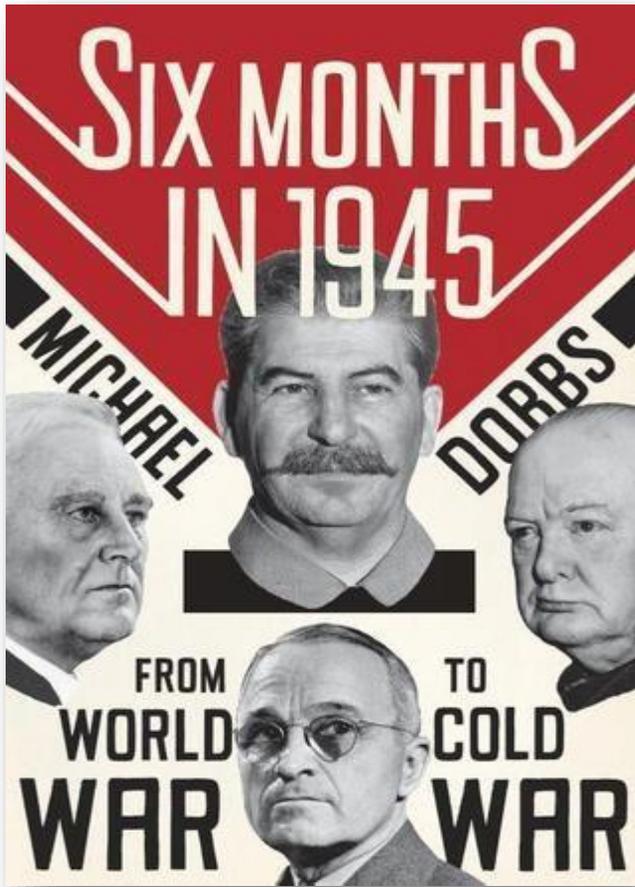


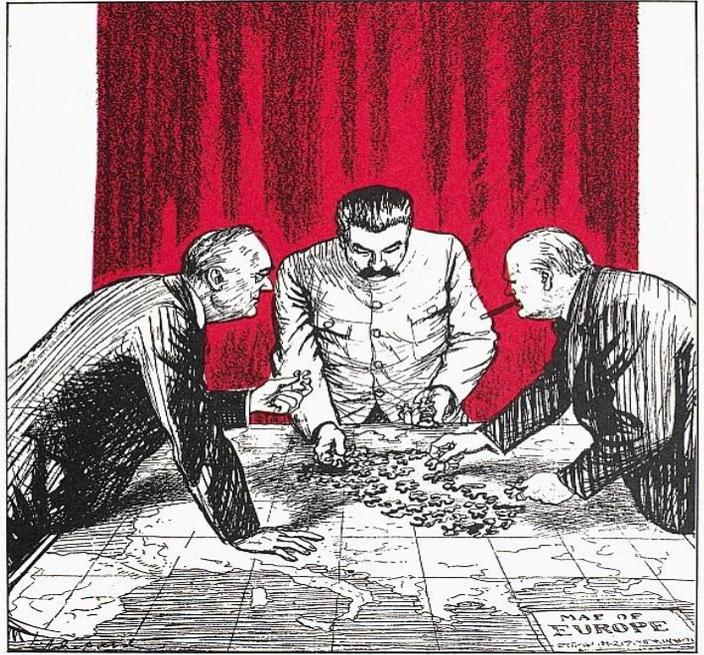
1.1: The end of the Second World War

Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; the division of Germany; contrasting attitudes and ideologies of the USA and the USSR, including the aims of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman; effect of the dropping of the atom bomb on post-war super power relations.



THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The wartime alliance of **Britain, USA and the USSR** was not based on a strong friendship. It was an alliance based on a **hatred for Hitler's Germany**. Before WW2 the USA and Russia had been suspicious of one another for many years. The Soviet leader **Stalin** was the leader of the Communist Party that ruled the USSR. When the Communists took charge of **Russia in 1917**, both America and Britain had helped capitalists in Russia fight against the Communist rulers.



The USA also did not tolerate **communism**. In the **1920s** the US government **deported** (kicked out) thousands of suspected Communists.

Britain had also **angered Stalin**. Before WW2 Britain used a policy of **APPEASEMENT** (Britain gave into Hitler's demands) to "deal" with Germany. This made Stalin not want to trust the British. Stalin thought the British had done this to allow **Hitler to increase the power of Germany** so Hitler would attack the Russians.



SO...as soon as **WW2 ended**, Russia, USA and Britain all went back to disliking one another.



The Second World War

Although during the Second World War, America were allies with Russia, there had been lots of tension between them;

- For a long time, **Stalin refused to join the allies and the United Nations;**
- **Stalin was angry that Britain and America kept delaying D-Day,** believing it was a plot to allow Germany to weaken the Soviet Union;
- **At the Tehran Conference (1943) Stalin and Churchill clashed** over how much control Stalin would have over the countries of eastern Europe.
- **America didn't tell USSR about the atomic bombs** they had developed. This made Stalin worried they were planning on using one on his country.



The three countries knew that they **only had to stay allies until the end of the war** so they patched up their differences. When the war **ended all the problems they had during it spilled over and they became enemies.**

Past Problems

Both countries could not forgive the others for what they had done in earlier years.



- The Soviet Union could **not forget that in 1918 the USA had tried to destroy the Russian Revolution.**
- The USA could **not forget that Stalin had signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Germany in 1939.**

This meant that they were **always worried** that the other countries would do something to **betray them.**

YALT AND POTSDAM - SUMMARY

To add to the tensions and mistrust between the USSR and the USA, there were a series of events between 1945-48 which made them hate each other even more and finally become enemies.

YALTA and POTSDAM 1945

The Yalta and Potsdam conferences were called to help the Allies decide what would happen to Europe, and in particular Germany, at the end of the Second World War.

YALTA February 1945



POTSDAM July 1945



- **Held during the war** to decide what would happen after WW2 ended

- **Held after the surrender of Germany** to finalise what was going to happen now WW2 had ended.

- Germany to be **split into four zones.**

- **Arguments** about the details of the **boundaries** between the zones.

- Germany will **pay reparations.**

- Disagreements about the **amount of reparations Russia wanted to take.**
- Russia could take anything from Soviet zone, and 10 per cent from western zones.
- **Britain and the US thought this was too much.**

- A government of **'national unity'** to be set up in Poland with **both communists and non-communists.**

- Truman was angry because **Stalin had arrested the non-communist leaders of Poland so only communists were left.**

- **Free elections in the countries of eastern Europe.**
- This part of the agreement was called the **Declaration of Liberated Europe.**

- America and Britain were **scared because communists were coming to power** in the countries of Eastern Europe.

- **Russia would help USA against Japan** when Germany was defeated.

- **Truman dropped the atomic bomb** so that Japan would surrender before Russian troops could go into Japan.
- America had the bomb in **July 1945, but Truman did not tell Stalin about it.**
- When he saw how he had been tricked, **Stalin was furious.**

AIMS OF ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN (AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE)



ROOSEVELT: Wanted to help Germany (Roosevelt did not seem too interested with other European matters.) His MAIN AIM was to get the **Russians to agree to help America fight the Japanese**. He also wanted Russia to help other nations develop the **League of Nations**.

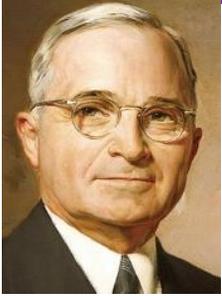
CHURCHILL: Wanted to **improve Europe** and also help **Poland** become a secure nation and to stop fighting over who should influence this nation. However, Churchill had visited **Stalin in October 1945** and told Stalin (**with brutal honesty and exact PERCENTAGES**) which countries should be under the control of the USA and Britain. This helped stop Communism spreading into Greece but it also meant Stalin was given permission to take control of **Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria**. Meaning **Poland** was still up for grabs.



STALIN: Wanted to take **all the land** his soldiers had helped liberate from the Germans. After all, the Russian Red Army had shed blood to help these nations and free them from the Nazis' influence.



AIMS OF TRUMAN, ATLEE AND STALIN (AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE)



TRUMAN: Roosevelt had died, and America had a new president, Truman, who was inclined to 'get tough' with the Russians. Also, soon after he had arrived at the Conference, Truman learned (on 21 July) that America had tested the **first atomic bomb**. It gave the Americans a huge military advantage over everyone else. It also meant that **Truman didn't need Stalin's help in Japan**. Instead, **Truman's main aim** at the conference was to find out from Stalin what date the Russians intended to enter the war in the Pacific - something which (unlike Roosevelt) he did NOT want. **Truman was angry** because **Stalin had arrested** the non-communist leaders of Poland. Truman did not want to punish Germany. He did not want a repeat of the Treaty of Versailles. Truman was determined to stand up to Stalin.

ATLEE: = Attlee replaced **Winston Churchill** as the new leader of Britain. Compared to Churchill, **Attlee had very little experience** when it came to dealing with foreign affairs. However, he was still **suspicious** of Stalin and realised the Russian leader was aiming to spread Soviet ideologies throughout Eastern Europe.



STALIN: Stalin wanted to **cripple Germany** completely to protect USSR against future threats. Russia was allowed to take reparations from the Soviet Zone, and also **10% of the industrial equipment** of the western zones as reparations. America and Britain could take reparations from their zones if they wished. Stalin **demanded \$10 billion** compensation from Germany for the loss of Russian soldier's lives. Stalin wanted to go ahead and create pro-Soviet governments in Eastern Europe.

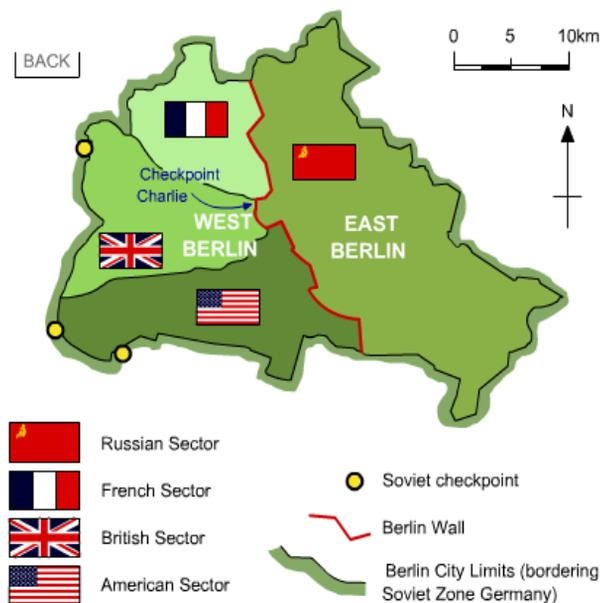
Potsdam =
North East
Germany



The Division of Germany

Although the USA and USSR clearly hated each other, the two sides had never actually fired on one another. **But in 1948 they came dangerously close to war.**

Berlin Blockade 1948



In **1945**, the Allies decided to **SPLIT GERMANY** into four zones of occupation.

- The capital Berlin, was also split into four zones.

The USSR and USA, UK and France each treated their zones differently.

- The USSR took huge reparations from its zone in eastern Germany.
- The USA, UK and France tried to improve conditions in their zones

In **June 1948**, USA, UK and France united their zones into a new country called West Germany. It was also known as **Trizonia**.

- They introduced a new currency which they said would help trade.
- Within months there were signs that West Germany were recovering.

Stalin saw this as the USA trying to make **West Berlin** stronger than East Berlin, and decided he needed to show who really had the power.

- The next day, Stalin cut off all rail and road links to West Berlin.
- This was called the **BERLIN BLOCKADE**.
- He thought by cutting off supply trains to the **2 million population** of West Berlin, the Allies would be forced out of Berlin and the USSR would control it all!

The Allies were not happy about this and were not prepared to give up their control of West Berlin.

- They saw this as a 'test case'. If they gave in to Stalin now, they thought Stalin would do the same with West Germany and Communism would spread all over Europe.
- They decided something had to be done to stop him.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE COLD WAR?

THE COLD WAR was a 'war of words and beliefs' involving the USA and the USSR. They never actually fought against each other, but tensions were very high and it looked like World War 3 could break out at any point!

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR 1917-45?

There are lots of different reasons why the Cold War began.

1. Different Beliefs

The USSR and the USA both had different political systems. The USSR had become a Communist country after the Russian Revolution in 1917 and the USA and UK were Capitalist.



Communism
(USSR)

Capitalism
US/UK



Only 1 political party	Lots of political parties
Censorship	Freedom of speech
Everyone must work for the state	People can work for themselves to make a profit
Only make products the state needs	Make any products to sell for a profit

They each saw the other as being a threat to their own way of life. They were scared that the other might become popular in their own country and they would no longer be in charge.

This meant that they automatically didn't trust each other. This is called MUTUAL DISTRUST.

EFFECT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

As the **Potsdam Conference** approached, the USA was close to developing an effective **ATOMIC BOMB**. In fact, the first successful test took place on **16 July**, the day before the Potsdam Conference official opened. The story of the bomb shows the mistrust which was developing between the two sides. The atom bomb had been developed in complete secrecy. However, once **Truman** knew he had a weapon which worked, he **took Stalin** to one side **and told him** about it.



In fact, **Stalin knew** about the project to develop an atom bomb all along - his **spies** had been keeping him informed since **1942!** The **A-Bomb** continued to be a source of tension after **Truman's announcement**. Japan refused to consider a surrender to the USA. Therefore, on **6 August 1945** the USA dropped the first weapon on the **Japanese city of Hiroshima**, followed by a second atomic attack on **Nagasaki on 9 August**. The devastation showed the horrific power of this new weapon.

Some historians believe that Truman authorised the use of the bomb as a warning to Stalin.



