and, arguably, hesitation on the part of President Kennedy. |
| 11. | <b>Naval Blockade 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1962</b> | Kennedy announces a naval blockade of Cuba to prevent Russian ships delivering the missiles for the Cuban sites.   |
| 12. | <b>The Crisis: October 1962</b>                    | An American spy plane flew over Cuba and took detailed photographs of nuclear missile sites in Cuba. USA were worried as reports claimed the missiles could be launched in just seven days.  |
| 13. | <b>The Cuban Missile crisis</b>                    | Tense 13-day nuclear stand-off between the USA and USSR over Soviet missiles on Cuba.  |
| 14. | <b>U2 spy plane</b>                                | An American U2 spy plane is shot down over Cuba the pilot is killed. President Kennedy is advised to launch an immediate attack on Cuba  |
| 15. | <b>Khrushchev's letters</b>                        | Letters to President Kennedy during the crisis. Kennedy accepts Khrushchev's first letter (to remove missiles) but ignores the second.   |
| 16. | <b>Missiles in Turkey</b>                          | The USA secretly agree to take missile out of Turkey to seal the deal of the Soviets taking missiles out of Cuba.  |

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| 17. | <b>Nuclear Hotline</b>                      | A permanent 'hot line' phone link direct from the White house (USA) to the Kremlin (USSR) which allows direct communication  |
| 18. | <b>Novotny</b>                              | President of Czechoslovakia 1957-68.   |
| 19. | <b>Czechoslovakia 1968</b>                  | Twelve years after the Brutal suppression of the <b>Hungarians</b> Czechoslovakia posed a <b>similar</b> challenge to Soviet domination of Eastern Europe  |
| 20. | <b>Alexander Dubcek</b>                     | Leader of <b>Czechoslovakia</b> in <b>1968</b> he declared a 'new start to socialism' and 'socialism with a human face' by creating a series of reforms in Prague  |
| 21. | <b>The Prague spring 1968</b>               | For four months in <b>1968 Czechoslovakia</b> broke free from Soviet rule, allowing freedom of speech and removing some state controls. Dubcek introduces radical changes to socialism in what became known as the Prague Spring movement' |
| 22. | <b>Leonid Brezhnev</b>                      | The Leader of the Soviet Union from <b>1964</b> . He cracked down on opposition in Czechoslovakia, but improved relations with the USA during Détente.   |
| 23. | <b>Brezhnev Doctrine</b>                    | Brezhnev outlined a rigid set of beliefs in the USSR's commitment to keep communist governments in place. Should countries follow Czechoslovakia's example they would face the same consequences   |
| 24. | <b>Sources of tension in the late 1960s</b> | A number of issues that made complete cooperation difficult e.g The problem of Vietnam and Human rights  |
| 25. | <b>Détente</b>                              | The easing of tensions and hostilities between the two superpowers   |
| 26. | <b>President Nixon</b>                      | US president <b>1969-1974</b> . Worked closely with Brezhnev to achieve Détente. Visited China in 1972.  |
| 27. | <b>China-Soviet split</b>                   | In the late 1960s the relationship between the two biggest Communist countries (China and the USSR) began to deteriorate and eventually broke down completely. Both were more willing to work with the USA.                                |
| 28. | <b>SALT I</b>                               | The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks officially signed at the Moscow summit in <b>1972</b> and was a step towards limiting nuclear weapons  |