<p>Q1 - (Before WW2) How would you describe the relationship between the USA, Britain and the USSR?</p> <p>a) Excellent b) Cooperative c) Paranoid and tense d) Not bothered about one another</p>	<p>Q2 - Who had the USA and Britain helped fight against the Communists in 1917?</p> <p>a) Russian Capitalists b) Workers Unions c) The Germans d) The Japanese</p>	<p>Q3 - What did the USA not tolerate in the 1920s?</p> <p>a) Capitalism b) Communism c) Liberalism d) Democracy</p>
<p>Q4 - What policy had Britain taken with the Germans before WW2?</p> <p>a) Apartheid b) Apathy c) Appeasement d) A pleasant policy</p>	<p>Q5 - why did Stalin think the USA and Britain were delaying D-Day?</p> <p>a) He believed it was a plot to let the Germans weaken the Soviet Union b) He believed they were afraid of Germany c) He thought they were waiting for the weather to improve d) He believed they were lazy</p>	<p>Q6 - Which two men had fallen out over land at the Tehran Conference in 1943?</p> <p>a) Stalin and Roosevelt b) Stalin and Attlee c) Stalin and Truman d) Stalin and Churchill</p>
<p>Q7 - what did America not tell the USSR about before they used it?</p> <p>a) The latest submarines b) The atomic bomb c) The latest planes d) The H-Bomb</p>	<p>Q8 - In what month and year was the Yalta Conference?</p> <p>a) January 1945 b) February 1945 c) March 1945 d) August 1946</p>	<p>Q9 - Which 3 leaders were at the Yalta meeting?</p> <p>a) Truman, Attlee, Stalin b) Stalin, Roosevelt, Attlee c) Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill d) Truman, Roosevelt, Stalin</p>
<p>Q10 - How many zones was Germany to be split up into?</p> <p>a) - 2 b) - 3 c) - 4 d) - 5</p>	<p>Q11 - What was Roosevelt's main aim at the Yalta Conference?</p> <p>a) Find out if Truman would help him fight the Russians b) Find out if Churchill was willing to keep fighting c) Find out if Stalin would help the USA against Japan d) Find out if Stalin was still happy with Roosevelt</p>	<p>Q12 - How would you describe a government of "national unity?"</p> <p>a) a government in Poland made up of communists and non-communists b) a government of capitalists only c) a government of communists only d) a government with no political agenda</p>
<p>Q13 - What was the Declaration of Liberated Europe?</p> <p>a) No elections in the countries of eastern Europe b) Some countries in eastern Europe would have elections c) All countries in Eastern Europe would have free elections d) Turn eastern Europe into a single party dictatorship</p>	<p>Q14 - what month and year was the Potsdam Conference?</p> <p>a) February 1945 b) March 1945 c) May 1945 d) July 1945</p>	<p>Q15 - what percentage of reparations could Russia take from the Western Zones after WW2?</p> <p>a) 20% b) 30% c) 10% d) 5%</p>
<p>Q16 - which leaders were at the Potsdam Conference?</p> <p>a) Stalin, Churchill, Attlee b) Stalin, Truman, Roosevelt c) Stalin, Truman, Attlee d) Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt</p>	<p>Q17 - what were Britain and the USA worried about?</p> <p>a) The rise of democracy in eastern Europe b) The rise of capitalism in eastern Europe c) The rise of republics in eastern Europe d) The rise of Communism in eastern Europe</p>	<p>Q18 - what did the Russians take from Eastern Germany?</p> <p>a) reparations b) nothing - they tried to improve the country c) water d) guns</p>
<p>Q19 - in what month and year did France, USA and the UK unite all their sides in Germany?</p> <p>a) January 1948 b) June 1948 c) July 1948 d) March 1948</p>	<p>Q20 - what did the USA, UK and France introduce into their sector?</p> <p>a) a new language b) a new flag c) a new currency d) a new train system</p>	<p>Q21 - which is the odd one for communist ideologies?</p> <p>a) only 1 political party? b) censorship c) everyone must work for the state d) people can work for themselves to make a profit</p>
<p>Q22 - which one is the odd one out for capitalist ideologies?</p> <p>a) lots of political parties b) Freedom of speech c) make any profits and sell for a profit d) only makes products the state needs</p>	<p>Q23 - when was the first successful test of the atomic bomb?</p> <p>a) 16th June 1945 b) 16th July 1945 c) 16th January 1945 d) 16th March 1945</p>	<p>Q24 - On what date did Truman drop the first nuclear bomb on Japan?</p> <p>a) 1st August 1942 b) 6th August 1942 c) 1st August 1945 d) 6th August 1945</p>

1.1: The end of the Second World War

1.2: The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalry:

- Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe; US policies; the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, their purpose and Stalin's reaction; Cominform; Comecon; Yugoslavia; the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.



Communism taking over Europe 1946-49

During the Second World War, Russia was invaded by Germany and **20 million** Russians were killed. Stalin didn't want this to ever happen again so he decided to create a 'buffer zone' of Communist countries around Russia that would protect it.

When the Russian army liberated Eastern European countries from Nazi rule they made sure that Communist governments took power.

- The Communists made sure that they **controlled the army**, set up a secret police force, and began to arrest their opponents.
- **Non-Communists were beaten, murdered, executed** and terrified out of power.
- By **1949**, **all the governments** of Eastern Europe, except Yugoslavia, were **Communists**.



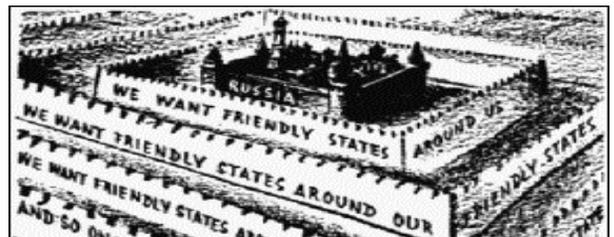
This scared both the USA. They thought this was the USSR trying to build an empire and prepare for war.

- In 1946, in a speech at **FULTON** in the USA, Churchill declared that an **IRON CURTAIN** had come down across Europe, and that Soviet power was growing and had to be stopped.
- **This was a turning point** in the Cold War. The UK and USA admits they don't like the USSR



Stalin called Churchill's speech a "declaration of war".

- In **1947**, Stalin set up **Cominform** - an alliance of Communist countries designed to make sure they obeyed Soviet rule and created an alliance against Capitalist countries.



This was the **FIRST TIME** that the USSR and the USA and UK **openly admitted** that they **didn't like each other**. After the **FULTON SPEECH**, the USSR and the USA and UK got into a number of **conflicts**.

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan 1947

In 1947, **TWO** very important events happened.



TRUMAN DOCTRINE 1947



By 1946, The only countries in Eastern Europe to not be Communist were **Czechoslovakia and Greece.**

- The only reason that Greece wasn't Communist was because the **British Army were stopping Communist rebels** from taking over.
- In **February 1947**, the British told US President Truman that they could no longer afford to keep their soldiers in Greece.

The thought that the Communists would take over Greece as well scared President Truman

- He stepped in and paid for the British soldiers to stay in Greece.

In **March 1947** he made a speech to the American Congress that said it was **AMERICA'S JOB TO STOP COMMUNISM GROWING ANY STRONGER.** This was called **THE**

TRUMAN DOCTRINE.



THE MARSHALL PLAN 1947

In June 1947, US General George Marshall visited Europe to see what was needed to stop Communism.

- He decided that Europe was so poor that every country would turn to Communism.

President Truman and General Marshall asked Congress for **\$17 Billion** to fund the **European Recovery Programme.** It was nicknamed **THE MARSHALL PLAN.**

In **March 1948** Congress finally agreed when **Czechoslovakia turned Communist.**

- Aid was given in the form of food, grants to buy equipment and improvements to transport and medicine.

Stalin banned the Cominform countries from applying for Marshall Aid

STALIN'S REACTION TO THE MARSHALL PLAN

American attitudes changed when the Communists took over the government of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Czechoslovakia had been ruled by a coalition government which, although it included Communists, had been trying to pursue policies independent of Moscow. The Communists came down hard in March 1948. Anti-Soviet leaders were purged. One pro-American Minister, Jan Masaryk, was found dead below his open window. The Communists said he had jumped. The Americans suspected he'd been pushed. Immediately, Congress (The American Government) accepted the Marshall Plan and made \$17 billion available over a four year period.

ALL of the Eastern European Communist governments did as they were told by Stalin, except Tito in Yugoslavia. Tito as the leader of Yugoslavia refused to be dominated by Stalin. The Soviet Union always tried to get one up on Yugoslavia through propaganda but no military action was ever taken by them.

On the one hand, Marshall Aid was an extremely generous act by the American people. On the other hand, it was also going to benefit the Americans. The Americans wanted to set up new markets to trade with. The Americans remembered the disastrous effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s and Truman wanted to do all he could to prevent another economic slump.

Stalin viewed the Marshall Plan with suspicion. After expression some initial interest, he refused to have anything more to do with it. He also said no Communist Eastern European States would be allowed to apply for Marshall Aid.

Stalin tightened his grip on Eastern Europe with two new organisations - COMECON and COMINFORM. Stalin thought the USA was trying to steal his European trade markets by making them dependent on dollars.



Josip Tito = Leader of Yugoslavia



STALIN'S REACTION TO THE MARSHALL PLAN

Comecon

- **Comecon** stands for the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance**
- It was set up in **1949** to co-ordinate the industries and trade of eastern European countries.
- The idea was that members of **Comecon** traded mostly with one another, rather than the West.
- **Comecon** favoured the USSR far more than any of its members. It provided the **USSR** with a market to sell its goods. It also guaranteed it a cheap supply of raw materials. For example, **Poland was forced** to sell its coal to the USSR at **one-tenth** of the price that it could have got selling it on the open market.
- It set up a bank for socialist countries in **1964**.

Cominform

Cominform stands for the **Communist Information Bureau**

Stalin set up **Cominform in 1947** as an organisation to coordinate the **Various Communist governments in eastern Europe**.

The office was originally based in Belgrade in Yugoslavia but moved to Bucharest in Romania after Yugoslavia was expelled by Stalin because it would not do what the Soviet Union told it to do.

Cominform ran meetings and sent out instruction to **Communist governments about what the Soviet Union wanted them to do**.

Berlin Airlift 1948

The Allies saw the BERLIN BLOCKADE as Stalin's attempt to starve Berlin into surrender.

Date	Event
Jan 1947	Britain and the USA join their two zones together into Bi-zonia (two zones).
Dec 1947	London Conference: America, Britain and France meet to discuss Germany's future. Russia is not present.
Jan 1948	Russia starts to stop western literature being sold in the Soviet zone.
March 1948	The USA offers Marshall Aid. Stalin forbids Cominform countries to take part.
April 1948	Russia imposes a partial blockade of west Berlin - Allied transport into the city has to apply for a permit and is inspected.
1 June 1948	America, Britain and France announce they wanted to create a new country of West Germany.
23 June 1948	America, Britain and France introduce a new currency - this causes economic chaos in the Russian zone as everyone tries to get rid of their old money and change to the new currency.

- They knew that if they tried to use the army and tanks to destroy the blockade, the **USSR** would see it as an act of war.

The Allies decided the only way to stop the blockade was to supply West Berlin by Air.

- This was called the BERLIN AIRLIFT.
- In June 1948 the Allies air-lifted supplies into West Berlin.
- The plan worked as the USSR couldn't shoot the planes down as that would have been seen as an act of war.

The BERLIN BLOCKADE lasted 318 days.

- During this time, 275,000 planes transported 1.5 million tons of supplies to West Berlin.
 - This included: Food, clothing, oil and building materials.
- A plane landed every 3 minutes at Berlin's airport.
- By 1949, it was clear the BERLIN BLOCKADE had not worked and the BERLIN AIRLIFT had saved West Germany.

On 12th May 1949, Stalin ended the BERLIN BLOCKADE.

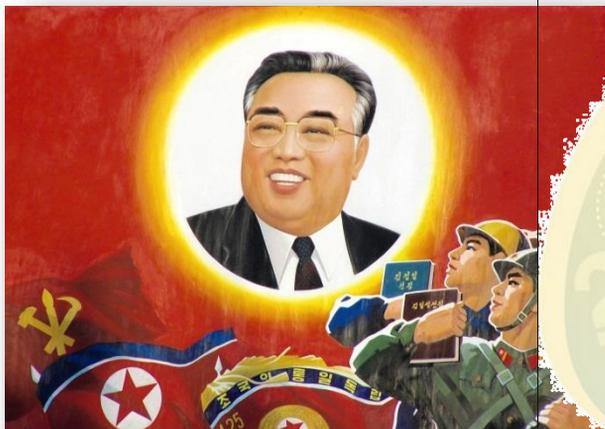
The Berlin Crisis of 1948 had lots of LONG TERM effects:

- Germany was divided into the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the Democratic Republic of Germany (East Germany) until 1990.
- The Iron Curtain became permanent.
- In 1949, the Allies set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) as a military alliance to resist Soviet Russia.

<p>Q1 - How many Russians were killed by Germans during WW2?</p> <p>a) 5 million b) 20 million c) 15 million d) 10 million</p>	<p>Q2 - What did Stalin want to establish?</p> <p>a) a buffer zone b) an iron curtain c) a wall d) a large army</p>	<p>Q3 - What did the USSR do with Non-Communists?</p> <p>a) organise political discussions b) set up democratic meetings c) beat, murder and execute non communists d) let them carry on as they were</p>
<p>Q4 - Which Eastern European government was not communist by 1949?</p> <p>a) Poland b) Hungary c) Yugoslavia d) Czechoslovakia</p>	<p>Q5 - Which leader came up with the Iron Curtain theory?</p> <p>a) Churchill b) Truman c) Attlee d) Stalin</p>	<p>Q6 - What were the USA and Britain worried about?</p> <p>a) The growing power of Japan b) The UN and how much power it had c) Russia was expanding its empire and might d) Yugoslavia was not strong enough</p>
<p>Q7 -In what year did Stalin establish Cominform?</p> <p>a) 1947 b) 1946 c) 1945 d) 1948</p>	<p>Q8 - What was the aim of Cominform?</p> <p>a) ensure all nations had equal resources b) ensure all Eastern European nations obeyed Soviet orders c) ensure all Eastern Europeans worked with the USA and UK d) ensure all Eastern Europeans have equal human rights</p>	<p>Q9 - What did the Truman Doctrine state</p> <p>a) support the growth of Communism b) stop the spread of communism c) destroy communism in communist countries d) set up communist and non communist governments</p>
<p>Q10 - why did US General believe nations would turn to communism?</p> <p>a) They just wanted a change b) The countries in Eastern Europe were too poor c) The Eastern Europeans loved Stalin d) Communism looked cool</p>	<p>Q11 - How much money would be granted to countries who refused to convert to Communism?</p> <p>a) 17 billion dollars b) 16 billion dollars c) 15 billion dollars d) 14 billion dollars</p>	<p>Q12 - In what year did Czechoslovakia convert to Communism</p> <p>a) 1945 b) 1946 c) 1947 d) 1948</p>
<p>Q13 - Who was banned from accepting Marshall Aid?</p> <p>a) Nations in Western Europe b) Democratic nations in the Pacific c) Nations part of Cominform d) Nations involved in the United Nations</p>	<p>Q14 - what is another reason for the introduction of the Marshall Plan?</p> <p>a) To show off how much money the Americans had b) To make nations dependent on USA c) To make sure there wasn't another world, economic depression d) To invest in European nations' resources</p>	<p>Q15 - Which nation refused to follow instructions from Stalin?</p> <p>a) Czechoslovakia b) Hungary c) Romania d) Yugoslavia</p>
<p>Q16 - Who was the leader of Yugoslavia?</p> <p>a) Tito b) Stalin c) Marshall d) Truman</p>	<p>Q17 - what does Comecon stand for?</p> <p>a) Council for Eastern Europe b) Council for Western issues c) Council for mutual economic assistance d) Council for melo economic assurance</p>	<p>Q18 - what year was Comecon established?</p> <p>a) 1946 b) 1942 c) 1949 d) 1948</p>
<p>Q19 - what does Cominform stand for?</p> <p>a) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance b) Council of European Leaders c) Communist Economic Bureau d) Communist Information Bureau</p>	<p>Q20 - what was Stalin's aim when it came to the Berlin Blockade?</p> <p>a) Show the world how powerful he was b) Starve Berlin into surrender c) Show Berlin that he hated trains and roads d) Show the world how rubbish Berlin was</p>	<p>Q21 - Which three nations united their side of Germany?</p> <p>a) Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia b) France, Russia and Britain c) France, USA and Britain d) Germany, Russia and USA</p>
<p>Q22- What month and year did the Berlin Airlift begin?</p> <p>a) June 1945 b) May 1948 c) July 1948 d) June 1948</p>	<p>Q23 - Over the course of a year, how many planes flew goods in and out of West Berlin?</p> <p>a) 275, 000 b) 27, 000 c) 200, 00 d) 300, 000</p>	<p>Q24 - why did Stalin not shoot any planes down?</p> <p>a) He really liked planes b) He didn't want to clean the plane's mess up c) It would be seen as an act of war d) His guns were terrible</p>

1.2: The Iron Curtain and the evolution of East-West rivalry

USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist Revolution in China, and the military campaigns waged by North Korea against the UN and by the Vietcong against France and the USA.



USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China

In **Medieval times** China had been an advanced country. In the **1800s** however, it had become much weaker compared to the growing powers of Europe. Europeans also exploited China's silk, pottery and gem trades. There was an emperor but he wasn't really in charge of the country.



- Born **1893**. His father was a peasant farmer.
- Left-school in **1918**. Became a librarian in Peking. By this time he had already become interested in Communist ideas.
- Started Communist groups in Shanghai and by **1924** Mao had become a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.
- His wife was killed by the Kuomintang in **1930**.
- October **1934** he led 100,000 Communists on the "Long March."
- He became the Communist Party leader in **March 1935**.

In **1911** the last emperor of China, who was only six years old, was overthrown in a revolution. To try and create a more stable **China**, the **Kuomintang** or Nationalist Party was formed. It was led by **Sun Yat-Sen**.

Sun Yat was impressed by what the Communists had achieved in Russia and so he united with the newly formed Chinese Communist Party.

In **1925** Sun Yat died. **Chiang Kai-shek** became the next leader of the Nationalist Party. Chiang was less keen on the Chinese Communist Party compared to Sun Yat. He was afraid that communism would take the wealth of China. Chiang turned against the Communists and killed many Communist leaders. A loyal Communist **Mao Tse-Tung** was imprisoned.

Mao Tse-Tung eventually escaped and rebuilt the Communist Party. In **1934** **Mao** and the **Communist Red Army** made their celebrated 'Long March' to set up new Communist basis in **Yenan** province.

In **1936** Japan invaded China. They realised China was in a civil war. Mao vs Chiang. The Japanese realised the country was weak.

The Communist victory: The atomic bomb brought Japan's war to a sudden end in **August 1945**. Chiang was stuck in the mountains, while Mao controlled the countryside with fellow communist.

The Allies decided that **Chiang** should be reinstated as ruler of China after WW2 ended. Even **Stalin** agreed to this, despite the fact that **Mao** was a Communist leader. Some historians suggest that Stalin did not want a rival as he wanted to be the world's leading communist figure.

However, Mao had the support of peasants which allowed him to overthrow Chiang.

By the end of **1949** **Shanghai** had fallen to the Communists and the Nationalists were driven out of China altogether. Taking a vast amount of treasure with him, Chiang fled to the island of Formosa. **Mao declared China a Communist republic.**



USSR's support for Mao Tse-tung and Communist revolution in China

Summary: At first, China's relations with the USSR were close – they had to be, since China was weak, and the USSR was the only friendly world power.

Why China forged close relations with the USSR, 1949-57

- a. **Soviet Communism:** The USSR was the world's first communist state, and Mao always recognised its unique place in history, and in communism; in the early years of the PRC, the USSR was China's model for development
- b. **China needed Soviet economic aid:** Mao had no experience of industrialisation, and no resources for it, so in 1949, he signed the **Treaty of Friendship**; the Soviets sent experts, aid and loans – though Mao was later to feel that he had been exploited
- c. **Fear of the USA:** Especially in the early years of the PRC, Mao feared a US invasion to re-establish Chiang Kai-shek, and he needed the support of the USSR as a deterrent
- d. **Support in the United Nations:** In the UN, the USA recognised Taiwan as the legitimate government of China – only the USSR supported the cause of the PRC
- e. **Korea, 1950:** In the Korean War, China and the USSR both supported North Korea, though the cost to China was much greater, and Mao was later to feel that he had been exploited

Treaty of Friendship, Dec 1949

- a. **\$300m loans and aid:** Though 95% of the Soviet money was in the form of loans, at a high rate of interest, plus the PRC was forced to send a substantial portion of its bullion reserves to the USSR
- b. **20,000 experts:** Though the USSR did not supply its 20,000 economic experts free; the PRC had to pay for them. Also Soviet 'experts' did not give independent advice, they imposed Soviet ideology ... some of their advice (e.g. Lysenkoism) was rubbish
- c. **80,000 students:** The Soviets agreed to receive and train Chinese students to study science and technology in Russia
- d. **Dalian and Lushun ports:** China ceded to the USSR use of two ports – Dalian and Lushun – in Manchuria
- e. **Xinjiang mineral rights:** China ceded mineral rights in Xinjiang to the USSR



战无不胜的马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想万岁

THE KOREAN WAR

The Korean War: was another conflict which was part of the Cold War, and which - although very different in nature from the Berlin Blockade - was still 'war without war'. In the Korean War, **Russia** and **America** fought through other people - 'at arms length' - and thus avoided direct armed conflict.

Communism was growing in the far east, as well as in Europe, and after the Second World War both Korea and Vietnam were divided between Communists and non-Communists. The peacemakers solved both problems by simply drawing a line across both countries, giving the northern area to the Communists, and the southern part to the non-Communists. Korea was thus split at the **38th parallel**.

In **1949**, **Kim Il Sung** - the leader of north Korea, approached **Stalin and Mao** (the leader of China, which had turned Communist in 1949), and persuaded them to allow him to attack South Korea. When **Syngman Rhee** (the leader of South Korea) boasted that he would attack North Korea, the North Koreans attacked (**25 June 1950**). They easily defeated the South Korean army and by **September 1950** had conquered all South Korea apart from a small area around Pusan in the south.

Truman was not prepared to see South Korea fall to Communism. Americans at this time held to the '**domino theory**' - the idea that if one country fell to communism the rest would follow. In addition, in **April 1950**, American foreign policy had changed and become more aggressive - the American National Security Council had issued a **report (NSC 68)** recommending that America abandon '**containment**' and start '**rolling back**' Communism. But Truman did not attack directly; on **27 June** he went to the United Nations and persuaded them to oppose the North Korean invasion. The **UN forces**, led by the American General **MacArthur**, landed in Pusan and Inchon in September 1950 and by October 1950 had pushed back the North Koreans almost to the Chinese border.

At this point, the **Chinese** got involved, and drove back the Americans. A front line was eventually established around the **38th parallel** (where it had all began), although the war went on for another **three years**. Truman refused MacArthur's advice to use the atomic bomb. **Russian troops** went to help the communists, but they went as '**advisers**' and dressed like North Koreans. In this way, Russia and America avoided direct war.

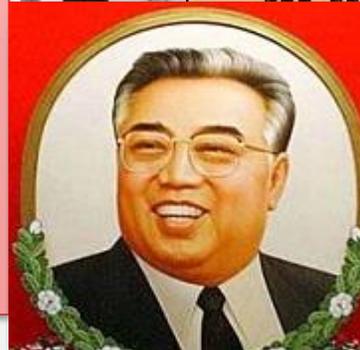
a. Kim Il Sung, Jun 1950: In 1949, Kim Il Sung asked permission of Stalin and Mao to attack South Korea, which he did in June 1950; the UN sent troops to defend South Korea

b. People's Volunteers, Nov 1950: By November 1950, the UN/US army under MacArthur had almost reached the Chinese border; after two warnings, 200,000 Chinese troops ('People's Volunteers') attacked - they had modern weapons supplied by Russia

c. Human Wave tactics, Dec 1950: In December 1950, 500,000 more Chinese troops entered the war, drove the Americans back (using costly 'human wave tactics'); they advanced into South Korea, but the Americans fought back to the 38th parallel

d. Chinese losses and resentment: The Chinese admitted to losing 390,000 men dead, modern sources put the figure at nearly a million casualties; Mao resented that the Soviets did not commit men and made the Chinese pay for all the weapons they supplied

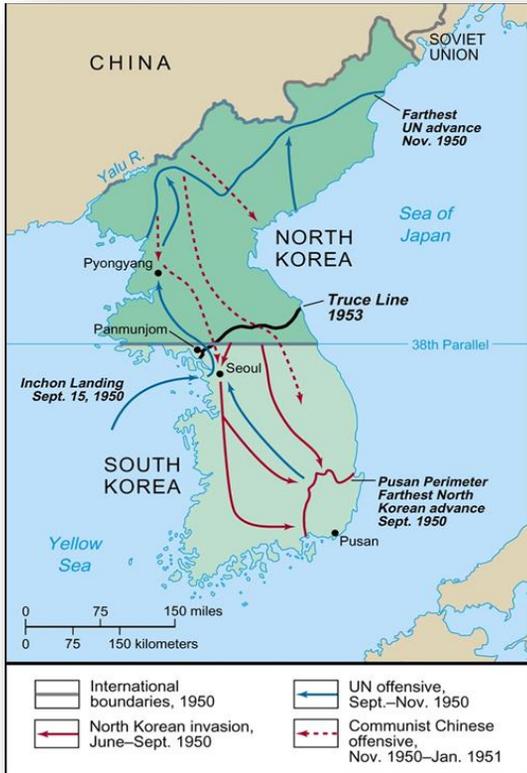
e. Panmunjong Truce, 1953: Only Stalin's influence was keeping China in the war; within a month of his death in 1953, the Chinese had signed a truce to end the fighting



Kim Il Sung

THE KOREAN WAR

The **Truman Doctrine** stated that the USA would help fight against communism. In **1950** the USA showed that this was more than words: US troops went to war to stop the spread of communism.



A DIVIDED LAND

The Japanese controlled Korea between **1904** and **1945**. At the end of **WW2** Korea was in a similar situation to **Germany**, with Russian forces in the north of Korea and American troops in the south. Korea became divided along the **38th parallel**. In **1948** separate governments were set up in the north and south of the country.

In the north = a communist, **Kim Il Sung**
In the south = an anti-communist, **Syngman Rhee** (but he was corrupt and unpopular; in **April 1950** he did badly in elections and many in the south voted in favour of unification with the communist state in the north).

INVASION

1: INITIAL NORTH KOREAN SUCCESS

The North Korean's People Army (NKPA) was successful at first. Most of South Korea fell and only the Pusan Pocket was left. South Korea then asked the United Nations for help. [Normally the USSR would have vetoed any attempt to support South Korea. However in 1950 the USSR was boycotting UN meetings in protest at the UN's refusal to admit communist China as a member]. Therefore the UN Security Council declared North Korea as the aggressor.

2: THE NKPA IS DRIVEN BACK

16 nations, headed by the USA, went to Korea. Later 32 countries participated in the war. The commander-in-chief was General Douglas MacArthur, an American hero of WW2. On 15th September 1950 MacArthur organised a successful landing at Inchon that surprised the communists and forced them to retreat. North Korean resistance collapsed, and UN troops advanced into North Korea and towards China.

3: CHINA INTERVENES

Communist China feared for its security and warned UN troops not to approach the Yalu River. MacArthur ignored this warning. He wished to invade China and was even prepared to use nuclear weapons. In November 1950 China sent 200,000 'volunteers' to help North Korea. UN forces were pushed back beyond the 38th parallel.

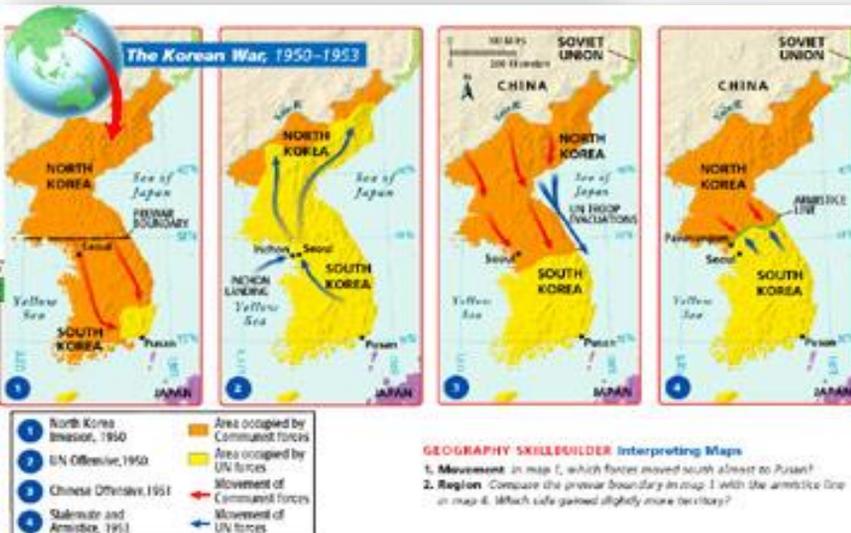
4: STALEMATE

The Americans poured in more and more men and drove the Chinese back to the 38th parallel. Truman dismissed MacArthur in April 1951 and appointed General Matthew Ridgway as his replacement. The rest of the war was a stalemate in which neither side made gains and many lives were lost. Finally, both sides agreed a cease-fire in 1953.



IMPACT OF THE KOREAN WAR

1. Cold War intensified: founding in 1954 of **SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organisation)** increased mistrust between USSR and USA.
2. **SEATO** was an Asian version of **NATO** - its goal was to contain communism in the Far East.
3. **Korea was ruined by the war: 1 in 10 Koreans died.** The country remained divided.
4. Americans thought the Korean War was a success: advance of communism had been halted and the **Truman Doctrine** upheld.
5. **Korea** was a success for the **United Nations**: they had shown they were prepared to stand up to aggression. It seemed to be much stronger than the **League of Nations**.
6. Revealed China was a powerful nation, and prepared to stand up to the West.

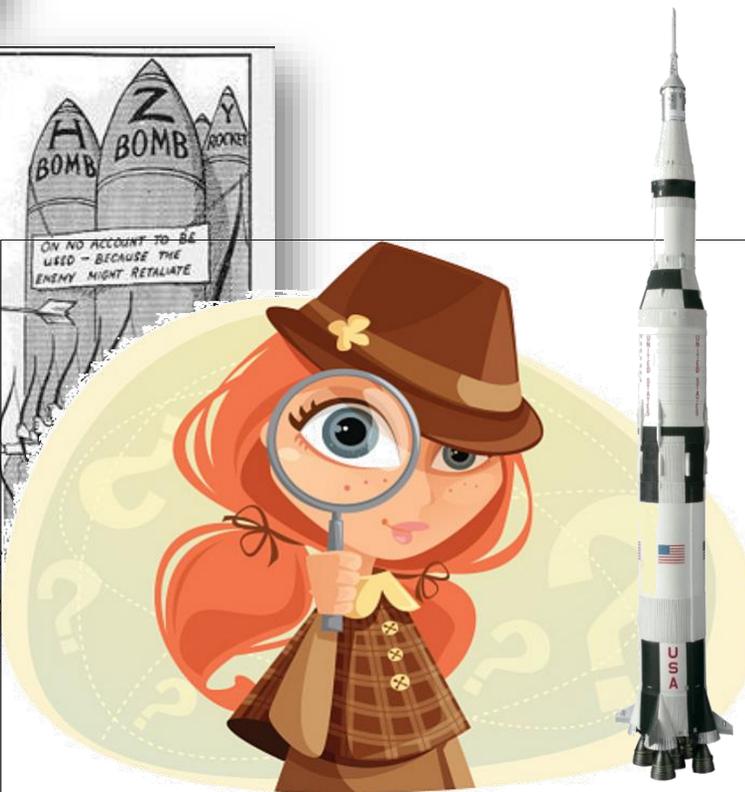
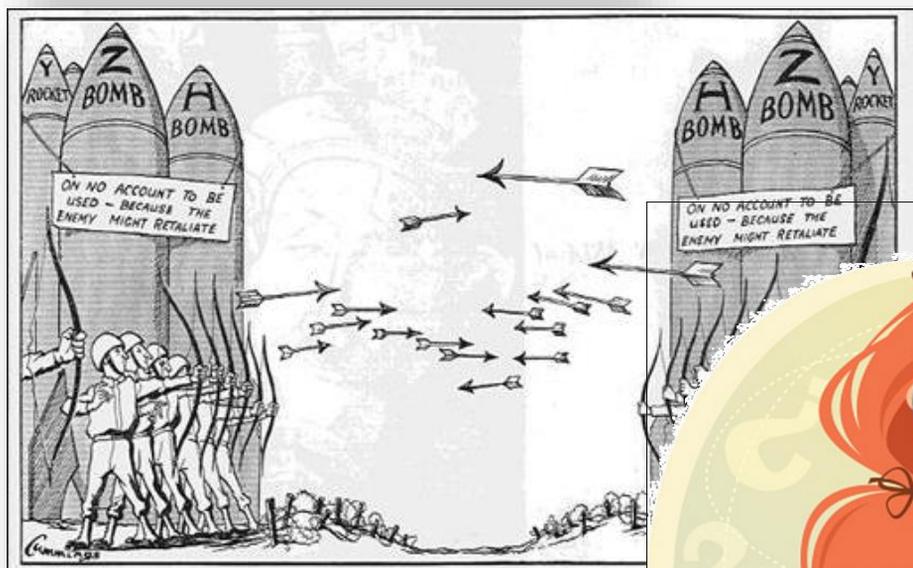


<p>Q1 - Which continent had exploited (taken advantage) of China's natural resources?</p> <p>a) The Americans b) The Asians c) The Europeans d) The Australasians</p>	<p>Q2 - Who was the leader of the Nationalist Party?</p> <p>a) Moa Tse-Tung b) Sun Yat-Sen c) Stalin d) Truman</p>	<p>Q3 - Which party did the leader of Nationalist Party?</p> <p>a) Democratic b) Liberal c) Capitalist d) Communist</p>
<p>Q4 - who was imprisoned for being a loyal communist?</p> <p>a) Moa Tse-Tung b) Stalin c) Sun Yat-Sen d) Chiang Kai-shek</p>	<p>Q5 - In what year was the Celebrated Long March?</p> <p>a) 1930 b) 1931 c) 1934 d) 1937</p>	<p>Q6 - In what year did the Japanese invade China?</p> <p>a) 1932 b) 1934 c) 1963 d) 1936</p>
<p>Q7 - Before the Japanese had invaded China, the nation was embroiled in a _____ war?</p> <p>a) Civil War b) World War c) Proxy War d) Cold War</p>	<p>Q8 - Who supported Mao?</p> <p>a) The Middle Classes b) The Upper Classes c) The Capitalists d) The Peasants</p>	<p>Q9 - In what year was China officially declared a Communist nation?</p> <p>a) 1944 b) 1947 c) 1949 d) 1950</p>
<p>Q10 - In what year was the Treaty of Friendship signed?</p> <p>a) 1943 b) 1936 c) 1949 d) 1950</p>	<p>Q11 - What did the Treaty of Friendship entail?</p> <p>a) The Russians would teach them Communist stories b) The Russians would send loans and resources c) The Russians would teach them about what it means to be friends d) The Russians would teach the Russian</p>	<p>Q12 - which nation did Chairman Mao fear the most?</p> <p>a) Russia b) UK c) Japan d) USA</p>
<p>Q13 - How much money did the USSR loan to China?</p> <p>a) \$200 million b) \$100 million c) \$400 million d) \$300 million</p>	<p>Q14 - As well as in Eastern Europe, where else was Communism growing?</p> <p>a) USA b) Australia c) Papua New Guinea d) Asia</p>	<p>Q15 - Who was the leader of North Korea who wanted to attack South Korea?</p> <p>a) Kim Jong Un b) Kim Il Sung c) Kim Jong Il d) Kim Song Un</p>
<p>Q16 - In what year and month did the North Koreans attack South Korea?</p> <p>a) June 1950 b) July 1950 c) June 1949 d) July 1950</p>	<p>Q17 - In what month had the communist North Koreans successfully conquered all of South Korea?</p> <p>a) May b) June c) August d) September</p>	<p>Q18 - Who was in charge of America when the Korean invasion occurred?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Marshall c) Roosevelt d) Attlee</p>
<p>Q19 - Who helped the USA push the North Koreans back?</p> <p>a) UK b) Australia c) Vietnam d) UN</p>	<p>Q20 - Who led the UN forces?</p> <p>a) Churchill b) Marshall c) Truman d) MacArthur</p>	<p>Q21 - How many men did the Chinese lose fighting the UN and USA?</p> <p>a) 200, 000 b) 290, 000 c) 300, 000 d) 390, 000</p>
<p>Q22 - Why did the Chinese become angry with the USSR?</p> <p>a) The USSR had not provided any men to help fight b) The USSR had provided poor weaponry c) The USSR decided to join up with the UN d) The USSR were lazy</p>	<p>Q23 - In what year was a ceasefire called between North and South Korea?</p> <p>a) 1953 b) 1956 c) 1957 d) 1954</p>	<p>Q24 - How many Koreans had died fighting?</p> <p>a) 1 in 20 b) 1 in 30 c) 1 in 10 d) 1 in 5</p>

2.1: The development of the Cold War: The significance of events in Asia for superpower relations:

2.2. Military rivalries

The arms race; membership and purposes of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; the space race, including Sputnik, ICBMs, Polaris, Gagarin, Apollo.



The Arms Race 1949-63

During the time when the USSR and USA tried to be better than each other at everything they did, one of the most dangerous competitions began between them; The Arms Race.

What does it mean?

" The competition between the USA and USSR 1949-63 to have the most powerful nuclear weapons."

Background

- The Americans had developed their **first atomic bomb in 1945**. They did not share the secret of their bomb with the USSR, even though they were allies at that point.
 - When the USA dropped the first bombs on **HIROSHIMA** and **NAGASAKI** in August 1945, 70,000 people were killed instantly.
 - The power of the explosions and the incredible destruction caused by the bombs made **Japan surrender within a week**.
- It was clear to both the USA and the USSR that atomic bombs were the weapons of the future.

Who was winning?

USA WINNING	Date	USSR WINNING
	Aug 1949	USSR Detonates its first atomic bomb much earlier than predicted. This scares USA
USA detonates the first hydrogen bomb. The H-bomb is x1000 more powerful than atom bomb. This scares USSR.	Nov 1952	
	Sept 1954	USSR detonates their own H-bomb.
USA develops U-2 spy plane to spy on USSR weapons development	July 1956	
	May 1957	USSR develops the first long range missiles called ICBMs.
USA puts a satellite into orbit	Oct 1957	USSR launches Sputnik satellite into orbit around Earth. USSR can now launch satellite targeted nuclear weapons. This scares US.
	Jan 1958	
USA develops better ICBMs and Polaris missiles that can be fired from submarines.	1959	
	Oct 1961	USSR detonates largest H-bomb ever seen, with more power than all the explosives used in WW2!

NATO 1949: During the **BERLIN BLOCKADE**, war between the USSR and USA seemed a real possibility. The Allies were becoming more and more worried about the threat of the USSR so signed an agreement to work together.

In **April 1949**, **12 Western nations** formed **NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.)



- It was a promise to defend each other if a crisis arose.
- So, if one member was attacked then all the other countries would help to defend it.

The original 12 members of NATO were:

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the USA.

The North Atlantic Treaty, signed Washington D.C.
4 April 1949

*"The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments. **They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy**, individual liberty and the rule of law. They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. **They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security"***

Stalin did not see NATO as a defensive alliance; he saw it as a direct threat to the USSR.

To Russia, with love...



- The formation of NATO meant that the USA was able to have air bases in Western Europe
- Planes with nuclear weapons would be ready to use in a case of attack by the USSR.

Warsaw Pact 1955

In **1953**, **Joseph Stalin died**. The new leader of the USSR was **KHRUSHCHEV**. He seemed **less aggressive** than Stalin and said he wanted 'peaceful co-existence' with the West.

KHRUSHCHEV seemed to be a big improvement to Stalin:



- He criticised Stalin for being a dictator.
- He encouraged more freedom for the people of the USSR.
- He appeared to be less hostile toward the West than Stalin had been.

However, in 1955 **KHRUSHCHEV** created the **WARSAW PACT**:

- It was in direct opposition to **NATO**
- The main aim of the **WARSAW PACT** was the idea of collective security for Communist Countries.



- It was a promise to defend each other if a crisis arose.
- So, if one member was attacked then all the other countries would help to defend it.
- The USSR took the lead role and the armies of the members were placed under the control of a Soviet commander and troops were placed in the countries.
- It was used to the USSR's advantage and meant that the Soviets would be able to prevent the Soviet countries from leaving their control.

Members of the WARSAW PACT were:

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union.

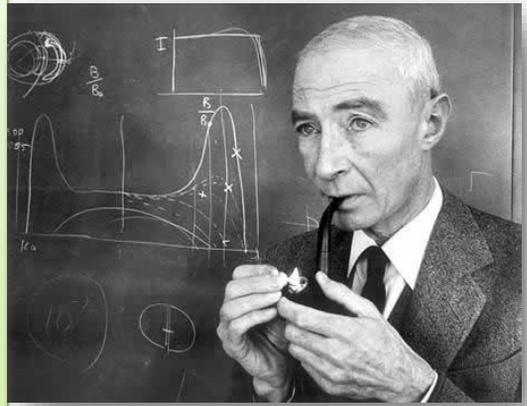
The **WARSAW PACT** showed there was still a lot of tension between the USSR and USA/UK/France.

J. Robert Oppenheimer

President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), established the **Manhattan project** to develop nuclear weapons in 1941. Robert Oppenheimer became the project's director.

Robert Oppenheimer led a team of researchers in Los Alamos, New Mexico that developed the first atomic bomb. The bomb used supersonic shock waves produced by high explosives to crush or implode a ball of either plutonium or uranium to a supercritical state. A nuclear explosion was thus produced.

The **first atomic bomb** was tested on in the southern **New Mexico** desert on **July 16, 1945**. The test location was called Trinity Site.



Hiroshima & Nagasaki

The United States dropped an atomic bomb on **Hiroshima, Japan** on **August 6, 1945**. Another atomic bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki** on **August 9, 1945**.

Japan surrendered on **September 6, 1945**. The deployment of the atomic bomb created an "**arms race**" between the United States and the Soviet Union, which became known as the "**Cold War**."

World War II Aftermath

After the war, both the **Soviet Union** and the **United States** continued **rocket development**. Both had captured German engineers and rocket assets at the end of World War II. Wernher von Braun came to the United States to continue his work. Some of his V-2 rockets were tested at White Sands, New Mexico.

On **August 29, 1949**, the **Soviet Union** successfully tested its first atomic bomb.

The next challenge for each nation was to develop an **Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)** which could deliver a nuclear weapon from that nation's soil to its respective enemy's cities and military bases.



1950s

Fearing a nuclear attack Americans build bomb shelters and fallout shelters. Suspenseful films such as "**The Day the Earth Stood Still**" warn of impending doom if the nations of the Earth continue developing nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government produced a number of absurd propaganda films seeking to calm public fear about nuclear warfare. A cartoon character, "**Bert the Turtle**," stressed the need to take cover from flying glass and other debris in case of a raid. He starred in an animated film that contained a lively jingle.

SPUTNIK

During **1957** to **1958**, the **Soviet Union** and the **United States** held an **International Geophysics Year** to promote the study and understanding of the Earth. The Soviets responded by launching the **Sputnik 1** satellite on **October 4, 1957**. This was the **first artificial satellite** ever launched. The satellite, a steel sphere, weighed 184 pounds, was 23 inches in diameter. It sent out a "beep-beep" radio signal through its four antennas scientists and ham radio operators throughout the world could hear. The signal continued until the transmitter batteries ran out on **October 26, 1957**.

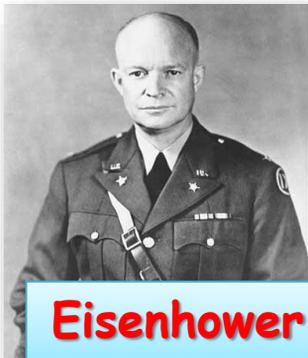
Sputnik had been launched on an **ICBM** booster rocket called **R-7 from Baikonur** in **Russia**. **Sergei Korolev** led the team that developed it. They drew heavily upon German rocket technology used in **World War II**. The Sputnik launch was a spectacular propaganda victory for the Soviet Union and its leader **Nikita Khrushchev**.



Sputnik 1



**I
C
B
M**



Eisenhower

President Dwight Eisenhower

Dwight Eisenhower (1890-1969), **President of the United States**, dismissed the Sputnik as being insignificant. Many Americans, however, considered it as a **symbolic nuclear weapon**.

President **Eisenhower** had to face the reality that the Soviet Union was **winning the "space race."**

In **1958**, President Eisenhower spent a bill to Congress to create **NASA**, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Congress passed the bill.

Senator Lyndon Johnson played a key role in this effort. Johnson later became president, after President Kennedy died.

NASA



Khrushchev



FURTHER SPACE RACE VICTORIES FOR THE USSR

YURI A. GAGARIN

The first manned space rocket was the **Soviet Vostok 1**, which launched cosmonaut **YURI A. GAGARIN**.

Gagarin made a single orbit of the Earth on **April 12, 1961**. His flight lasted 1 hour and 48 minutes. This was also a great propaganda victory for the Soviet Union.



PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

John F. Kennedy was inaugurated as president of the United States in **January 1961**. He faced an early embarrassment over the **Bay of Pigs** fiasco in Cuba. Afterwards, he needed a victory to deflect attention away from this fiasco and to also show **America's superiority** over the **Soviet Union**.

The Soviet Union and the United States were competing for the political allegiance of third-world countries.

On May 25, 1961, Kennedy gave a speech to congress:

"I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project...will be more exciting, or more impressive to mankind, or more important...and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish...."

Congress funded Kennedy's goal.

The **arms race** and the **space race** continued in parallel. President Kennedy faced the **Cuban Missile Crisis** in **1962**. The Soviet Union finally agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba with the understanding that the United States would remove its missiles from Turkey.

Tragically, **President Kennedy** was assassinated **November 22, 1963**.



FIRST AMERICAN IN SPACE

In response to Kennedy's challenge, America started to catch up with Soviet space rocketry.

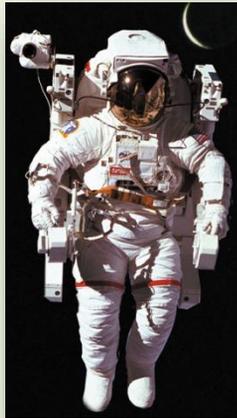
Alan B. Shepard was the **first American in space**. Launched on top of a Redstone missile, he made a short, suborbital flight in a Mercury capsule **on May 5, 1961**.

John Glenn was the first American to orbit Earth. His flight was on **February 20, 1962**.

Further Soviet Union Achievements

The Soviets and the United States competed to be the first nation to **launch two** and then **three astronauts** at a time, and to be the first to perform a **space walk**. This competition has been called the "**space race**." The Soviet Union won most of the early competitions. The Soviets launched the first woman into orbit; Cosmonaut **Valentina Tereshkova** flew on **Vostok 6** on June 16-19, 1963. Cosmonaut **Valeri Bykovsky** had been launched on Vostok 5 two days before Tereshkova's launch. The **two spacecraft** came within three miles of each other.

Meanwhile, **Wernher Von Braun** led a team to develop the Saturn V booster to achieve Kennedy's goal. This booster was used to send the Apollo astronauts to the moon.



Astronaut and Cosmonaut Deaths

Both the Soviet Union and the United States suffered a number of setbacks along the way. The first Apollo mission, **Apollo 1**, was to be manned by **Gus Grissom**, **Ed White**, and **Roger Chaffee**, but all three died in a fire inside their command module during a pre-flight test at the launch pad on **January 27, 1967**. In addition, in 1967, Cosmonaut **Komarov** died as his **Soyuz 1** spacecraft made a crash landing because of control problems and parachute lines becoming tangled.



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin Land on the Moon

The space programs of both nations recovered after these tragedies and resumed the race to the moon. America won this part; **Neil Armstrong**, then **Buzz Aldrin**, became the first two men to reach the moon on **July 20, 1969**. Meanwhile, **Michael Collins** orbited the moon in the Command Module. This mission was the **Apollo 11 mission**.

The U.S. thus won the Space Race. The Cold War, however, continued until the break-up of the Soviet Union, about twenty years later. The purpose of sending astronauts to the Moon was to achieve a "**political goal**," namely proving to the world that the U.S. was superior to the Soviet Union. Science and engineering objectives were less important.

Soviet Lunokhod

The Soviets never put a man on the Moon, but they did send a number of unmanned, robot vehicles to the Moon. These robots were called **Lunokhod** as part of the Luna spacecraft series. The **Lunokhod** were actually roving vehicles, which could move around on the surface of the Moon. They also had television cameras and antennas to transmit pictures back to Earth. Three of these robotic probes collected lunar soil samples and returned them to Earth in 1970, 1972, and 1976.



<p>Q1) what years did the Arms Race run between?</p> <p>a) 1945 -1989 b) 1949 - 1963 c) 1932 - 1978 d) 1930 - 1947</p>	<p>Q2) when did the Americans launch the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?</p> <p>a) August 1945 b) August 1946 c) August 1937 d) August 1969</p>	<p>Q3 what years did the Arms Race run between?</p> <p>a) trains b) tanks c) cars d) submarines</p>
<p>Q4 what was Sputnik?</p> <p>a) a bomb b) a tank c) a submarine d) a satellite</p>	<p>Q5 - in what year was NATO formed?</p> <p>a) 1946 b) 1947 c) 1949 d) 1939</p>	<p>Q6 - what does NATO stand for?</p> <p>a) Nations All Together Organised b) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation c) Nuclear Arms Together Ordered d) Nice Americans Teaching Others</p>
<p>Q7 - which nation was not part of NATO?</p> <p>a) Belgium b) Canada c) Denmark d) Russia</p>	<p>Q8 - what did the Soviets form in response to NATO?</p> <p>a) The Warsaw Pact b) Yugoslavia c) Czechoslovakia d) Bulgaria</p>	<p>Q9 - which president started the Manhattan Project in 1941?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Marshall c) Roosevelt d) Kennedy</p>
<p>Q10 - which scientist developed the first atomic bomb?</p> <p>a) Robert Oppenheimer b) Albert Einstein c) Bryan Cox d) Isaac Newton</p>	<p>Q11 - In what year did the Soviet Union successfully test its first nuclear bomb?</p> <p>a) August 1945 b) August 1939 c) August 1949 d) August 1942</p>	<p>Q12 - What does ICBM stand for?</p> <p>a) Inter Caboom Bang Missiles b) Inter Change Bad Move c) Intercontinental Ballistic Missile d) In Chambers Banger Missiles</p>
<p>Q13 - which scientist helped create Sputnik?</p> <p>a) Sergei Karolev b) Albert Einstein c) Bryan Cox d) Robert Oppenheimer</p>	<p>Q14 - Which leader was in charge of Russia when Sputnik was launched?</p> <p>a) Stalin b) Brezhnev c) Khrushchev d) Gorbachev</p>	<p>Q15 - Which American leader said the launching of Sputnik was insignificant?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Kennedy c) Roosevelt d) Eisenhower</p>
<p>Q16 - What does NASA stand for?</p> <p>a) National Ace Space Area b) National Aeronautics and Space Administration c) National Aero Space Association d) National Aerial Space Arena</p>	<p>Q17 - what year did NASA form?</p> <p>a) 1958 b) 1959 c) 1956 d) 1955</p>	<p>Q18 - which man was the first man in space?</p> <p>a) Neil Armstrong b) Buzz Aldrin c) Yuri A. Gagarin d) Khrushchev</p>
<p>Q19 - which American President was the first to push the space race idea?</p> <p>a) Roosevelt b) Johnson c) Eisenhower d) Kennedy</p>	<p>Q20 - who was the first American in space?</p> <p>a) Buzz Aldrin b) Neil Armstrong c) Alan B. Shepard d) Yuri A. Gagarin</p>	<p>Q21 - which Apollo Mission was the first one to end in disaster?</p> <p>a) Apollo 13 b) Apollo 1 c) Apollo 11 d) Apollo 12</p>
<p>Q22 - who was the first man to walk on the moon?</p> <p>a) Michael Collins b) Buzz Aldrin c) Neil Armstrong d) Alan B. Shepard</p>	<p>Q23 - which nation was the first to put a woman and robots into space?</p> <p>a) Russia b) England c) USA d) Yugoslavia</p>	<p>Q24 - who won the space race?</p> <p>a) Russia b) England c) USA d) Yugoslavia</p>

2.3 The Thaw

The 'Thaw': Hungary, the protest movement and the reforms of Nagy; Soviet fears, how they reacted and the effects on the Cold War; the U2 Crisis and its effects on the Paris Peace Summit and the peace process.



Khrushchev and the "Thaw"

When ever we de-frost something or a frozen item begins to melt we say that it is **"thawing"**. This means that the cold elements are warming up and it is **becoming safer**.

The Cold War went through a period called **"The Thaw."** This meant that people believed there was a time when relations were **improving** between East and West.

When **Stalin died** in **1953** he was replaced by **Nikita Khrushchev**.

Khrushchev wanted to improve relations with other superpowers and enter into a period of **Co-Existence**.



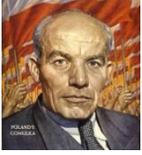
Khrushchev did not like **Stalin**. At the **Communist Party International Conference** in 1956, Khrushchev referred to Stalin as a wicked enemy and as a tyrant. He then began a process of **De-Stalinisation**; whereby he removed images and propaganda linked to Stalin. Khrushchev was determined to **change** the appearance of communism and it make it more liberal.



- He released political prisoners
- He closed down **Cominform** as part of his policy of reconciliation with Yugoslavia
- He invited Marshal Tito to Moscow
- He improved relations with China

Hungary and the reforms of Nagy

When **Stalin** was alive he had placed puppet leaders in charge of eastern European nations.



Gomulka = Poland

Rakosi = Hungary



In Poland he had placed **Gomulka** in Hungary he supported Matyas **Rakosi**.

Rakosi was a brutal dictator. Like Stalin, Rakosi would **not allow political discussion** to take place. He also had imprisoned religious leaders, censored the media and killed political prisoners. The economy was also struggling



The Hungarians hated the Russians. They had renamed certain streets with Russian names, Russian shops and even made the Hungarians pay for the presence of Soviet Troops.

Khrushchev (through his policy of De-Stalinisation) decided he would **remove Rakosi** and replace him with a respected Hungarian leader called **Imre Nagy**.



Nagy's government began to make plans. Some Soviet troops had already begun to withdraw from Hungary.

Nagy said his government would hold free elections, create courts that were fair and allow private ownership.



Nagy also said he would leave the **Warsaw Pact**. He stated that he would be a neutral party in the Cold War and not support either side.

Soviet fears and reaction

Khrushchev at first seemed ready to accept some of Nagy's changes. **HOWEVER** - he would not accept Hungary leave the Warsaw Pact. In **November 1956** thousands (**1000 tanks**) of Soviet troops and tank moved into **Budapest**.



Budapest

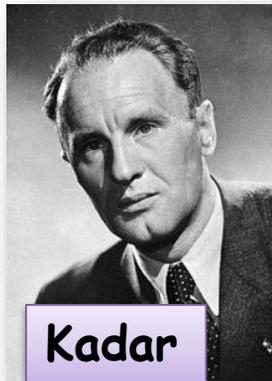


The Hungarians did not give in. Two weeks of bitter fighting followed - approximately **3,000 Hungarians** and **7,000 - 8,000 Russians** were killed. **200,000 Hungarians** fled across the border to Austria.

The **Hungarian resistance** was **crushed** in two weeks. No western support was offered.



Kadar replaced Nagy - Nagy was executed.



Kadar

Nagy



USA

Britain

No stopping the USSR

Future relations

Divided USA and Russia even more - no action was taken by the Americans - just strong words.

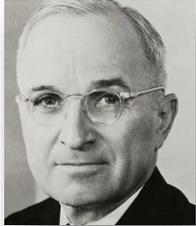
Whilst the events in Hungary were taking place the British invaded Egypt. The USA were more concerned about these events than problems in Hungary.

Hungary was too close to the USSR and therefore it made it very easy for the Russians to crush. It would be very difficult for the Western Europeans to help

The invasion proved that the Russians would not tolerate revolts in Eastern Europe. Also the Russians kept Soviet troops in Hungary and forced the Hungarians to pay for their presence (for "protection").

The U-2 crisis and the Paris Peace Summit.

For some years the **USA** had been **illegally** flying spying missions over the USSR and so **President Eisenhower** knew all about the USSR's **nuclear** capability.



Truman



U2



Eisenhower

The flights had begun in **1950**, without permission from **President Truman**. Truman **banned** these flights because it violated **USSR** air space.



In **1956** flights began again under the leadership and approval of **President Eisenhower**. This time there were new planes called **U-2 s**. They carried sophisticated listening devices and powerful cameras - the cameras could read a newspaper on the ground from **23, 000 metres**.



These flights kept the US fully **informed** about Soviet weapons technology through the late **1950s**.

You spit in my face!

Khrushchev was furious about the flights. He said that each flight "**spat in the face of the Soviet people**." His problem was that he could not complain about the flights because he had no proof and he did not want to have to admit that the Soviets did **not have technology** to shoot down bombers.



Khrushchev

The U-2 crisis and the Paris Peace Summit.

In **May 1960** things took a turn for the worse. But the events actually gave **Khrushchev** the evidence he needed.

Khrushchev was preparing for the **FOUR POWER SUMMIT** with France, Britain and The USA in **PARIS**.



On **1st May 1960** Khrushchev received news that the **USSR's new S-75 anti-aircraft** missiles had shot down a U-2 pilot. **The pilot Gary Powers**, parachuted to safety but was arrested by Soviet soldiers.

The **USSR paraded Powers** on television and accused the USSR of spying.

The **USA first denied** that Powers had been spying then admitted he had been.



President Eisenhower refused to apologise - he also said that future flights would still go ahead.

With no apology Khrushchev pulled out of the Paris Peace Summit. As a result the U-2 crisis **worsened relations** between the USA and the USSR.

Gary Powers and Kennedy



Gary Powers was sentenced to **10 years** in Prison but was exchanged for a captured Soviet Spy (**Rudolf Abel**) in February in 1962.



Kennedy won the elections and became president in **January 1961**.

Eisenhower and his **REPUBLICAN PARTY** were criticised abroad for the **U-2 flights**. The Americans were criticised for being too soft with Russians. The **DEMOCRATIC** leader at the time, **John F. Kennedy**, exploited this to his own advantage.



Kennedy tried to make it as if he would be changing tactics to **Eisenhower**. However, because of the threat of the **USSR**, Kennedy knew his options would be limited.



2.3 The Thaw

<p>Q1 - After Stalin died who took over running the Soviet Union?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev b) Truman c) Khrushchev d) Kennedy</p>	<p>Q2 - What is the period of time known as when Khrushchev took over after Stalin?</p> <p>a) De-Frost b) Thaw c) De-Stalinisation d) Re-Stalinisation</p>	<p>Q3 - What year did Stalin die?</p> <p>a) 1951 b) 1952 c) 1953 d) 1954</p>
<p>Q4 - what did Khrushchev want to achieve with Western super powers?</p> <p>a) Cooperation b) Co-Existence c) Coop d) Cool Existence</p>	<p>Q5 - What did Khrushchev put in place after Stalin died?</p> <p>a) De-USSRation b) De-Stabilisation c) De-Stalinisation d) De-Stationisation</p>	<p>Q6 - What policy did Khrushchev close down that Stalin had implemented?</p> <p>a) Comecon b) The Marshall Plan c) Cominform d) Truman Doctrine</p>
<p>Q7 - Who had Stalin placed in charge of Hungary?</p> <p>a) Nagy b) Rakosi c) Khrushchev d) Gomulka</p>	<p>Q8 - what things had Rakosi done that angered the Hungarians?</p> <p>a) Improved the economy b) Allowed political discussion c) Celebrated religion d) Censored the Media</p>	<p>Q9 - Who replaced Rakosi?</p> <p>a) Stalin b) Khrushchev c) Gomulka d) Nagy</p>
<p>Q10 - What did the next leader after Rakosi say he was going to leave?</p> <p>a) The UN b) NATO c) League of Nations d) The Warsaw Pact</p>	<p>Q11 - what did Nagy say he was going to do?</p> <p>a) hold free elections b) Stay in the Warsaw Pact c) Censor the media d) put religious leaders in prison</p>	<p>Q12 - How many Hungarians died?</p> <p>a) 3,000 b) 7, 000 c) 200, 000 d) 1,000</p>
<p>Q13 - who replaced Nagy</p> <p>a) Khrushchev b) Rakosi c) Kadar d) Gomulka</p>	<p>Q14 - when did spy planes originally begin flying planes over the USSR?</p> <p>a) 1945 b) 1946 c) 1950 d) 1953</p>	<p>Q15 - which President allowed the flights to continue?</p> <p>a) Kennedy b) Eisenhower c) Truman d) Roosevelt</p>
<p>Q16 - which Soviet president hated the use of U2 Spy Planes?</p> <p>a) Stalin b) Khrushchev c) Lenin d) Brezhnev</p>	<p>Q17 - why did Khrushchev not want to challenge the Americans?</p> <p>a) He was afraid of America b) He didn't have the technology to shoot down the Spy Planes c) He was jealous d) He didn't have a big telescope to see the planes</p>	<p>Q18 - What was the official term of the Paris Peace Conference</p> <p>a) Power Ranger Summit b) Superpower Summit c) Five Power Summit d) Four Power Summit</p>
<p>Q19 - what was the name of the US pilot that got shot down?</p> <p>a) Austin Powers b) Peter Powers c) Gary Powers d) Eisen Powers</p>	<p>Q20 - which nation did not attend the Paris Peace Conference?</p> <p>a) USA b) France c) Britain d) USSR</p>	<p>Q21 - which leader would not apologise for the US spying on the USSR?</p> <p>a) Marhshall b) Truman c) Eisenhower d) Roosevelt</p>
<p>Q22 - How long was Gary Powers in prison for?</p> <p>a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 4 years d) 3 months</p>	<p>Q23 - Who replaced Eisenhower?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Kennedy c) Marshall d) Roosevelt</p>	<p>Q24 - In what month and year did the new President take over the USA?</p> <p>a) January 1961 b) February 1961 c) March 1961 d) April 1961</p>

3.1 The Berlin Wall

Berlin Wall: reasons for its construction and Kennedy's response



3.1 The Berlin Wall 1961 - 1989

By the **1960s Berlin** was still divided; the USSR controlled the East and the USA guaranteed freedom in the West. **Thousands of refugees escaped to West Berlin each day.** By 1961, **KHRUSHCHEV** was fed up. He closed the border and ordered the construction of the **BERLIN WALL** to stop people leaving.

USSR problems with West Berlin

West Berlin was a worry and an embarrassment for the Soviet Union in 1961:

Nearly **2,000 refugees** a day were fleeing to the West through West Berlin - hardly proof of the Soviet claim that the Communist way of life was better than capitalism!

Many of those leaving were **skilled** and **qualified** workers. The Soviets believed (rightly) that West Berlin was a centre for **US espionage**. At the **Vienna Summit** of June 1961, therefore, **Khrushchev** demanded that the **US leave** West Berlin within six months. Kennedy refused and instead guaranteed **West Berlin's** freedom.



The BERLIN WALL

On **13 August**, Khrushchev closed the border between East and **West Berlin** and started building the Berlin Wall. At first, the Russians regarded it as a **propaganda success**. BUT... as time went on, it became a propaganda disaster, a symbol of all that was bad about Soviet rule.

Response to the BERLIN WALL

The Berlin Wall was condemned by the international community as a symbol of everything that was wrong with Communism and the USSR. In **1963**, President Kennedy visited West Berlin and made his famous 'I am a Berliner' speech next to the Berlin wall.

“There are many people in the world who really don't understand what is the great issue between the free world and the communist world - let them come to Berlin!

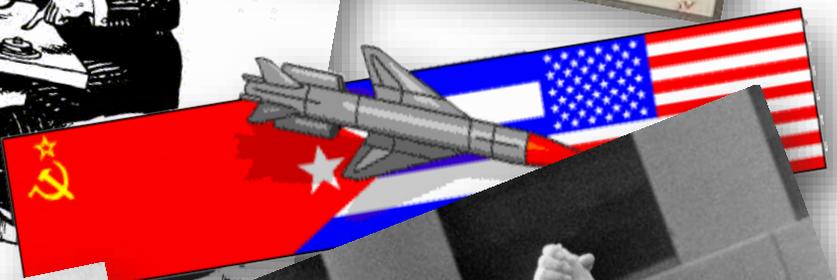
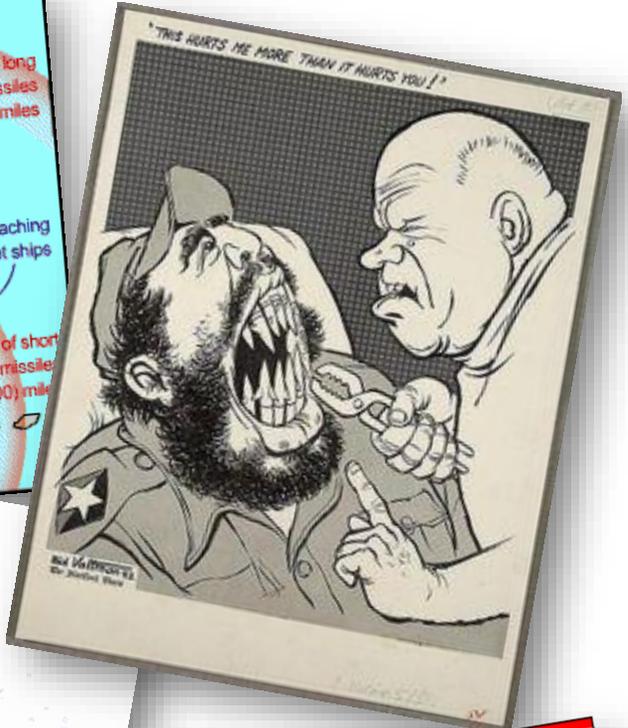
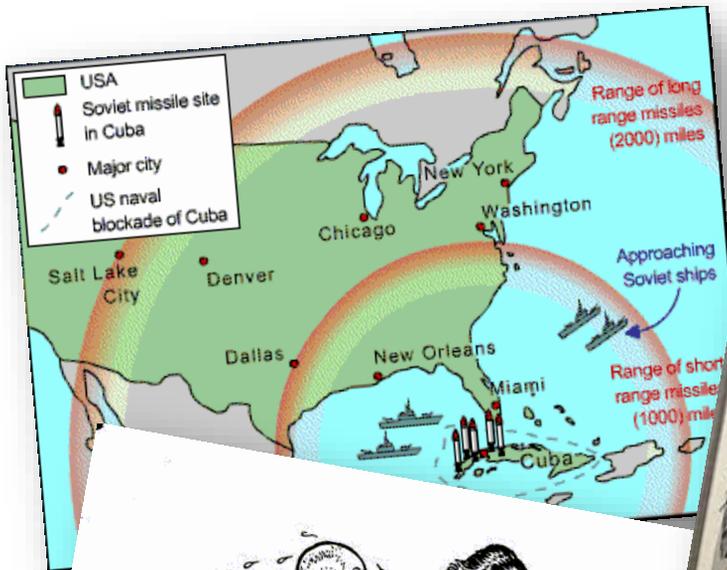
There are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the communists - let them come to Berlin!

All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin. And, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner' ['I am a Berliner'].”

<p>Q1 - In which decade was the Berlin Wall built?</p> <p>a) 1940s b) 1950s c) 1960s d) 1970s</p>	<p>Q2 - Which nation controlled the East of Berlin?</p> <p>a) France b) USSR c) USA d) UK</p>	<p>Q3 - In what year was the Berlin Wall built?</p> <p>a) 1951 b) 1971 c) 1961 d) 1981</p>
<p>Q4 - Which leader ordered the Berlin Wall to be built?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev b) Khrushchev c) Gorbachev d) Superchev</p>	<p>Q5 - On average how many refugees were leaving everyday to go to West? Berlin?</p> <p>a) 1000 b) 3000 c) 2000 d) 5000</p>	<p>Q6 - what did this loss prove?</p> <p>a) Communism was amazing b) Capitalism was amazing c) Socialism was amazing d) Nationalism was amazing</p>
<p>Q7 - which work group(s) were leaving in the largest numbers?</p> <p>a) skilled and qualified workers b) dancers and artists c) comedians d) actors</p>	<p>Q8 - what does the word espionage mean?</p> <p>a) spying on other nations b) working with other nations c) allowing refugees to enter your nation d) not allowing spying</p>	<p>Q9 - where was there a meeting in June 1961?</p> <p>a) Berlin b) Paris c) London d) Vienna</p>
<p>Q10 - Which two leaders were at this meeting?</p> <p>a) Churchill and Stalin b) Roosevelt and Hitler c) Khrushchev and Kennedy d) Kennedy and Stalin</p>	<p>Q11 - On what date did Khrushchev order the Berlin Wall to begin construction?</p> <p>a) 10th August 1961 b) 11th August 1962 c) 13th August 1961 d) 23rd August 1961</p>	<p>Q12 - what did the Russians first regard the Berlin to be?</p> <p>a) an ace wall b) a propaganda success c) a propaganda failure d) a propaganda triumph</p>
<p>Q13 - In what year did Kennedy visit Berlin?</p> <p>a) 1963 b) 1961 c) 1962 d) 1963</p>	<p>Q14 - what famous speech did he deliver?</p> <p>a) I am a Parisian b) I am a Londoner c) I am a Vienna d) I am a Berliner</p>	<p>Q15 - why would the USSR hate people leaving East Berlin before its construction?</p> <p>a) It made Communism look amazing b) It made Communism look too controlling c) They were worried they would have to create a lot of passports d) They were worried it would damage their train lines</p>
<p>Q16 - Which nations were in charge of running West Berlin?</p> <p>a) France, England and USA b) Germany, Turkey and Russia c) Israel, Spain and Italy d) USSR, England and USA</p>	<p>Q17 - which part of Berlin was more seen as more liberal and accepting?</p> <p>a) West b) East c) South d) North</p>	<p>Q18 - Which event in the past had also damaged Berlin</p> <p>a) Berlin Blockage b) Berlin Boom c) Berlin Blockade d) Berlin Brilliance</p>
<p>Q19 - who had been charge during the events in Berlin during 1948 and 1949</p> <p>a) Stalin b) Khrushchev c) Truman d) Gorbachev</p>	<p>Q20 - In what year did the Berlin Wall get pulled down?</p> <p>a) 1961 b) 1962 c) 1988 d) 1989</p>	<p>Q21 - what did Kennedy's speech suggest?</p> <p>a) That Capitalists and Communists could work together b) That Communism was failing c) That Capitalism was the best d) That Europe was falling to pieces</p>
<p>Q22 - How was the Berlin Wall eventually viewed?</p> <p>a) as a propaganda success b) a propaganda disaster c) a lovely piece of propaganda d) it was an ok as a piece of a propaganda</p>	<p>Q23 - In what year was it decided Britain, France and the USA would rule West Germany?</p> <p>a) 1948 b) 1947 c) 1946 d) 1949</p>	<p>Q24 - Who was in charge of East Berlin from the end of WW2</p> <p>a) Gorbachev b) Stalin c) Khrushchev d) Brezhnev</p>

3.2 Tensions Over Cuba

Castro's revolution, the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis: the roles of Castro, Khrushchev, Kennedy; fears of the USA and reaction missiles on Cuba, dangers and results of the Crisis.



Cuba and the Bay of Pigs 1961

By 1962, the Cold War was at its coldest, but a change in leadership of an island just 90 miles away from Florida had a catastrophic effect on the relationship between the USSR and USA.

Fidel Castro

In 1959, a rebel named FIDEL CASTRO took power in Cuba, an island just 90 miles away from Florida. Before Castro took over, the government had been a corrupt and right-wing military dictatorship.

When CASTRO came to power, he nationalised all American companies. America had a lot of business interests in Cuba and were not happy about this.

America responded by stopping all aid to Cuba, and they refused to buy any Cuban sugar. This was a big problem for Castro as Cuban sugar was the main source of money for the Cuban economy.

"I believe there is no country in the world...whose economic colonisation, humiliation and exploitation were worse than in Cuba, partly as a consequence of US policy during the Batista regime. I believe that, without being aware of it, we conceived and created the Castro movement, starting from scratch."



President Kennedy speaking in 1963

Castro was forced to look to the USSR for help.

In 1960, the USSR signed an agreement to buy 1 million tonnes of Cuban sugar every year from Cuba.

Castro, who had not been a Communist when he came to power, now made Cuba a Communist country. This was very threatening to the USA because it was right next to America. They saw this as proof Communism was threatening America.

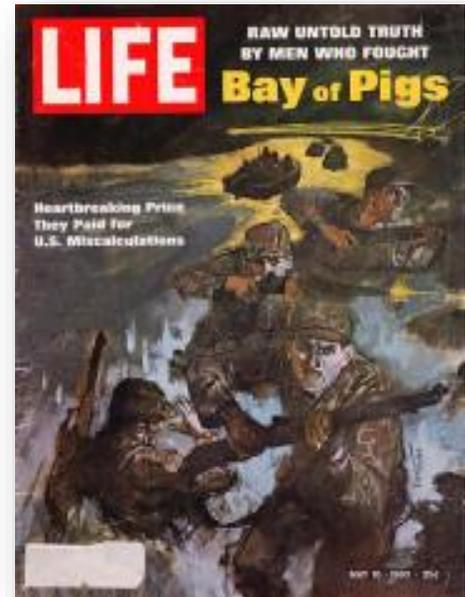
The Bay of Pigs 1961

When **Cuba** suddenly became a Communist country in **1960**, **America** became increasingly **alarmed** and decided it had to do something to stop the spread of Communism so close to it's borders.

In **April 1961**, with Kennedy's knowledge, the **CIA funded**, trained, armed and transported **1,400 Cuban** exiles to invade **Cuba**. They hoped to start a revolution against **Castro**. The exiles landed at **THE BAY OF PIGS** and made an attempt to overthrow Castro. The invasion was a total disaster.

KEY EVENTS:

- The Cubans were pleased with **Castro's reforms**, offering improved living and social conditions.
- Castro had lots of support in **Cuba**.
- The invasion of **1,400** exiles was met by **20,000 Cubans**.
- **Nobody supported** the exiles and those who were not killed were quickly captured.
- This was disaster for the USA and Kennedy was **humiliated**.
- Even though **Kennedy** claimed there had been no American involvement in the invasion, **Castro** and **Khrushchev** knew that it had been planned by the **CIA**.



USSR response to BAY OF PIGS

In **September 1961**, Castro asked Russia for weapons to defend Cuba against America. **Lots of weapons** suddenly came in.

In **May 1962** the USSR publicly announced that it was supplying weapons to Cuba. By **July 1962**, Cuba had the **best-equipped** army in Latin America.

It had thousands of **Soviet missiles**, patrol boats, tanks, radar vans, missile erectors, jet bombs, jet fighters and **5000** Soviet technicians to help maintain weapons.

USA response to USSR's actions after BAY OF PIGS

The **USSR** arming Cuba absolutely horrified the Americans.

It seemed that USA would tolerate the USSR sending weapons to **Cuba** as long as they did not send nuclear missiles that could reach them.

On **11th September 1962**, President Kennedy warned the USSR that he would prevent this **'by whatever means might be necessary'**. The same day, the USSR promised the USA it had no intention of putting nuclear missiles in Cuba

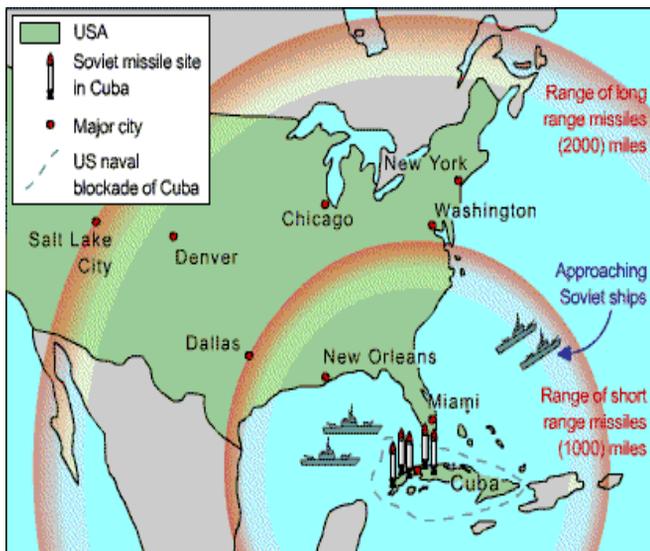
The U-2 Spy Plane 1962

On **14th October 1962**, an American **U-2 spy** plane flew over **Cuba**. It took detailed photos of what appeared to be **long-range soviet missile** launching sites.



- Although **no actual missiles** were identified, experts said **two things** were obvious
 1. They were nuclear missile sites
 2. They were being built by the USSR
- Further spy photographs taken 2 days later showed **20 Soviet ships** travelling towards Cuba **carrying long-range nuclear weapons**.
 - It was also confirmed that some of the launch sites were nearly finished and others had already been supplied with missiles.

It was predicted that the nuclear launch sites would be ready to fire missiles on America within 7 days!



"We will not needlessly risk world-wide nuclear war in which even victory would be ashes in our mouths - but neither will we shrink from that risk when it must be faced . . . I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to stop and dismantle this secret, reckless and provocative threat to world peace."

Speech by Kennedy on American TV,
1962

What did Kennedy do?

Kennedy knew he could not invade Cuba, because that action could have started World War 3; but at the same time he could not let the missiles be completed.

- Kennedy organised **EXCOMM** (the Executive Committee), a group of political and military advisors to debate what they should do. The talks lasted all day and night for almost **7 days**.

What Kennedy did next, resulted in was is known as the "**CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS**"

1. NAVAL BLOCKADE

Blocked Russian ships from delivering the missiles for the Cuban sites.

2. USSR ALERT

Khrushchev warned that Russia would see the blockade as an **act of war** and put his forces **on alert**.

4. USSR FIRST MOVE

The USSR made the **first public move** and the ships heading to Cuba **turned back**. Khrushchev sent a telegram offering to **dismantle the Cuban bases** if Kennedy **lifted the blockade**. He then send a second telegram demanding the US leave Turkey

3. NUCLEAR BOMBS

When the US heard that the USSR forces were on alert they sent **US Bombers loaded with nuclear bombs** into the airspace around Cuba.

It looks like WW3 is about to begin.

5. U-2 PLANE SHOT DOWN

A US U-2 spy plane is shot down over Cuba. **JFK decides not to retaliate**

6. CRISIS ENDS

Kennedy **ignored** the U-2 attack and **AGREED** publicly to the first letter that Khrushchev sent and **secretly** to the second letter. The USSR **dismantle** the Cuban missile bases and the US **dismantle** their bases in Turkey. **After 13 days, crisis was over**

Day	Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis
Mon 22 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy announces a naval blockade of Cuba. • B52 nuclear bombers are deployed, so that one-eighth of them are airborne all the time. • Kennedy warns of a full retaliatory response, if any missile is launched from Cuba.
Tue 23 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev explains that the missile sites are "solely to defend Cuba against the attack of an aggressor".
Wed 24 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty Russian ships head for Cuba. • Khrushchev tells the captains to ignore the blockade. • Khrushchev warns that Russia will have "a fitting reply to the aggressor".
Thurs 25 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Russian ship reaches the naval blockade. It is an oil ship and is allowed through. • The other Russian ships turn back. • Secretly, the US government floats the idea of removing the missiles in Turkey in exchange for those in Cuba.
Fri 26 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia is still building the missile bases. • In the morning, Kennedy considers an invasion of Cuba. • It seems that war is about to break out. • But at 6pm, Kennedy gets a telegram from Khrushchev offering to dismantle the sites if Kennedy lifts the blockade and promises not to invade Cuba.
Sat 27 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, at 11am Khrushchev sends a second letter, demanding that Kennedy also dismantles American missile bases in Turkey. • At noon on the same day, a U2 plane is shot down over Cuba. It looks as if a war is about to start after all. • At 8.05pm, Kennedy sends a letter to Khrushchev, offering that if Khrushchev dismantles the missile bases in Cuba, • America will lift the blockade and promise not to invade Cuba - and also dismantle the Turkish missile bases (as long as this is kept a secret).
Sun 28 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev agrees to Kennedy's proposals. The crisis is over.

Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

On **28th October 1962**, The Cuban Missile Crisis was finally over. In years to come, both the USSR and the USA both claimed that they had won however which one really did?

Results

The results of the Cuban Missile Crisis clearly show that the two leaders were frightened with how close they had come to nuclear war.

1. USSR dismantled missile sites in Cuba
2. USA dismantled missile sites in Turkey
3. In **1963**, a telephone hotline was set up to give instant contact between the two leaders if there was a future crisis.
4. In **1963**, a **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** was signed.
5. In **1968**, the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty** was signed. This was where the superpowers promised not to supply nuclear technology to other countries.
6. **Cuba** remained a Communist dictatorship, but USA left it alone.



Cuba was the start of the end of the Cold War

“ President Kennedy will be remembered as the President who helped bring the thaw in the Cold War. This was always his aim but only after Cuba did he really act. This crisis left its mark on him; he recognised how frightening were the consequences of misunderstandings between East and West.”

From President John. F. Kennedy's obituary
British newspaper, The Guardian
November 1963

USA WON

- **Missiles in Cuba were removed**
 - America didn't have to worry about being attacked
- **The missiles in Turkey were removed secretly**
 - No-one knew that the USSR had gained anything.
- **JFK was seen as a strong and effective leader**
 - He was no longer seen as weak.
 - The Naval Blockade had been justified
- **The international community said the USA won.**



BUT....

- **Cuba was still a Communist country.**
 - The treat of Communism was still close to America
 - Cuba relied heavily on the USSR for years to come.
- **They lost their missiles in Turkey**
 - This angered some of their NATO allies.



USSR WON

- **Khrushchev had achieved both his aims**
 - America left Cuba alone
 - US missile sites in Turkey were dismantled
- **Cuba remained a Communist country**
 - It was only 90 miles from America
- **Cuba continued to look to the USSR for protection**



BUT....

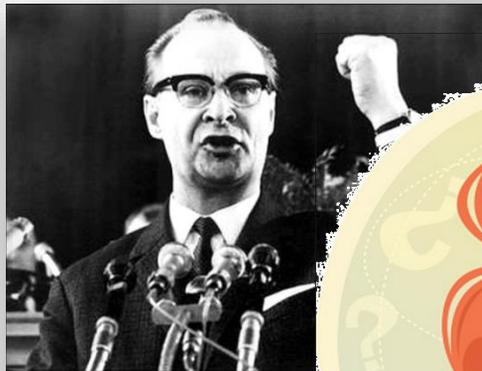
- **The USSR was publicly seen to have backed down**
 - The Turkey deal was kept secret so no-one knew that the USSR gained anything.
- **Khrushchev lost prestige and was seen to be weak**
 - Khrushchev was removed from office in 1964.

<p>Q1 - Who took charge of Cuba in 1959?</p> <p>a) Batista b) Khrushchev c) Fidel Castro d) Che Guevara</p>	<p>Q2 - How far is Cuba from Florida?</p> <p>a) 10 miles b) 20 miles c) 100 miles d) 90 miles</p>	<p>Q3 - How did America stop buying from Cuba?</p> <p>a) wheat b) tobacco c) sugar d) coal</p>
<p>Q4 - How many Cuban exiles were trained to invade Cuba?</p> <p>a) 1,400 b) 1,200 c) 1,300 d) 1,500</p>	<p>Q5 - What was this event known as?</p> <p>a) Bay of Chicken b) Bay of Pigs c) Bay of Cows d) Bay of Lamb</p>	<p>Q6 - How many Cubans met the Cuban exiles?</p> <p>a) 20,000 b) 10,000, c) 15,000 d) 18,000</p>
<p>Q7 - Who was in charge of America when the invasion took place?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Marshall c) Eisenhower d) Kennedy</p>	<p>Q8 - Who was in charge of the USSR when the invasion took place?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev b) Gorbachev c) Khrushchev d) Stalin</p>	<p>Q9 - In what year and month did the U2 Spy Plane spot missile launchers on the island of Cuba?</p> <p>a) September b) October c) November d) December</p>
<p>Q10 - How many ships were heading to Cuba with nuclear bombs?</p> <p>a) 20 b) 10 c) 5 d) 15</p>	<p>Q11 - How many days was it said it would take to make Cuba nuclear ready?</p> <p>a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 7</p>	<p>Q12 - What did Kennedy order the Americans to put in place?</p> <p>a) a naval blockade b) an air force blockade c) a tank blockade d) a horse blockade</p>
<p>Q13 - How did Khrushchev react to the Americans actions?</p> <p>a) He viewed them as a threat b) He viewed it as a clever idea c) He turned back straight away d) He said nothing</p>	<p>Q14 - What did Khrushchev send to Kennedy?</p> <p>a) an email b) a Snap Chat c) a telegram d) a text message</p>	<p>Q15 - where did America have to remove nuclear bombs from?</p> <p>a) Israel b) Cuba c) Afghanistan d) Turkey</p>
<p>Q16 - What was shot down over Cuba?</p> <p>a) Concord b) A U2 Plane c) A Holiday Plane d) A drone</p>	<p>Q17 - How many days did it take to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis?</p> <p>a) 13 b) 11 c) 12 d) 10</p>	<p>Q18 - What was set up in 1963?</p> <p>a) a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty b) a Nuclear blast site c) a Nuclear bomb d) a Nuclear bomb share</p>
<p>Q19 - In 1968 what was also set up?</p> <p>a) A Nuclear Profit organisation b) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty c) Nuclear Non-Profiterole Treaty d) Nuclear Profit Organisation</p>	<p>Q20 - Name two ways in which America won the Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>a) Missiles in Cuba were removed b) The planet believed America had won c) Cuba remained Communist d) America had to remove nuclear bombs in Turkey</p>	<p>Q21 - Name two ways in which the USSR had won</p> <p>a) The USSR were seen to be publicly weak b) The USSR had to remove bombs from Cuba c) The USA removed bombs in Turkey that were facing the USSR d) The USA left Cuba alone</p>
<p>Q22 - How would you describe Cuba's military might by July 1962?</p> <p>a) The worst equipped Latin American country b) The best equipped Latin American country c) The best equipped with the worst weapons in Latin America d) They had some decent weapons</p>	<p>Q23 - How many Soviet technicians helped the Cubans?</p> <p>a) 1000 b) 3000 c) 4000 d) 5000</p>	<p>Q24 - How much sugar had America once bought from Cuba?</p> <p>a) 2 million tonnes b) 3 million tonnes c) 1 million tonnes d) 4 million tonnes</p>

• **3.2 Tensions Over Cuba**

3.3. Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring, 1968

Czechoslovakia: Dubcek and the Prague Spring movement: USSR's response to the reforms; the effects of the Prague Spring had on East-West relations, including the Warsaw Pact; the Brezhnev Doctrine.



3.3. Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring, 1968

In the **1960s** a new mood developed in **Czechoslovakia**. Like in **Hungary** 12 years earlier, people had become frustrated with Communist Control.

Novotny (a Stalinist Puppet Leader) was eventually forced to resign in 1967.

Alexander Dubcek (Dub Chek) became the next leader of Czechoslovakia.

Dubcek was a committed communist but he believed Communism did not have to be so restrictive. He promised a policy of "**socialism with a human face.**"

SOCIALISM WITH A HUMAN FACE

- Less censorship
- More freedom of speech
- Privatisation of some businesses
- Political discussion
- **BUT** stay in the **Warsaw Pact** and **Comecon** (he had learned from **Nagy's** mistakes)

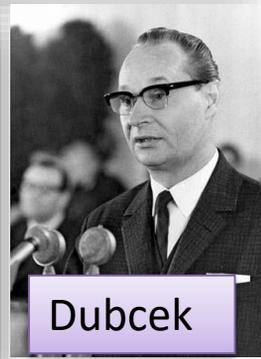
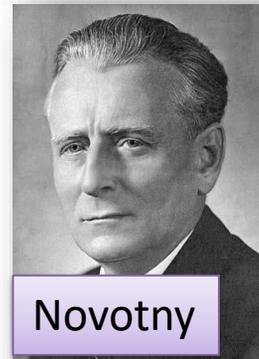
THE PRAGUE SPRING (Prague is the capital of Czechoslovakia)

With the **reduction of censorship**, opposition began to point out the failures of the Communist leaders and stated how **corrupt** they were.

This period of time was known as the "**Prague Spring**" because of the new ideas that were appearing everywhere.

Josip Tito (a leader not in the Warsaw Pact) visited **Dubcek**.

By the summer there were talks of an opposition party being formed - the **Social Democratic Party**.



Soviet Reaction:

- **Brezhnev Doctrine:** A policy announced which meant that the USSR would not allow any Eastern European country to reject communism and would use Warsaw Pact troops to maintain it.
- **Fighting:** 500,000 Warsaw pact troops march into Czechoslovakia and are met with peaceful resistance (as advised by Dubcek). Only 70 civilians were killed and student, **Jan Palach**, burnt himself to death in protest to the Soviet invasion.
- **Change of leadership:** Gustav Husak put in as new leader, Dubcek allowed to live

The effects the Prague Spring had on East-West relations.

- The Prague Spring once again poisoned East-West relations. The USSR had shown the West that it **could not tolerate** losing any part of its control over eastern Europe.
- Members of the **Warsaw Pact** saw that trying to move away from official Soviet policies would not be tolerated.

The Brezhnev Doctrine

The Prague Spring gave rise to the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Remain a **one-party system**

To remain a member of the **Warsaw Pact**.



Brezhnev - the fourth leader of the USSR (after Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev). He was in charge whilst the Prague Spring took place.



- **Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968), and how did the USSR react to this opposition?**

HUNGARIAN UPRISING

Causes:

- De-Stalinisation caused problems because people in Hungary looked at Russia slackening control and wanted that in their country

Religion as the Communists had practically banned worshipping religion and imprisoned Cardinal

Mindzenty for opposing communism, angering Catholics

Poland: Gomulka had managed to make changes in Poland without a Russian reaction

Excessive Soviet control: people were annoyed because of censored media, the secret police (AVH) and the Russians exploiting their economy

Opposition leader and changes made:

NAGY

Removed state control of media.

Encourages political and economic reform.

Encouraged democracy, freedom of speech and religion.

Freed Mindzenty and others.

Said he would leave the Warsaw Pact.

Appealed to NATO to recognise Hungary's independence.

Soviet reaction:

- Fighting: 25th Oct—the Soviets try to oppose this violently and are met with 4000 Hungarians with machine guns. Soviet Union send in 1000 tanks and many men to end this by force, and do!

Punishment: Many ring leaders of the resistance are killed or imprisoned

Change of leadership: The Russians replace Nagy with Kadar and Nagy is executed in June 1958

Summary: Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia are examples of nations being oppressed by an almost tyrannical regime and rising up against this control and making changes. The USSR did not want to lose Eastern Europe because they made a lot of money from them, kept a buffer zone between themselves and the capitalist world and had a huge symbol of dominant communism on one side of the continent. Although there are some similarities, there are huge differences also. You will find a comparison on the next page...

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN UPRISING

Causes:

Novotny: he had begun to lose control due to a few things such as: A clumsy handling of a student protest (death involved), a broken economy being exploited by the Russians, huge censorship of the media and lack of other freedoms.

Dubcek: A more liberal and popular communist who took over from Novotny. He announced some changes he wanted to make under his 'New Model of Socialism' (see next box down for details). Popular with the people.

Believed USA would help them: Many people there believed that they would receive assistance if challenged by the Soviets

Opposition leader and changes made:

DUBCEK (Dubstep): The Prague Spring!

Increased individual liberties.

Allowed other political parties (even though he was supposedly communist).

Freedom of speech.

Less government control over Industry.

Wanted to stay in the Warsaw pact, but had a

visit from Josef Tito, a communist not in the Warsaw pact who resided on the other side of the Iron Curtain

Soviet Reaction:

- Brezhnev Doctrine: A policy announced which meant that the USSR would not allow any Eastern European country to reject communism and would use Warsaw Pact troops to maintain it.

Fighting: 500,000 Warsaw pact troops march into Czechoslovakia and are met with peaceful resistance (as advised by Dubcek). Only 70 civilians were killed and student, Jan Palach, burnt himself to death in protest to the Soviet invasion.

Change of leadership: Gustav Husak put in as new leader, Dubcek allowed to live

How similar were events in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968) ?

Similarities	Differences
<p><u>Causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Russian control · Poor economic performance · Reliance on UN / USA intervention · Opposition triggered by intellectuals · Both events started when Russia refused to provide assistance to deal with protests in the two countries 	<p><u>Causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The 1956 uprising in Hungary started with riots, but in Czechoslovakia there was a peaceful change of power from Novotny to Dubcek. · Nagy said he would leave the Warsaw pact whereas Dubcek said he would stay in
<p><u>Events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In both cases the new leaders introduced policies which moved their countries towards democracy · Concerns about the Warsaw pact when Hungary said it would leave and Czechoslovakia was visited by Tito (not in Warsaw pact!) 	<p><u>Events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Uprising in Czechoslovakia had better planning and followed Dubcek's socialist action plan · Nagy wanted total democracy where as Dubcek wanted democratic Communism · 4 months freedom in Cz (Prague Spring) whereas it only lasted 5 days in Hungary · Catholic church helped in Hungary, but not in Czechoslovakia
<p><u>Key people:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rakosi and Novotny were unpopular · Nagy and Dubcek were both Communists, but preferred a more liberal and free version of it · Kadar and Husak were both leaders who were loyal to Soviet interests · Khrushchev and Brezhnev both wanted to improve their reputation by sorting out the situations 	<p><u>Responses from Soviet Union:</u></p> <p>Hungarians fought back whilst the Czechoslovaks reacted peacefully, using <u>passive resistance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 4000 Hungarians were executed whereas only 47 Czechoslovaks were arrested · Dubcek was arrested and released whereas Nagy was executed

<p>Q1 - In what decade did the Prague Spring take place?</p> <p>a) 1950s b) 1960s c) 1970s d) 1980s</p>	<p>Q2 - Which Stalinist puppet was forced to resign in 1967?</p> <p>a) Nagy b) Rakosi c) Gomulka d) Novotny</p>	<p>Q3 - Who replaced the Stalinist puppet leader?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev b) Nagy c) Novotny d) Dubcek</p>
<p>Q4 - What did this new leader promise?</p> <p>a) Socialism with a new body b) Socialism with a new head c) Socialism with a human face d) Socialism with a human arm</p>	<p>Q5 - what did this new model of socialism promise?</p> <p>a) More freedom of speech b) Censorship c) More secret police d) More Warsaw Pact members</p>	<p>Q6 - what did Dubcek say he would stay part of?</p> <p>a) NATO b) NASA c) The Warsaw Pact d) The Brezhnev Doctrine</p>
<p>Q7 - which leader had previously said he would leave the Warsaw Pact?</p> <p>a) Rakosi b) Novotny c) Dubcek d) Nagy</p>	<p>Q8 - which non-Warsaw Pact member came to visit Dubcek?</p> <p>a) Tito b) Truman c) Roosevelt d) Nagy</p>	<p>Q9 - Which new political party considered forming in Czechoslovakia?</p> <p>a) The Conservative Party b) The Liberal Party c) The Labour Party d) The Social Democratic Party</p>
<p>Q10 - What doctrine was written after the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) The Khrushchev Doctrine b) The Brezhnev Doctrine c) The Gorbachev Doctrine d) The Stalin Doctrine</p>	<p>Q11 - How many Warsaw Pact Soldiers invade Czechoslovakia?</p> <p>a) 1000 b) 50,000 c) 100, 000 d) 500, 000</p>	<p>Q12 - Who replaced Dubcek?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev b) Khrushchev c) Husak d) Novotny</p>
<p>Q13 - what two elements made up the Brezhnev Doctrine?</p> <p>a) Remain a one party system b) Leave the Warsaw Pact c) Join NATO d) Remain part of the Warsaw Pact</p>	<p>Q14 - which event was partly responsible for the Hungarian Uprising 12 years earlier?</p> <p>a) NATO b) The Warsaw Pact c) De-Stalinisation d) The dropping of the nuclear bomb</p>	<p>Q15 - which factor was similar in both the Hungarian Uprising and the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) both leaders promised more media censorship b) both leaders promised to reduce media censorship c) both leaders said they would stay in the Warsaw Pact d) both leaders said they would introduce more secret police</p>
<p>Q16 - what is a different factor between the Hungarian Uprising and the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) Nagy died and Dubcek survived b) both leaders died c) both leaders had moustaches d) both leaders said they would stay in the Warsaw Pact</p>	<p>Q17 - How many civilians died in the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) 1000 b) 70 c) 700 d) 7000</p>	<p>Q18 - who was in charge of the USSR during the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) Gorbachev b) Novotny c) Brezhnev d) Stalin</p>
<p>Q19 - what was the Prague Spring?</p> <p>a) a natural well that bubbled up through the ground in Prague b) a large spring in Prague c) a period of time when people in Prague challenged communist leaders d) a period of time when people went on a ride called the Prague Spring</p>	<p>Q20 - what are two similar events between the Prague Spring and the Hungarian Uprising?</p> <p>a) In both cases the new leaders introduced ideas which moved their nations towards democracy b) In both cases the leaders said they would stay in the Warsaw Pact c) In both cases the leaders were visited by Josip Tito d) In both cases over 1000 people died.</p>	<p>Q21 - How many months were the people of Prague free for?</p> <p>a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 4 months d) 3 months</p>
<p>Q22 - How many Czechoslovakians were arrested?</p> <p>a) 47 b) 57 c) 37 d) 27</p>	<p>Q23 - who replaced Nagy in Hungary?</p> <p>a) Kadar b) Rakosi c) Gomulka</p>	<p>Q24 - How many Hungarians were executed in the Hungarian Uprising?</p> <p>a) 1000 b) 40 c) 4000</p>

3.3. Czechoslovakia and the Prague Spring, 1968

3.4 Easing of Tension: Détente and SALT 1

- Easing of tension: sources of tension, including the Soviets' record on human rights; the reasons for Détente and for SALT 1; the part played by key individuals Brezhnev and Nixon.



Human Right



During the early **1970s**, the USA and USSR came to accept each other's areas of influence in the world, and both wanted to improve international relations.

Détente: noun

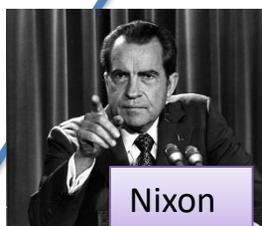
the easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries. "his policy of arms control and detente with the Soviet Union"

PRESSURE FOR DÉTENTE IN THE USSR

- **Brezhnev** was keen to extend Peaceful **Co-existence** (Khrushchev's policy)
- Brezhnev wanted to persuade the West to **accept** Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- The USSR had now caught up in the **nuclear arms race** with the USA, so didn't need to spend a lot of money on arms. They could spend this money improving the low standards in the **communist bloc**
- The Iron Curtain countries had very poor industrial efficiency and needed to trade with the West
- The USSR had quarrelled with **China** and needed better relations with the USA

PRESSURE FOR DÉTENTE IN THE USA

- **The Americans had lots of problems** themselves, and didn't want to fight an international Cold War.
- **Stagflation**: rising inflation and economic stagnation. This along with the **Vietnam War** and **arms race** was crippling the US economy.
- **Failure in the Vietnam War**: dented confidence and produced a huge peace campaign. This campaign was particular popular with the members of the America's black Civil Rights Movement.



Nixon



Kissinger



Brezhnev

THE BEGINNINGS OF DÉTENTE

Nixon = US president // Henry Kissinger = US secretary of state (foreign minister)

Both Nixon and Kissinger were keen to **improve relations** with the USSR and also China. So Nixon announced the **Nixon Doctrine**. The US would stick to its treaty obligations and would continue to hold a **'nuclear umbrella'** over the free world. But it expected its allies to take care of their own defence.

The leaders of the USA and USSR began to meet with each other. In **1972** Nixon went to **Moscow** - the first visit to the Soviet Union by a US president **since 1945**. In **1974** **Brezhnev** returned the visit and went to Washington DC.

- In **1972** East and West Germany signed agreements to recognise each other's borders - removing tension between the superpowers. This also helped **trade links** to develop between the USA and USSR.
- Relations between the USA and China improved. In **1971** the USA agreed that China should be allowed to join the **United Nations**. Then the US table tennis team visited China, opening the way for meetings between both sides.
- In **1972** Nixon visited China.
- There was also co-operation in space.
- In **July 1975** three US astronauts and two Soviet cosmonauts docked their spacecraft together while in orbit around the Earth. This was a very visible sign of **détente**.

Salt 1 1972

The **S**trategic **A**rms **L**imitation **T**alks began in **1969** and produced the **Salt 1** agreement in **1972**. This agreement ran for **five years**. It limited the number of **ICBMs** and **ABMs (anti-ballistic missiles)** both superpowers could hold. Each side used spy satellites to check the other side was not breaking the terms. Although **SALT 1** did not reduce existing stocks of weapons, it was seen as a huge achievement at the time.

HELSINKI AGREEMENT 1975

In **August 1975**, **35** countries (incl. **USA and USSR**) signed the Helsinki Agreement in the Finnish capital (**Helsinki**).

The West recognised the frontiers of Western Europe and acknowledged Soviet influence in that area.

West Germany officially recognised East Germany

The Soviets agreed to buy US grain and to export oil to the West.

All countries agreed to improve human rights, particularly:

Freedom of speech

Freedom of religion

Freedom of movement



<p>Q1 - In which decade did the USSR and the USA begin to cooperate?</p> <p>a) 1950s b) 1960s c) 1970s d) 1980s</p>	<p>Q2 - what does Detente mean?</p> <p>a) Problems getting worse b) Problems improving c) Problems, problems and more problems d) No problems at all</p>	<p>Q3 - what policy did Brezhnev want to continue from Khrushchev's era?</p> <p>a) The Warsaw Pact b) The Brezhnev Doctrine c) Peaceful Co-existence d) Angry Co-existence</p>
<p>Q4 - what had the USSR caught up with?</p> <p>a) The Space Race b) The Nuclear Arms Race c) The table tennis d) The baton race</p>	<p>Q5 - what did the Iron Curtain nations have?</p> <p>a) poor industrial efficiency b) excellent industrial output c) no citizens d) just begin their industrial revolution</p>	<p>Q6 - which country and the USSR previously quarrelled with?</p> <p>a) Vietnam b) Japan c) Korea d) China</p>
<p>Q7 - what were the Americans suffering with?</p> <p>a) Stagflation b) Stag Nights c) Stag Inflammation d) Stag Infiltration</p>	<p>Q8- which war were the Americans losing?</p> <p>a) The Cold War b) The Cuban War c) The Australasian War d) The Vietnam War</p>	<p>Q9 - Who was the President during the period of detente?</p> <p>a) Truman b) Kissinger c) Nixon d) Kennedy</p>
<p>Q10 - What year did Nixon visit Moscow?</p> <p>a) 1970 b) 1971 c) 1972 d) 1973</p>	<p>Q11 - Why was this significant?</p> <p>a) he was the first President to fly on a plane b) he was the first President to dab with Brezhnev c) he was the first President d) He was the first President to visit the USSR since 1945</p>	<p>Q12 - what important event also happened in 1975?</p> <p>a) The USA killed Russian Astronauts b) The USA and Russian Astronauts began to work together c) The Russians bombed the International Space Station d) The USA set up NASA</p>
<p>Q13 - what does S.A.L.T stand for?</p> <p>a) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks b) Stand All Limp Tracey c) Sit And Like Tony d) Subnuclear Alternative Listening Transmission</p>	<p>Q14 - when did these talks begin?</p> <p>a) 1965 b) 1966 c) 1967 d) 1969</p>	<p>Q15 - in what year was the SALT 1 Agreement?</p> <p>a) 1969 b) 1970 c) 1971 d) 1972</p>
<p>Q16 - How long did the agreement last for?</p> <p>a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 5 years</p>	<p>Q17 - what did the SALT agreements focus on?</p> <p>a) spending money on nuclear bombs b) limit how many nuclear bombs people had c) share nuclear bombs d) go shopping together for nuclear bombs</p>	<p>Q18 - what did both sides have to check both nations were complying</p> <p>a) satellites b) drones c) mirrors d) telescopes</p>
<p>Q19 - what did SALT 1 not focus on?</p> <p>a) reducing existing stock b) increasing existing stocks c) selling existing stock d) sharing existing stock</p>	<p>Q20 - which two leaders were at these meetings?</p> <p>a) Brezhnev and Kennedy b) Brezhnev and Johnson c) Brezhnev and Nixon d) Brezhnev and Roosevelt</p>	<p>Q21 - what was the role of Kissinger?</p> <p>a) US Prime Minister b) US Dictator c) US Secretary of State d) US Secretary of Education</p>
<p>Q22 - what did Nixon and Kissinger say they would continue to hold?</p> <p>a) a nuclear hat b) a nuclear golf club c) a nuclear bomb d) a nuclear umbrella</p>	<p>Q23 - In what year did Brezhnev visit America?</p> <p>a) 1974 b) 1971 c) 1973 d) 1975</p>	<p>Q24 - In what year did America agree to allowing China in the United Nations?</p> <p>a) 1974 b) 1971 c) 1973 d) 1975</p>