

Y11 – 12 Transition Work: History

British Unit: Tudor England 1485-1558:

<https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/wars-of-the-roses>

<https://www.history.com/news/9-things-you-should-know-about-the-wars-of-the-roses>



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose

9 Things You Should Know About the Wars of the Roses - HISTORY

The Wars of the Roses saw the Yorks and Lancasters play musical chairs with the English throne. Richard, Duke of York nearly unseated the Lancastrian King Henry VI in 1460, only to be killed in ...

www.history.com

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SB_OThWd-eA



Britain's Bloody Crown: The Mad King Ep 1 of 4 (Wars of the Roses Documentary) | Timeline

Historian Dan Jones tells the story of the Wars of the Roses, a 30-year civil war between the House of York and House of Lancaster during which the crown changed hands seven times. Using a combination of documentary and drama, he begins by looking at the reasons for the start of the conflict, revealing it was not caused by scheming Yorkists and ...

www.youtube.com

Students should have a detailed knowledge of the events leading up to Henry VII becoming King of England in 1485. This should include knowledge about the different families involved in the War of the Roses and also the legacy of the War of the Roses.

European Unit: Germany 1918-63:

It would be really useful for you to have a good background in the Cold War, as this is an area of the Year 12 course that students struggle with when we get to it. Certainly Our Lady's students haven't studied it any great depth, although students from different schools who have done different GCSEs will know more.

Watch:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34IeRgb_-CE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBr3fWDtzPY&bpctr=1588587139>

Research, find out, and write responses to the following questions (they are not always simple answers!):

Cold War knowledge questions

1. When was the Grand Alliance created and who was in it?
2. Name 2 outcomes of the Tehran Conference.
3. Who was at the Yalta Conference and when was it?
4. Name 2 consequences of the Potsdam Conference.
5. How did Roosevelt's death increase tension between USA and Soviet Union?
6. Name 2 features of communism.
7. Name 2 features of capitalism.
8. What did Stalin do 1947-9 which angered the USA?
9. Explain the significance of the Long Telegram?
10. What was the Soviet response to the Long Telegram?
11. Name the 6 Soviet satellite states.
12. What are "salami tactics"?
13. What was the domino theory?
14. What was the Truman Doctrine?
15. What was the Marshall Plan?
16. Why did the USA hope that the Marshall Plan would stop the spread of communism?
17. What was the difference between Cominform and Comecon?
18. What was the line called which divided east and west?
19. What is NATO?
20. Why is NATO significant?
21. What was decided at Potsdam about Germany's future?
22. What was Bizonia and why did Stalin not approve?
23. Why was the location of Berlin problematic?
24. What happened in the blockade and airlift of Berlin?
25. When was the Berlin Blockade?
26. What was the FRG?
27. What was the GDR?
28. How did the Soviet Union respond to the formation of NATO?

29. Who replaced Stalin as leader of the Soviet Union?
30. Why was the arms race significant?
31. Explain the MAD theory.
32. What did Khrushchev say in his "secret Speech" of October 1956?
33. Why was Soviet rule unpopular in Hungary?
34. Who replaced Rakosi?
35. Name 3 things wanted by Nagy.
36. Why were Nagy's demands a problem for the Soviet Union?
37. What was Khrushchev's excuse for invading Hungary?
38. How many Soviet troops were sent in?
39. When was the Hungarian Uprising?
40. Name 2 consequences of the Hungarian Uprising?
41. Who replaced Nagy?
42. Name 2 international responses to the Hungarian Uprising.
43. What was the brain drain in Berlin?
44. What was the Khrushchev ultimatum of November 1958?
45. Name the 4 summit meetings 1959-61 between the USA and the Soviet Union.
46. Why did the Paris summit not happen?
47. Who replaced Eisenhower as president of the USA?
48. How did Khrushchev deal with the Berlin refugee problem?
49. Name 2 consequences of the building of the Berlin Wall.
50. Why was Kennedy's Berlin speech of 1963 significant?
51. Explain what happened in the Cuban Revolution.
52. Why did the USA want to overthrow Castro?
53. When was the Bay of Pigs incident? Why did it fail?
54. What was the name given to the 2 types of advisors for Kennedy?
55. What happened in the 13 days of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
56. Explain 2 short term and 2 long term consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis.
57. Who was Alexander Dubcek?
58. What reforms did he want and why?
59. How did the Czechoslovakian people respond?
60. Who had replaced Khrushchev?
61. Why did the Soviet Union invade Czechoslovakia in 1968?
62. What happened to Dubcek?
63. What was the Brezhnev Doctrine and why was it significant to the control of Eastern Europe?
64. How did the rest of the world react to the invasion of Czechoslovakia?
65. What was détente?
66. Explain ICBM, SLBM and ABMs.
67. What was SALT I and how effective was it?
68. When was the Helsinki Conference?
69. Name the 3 key areas of agreement at Helsinki.
70. What was SALT 2?
71. Why did SALT 2 fail?
72. Why did détente end?
73. Who replaced Carter as US president?
74. Who became the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985?
75. What was the significance of Reagan's speech on the "Evil Empire"?

76. Why was there a crisis in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s?
77. What was "Gorbymania"?
78. Why was the Geneva summit of 1985 important?
79. What was "Star Wars"?
80. What happened at Reykjavik in October 1986?
81. What was perestroika?
82. What was glasnost?
83. Name 2 features of the INF Treaty of December 1987.
84. Why did Brezhnev gamble on Afghanistan?
85. Who led the communist coup in Afghanistan?
86. Why was Taraki's rule unpopular in Afghanistan?
87. How did many Afghan Muslims react?
88. Why was Carter worried about Afghanistan?
89. What was the Carter Doctrine?
90. Name 2 consequences of the invasion of Afghanistan.
91. Why did the relations between USA and Soviet Union decline 1979-84? Give 5 reasons.
92. Why did Gorbachev scrap the Brezhnev Doctrine?
93. What was the Sinatra Doctrine?
94. When was the fall of the Berlin Wall?
95. Explain 2 consequences of the fall of the Berlin Wall.
96. What was CFE?
97. What was START, 1991?
98. When did the Warsaw Pact end?
99. When was the Soviet Union dissolved?
100. Why did the Soviet Union lose the Cold War?

100 questions should keep you busy!

I've put my email below if you want to get in touch.

Best wishes, keep interested and keep busy!

D Howarth

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What was the Cold War?

Learning objectives:

- Define the Cold War using examples of key events.
- Develop a sense of its chronology.
- Explain key aspects of the Cold War.



Defining the Cold War

- Using the textbook copy (p7), identify the ‘who’, ‘when’ and ‘where’ of the Cold War.
- Then use the ‘Main features’ table to summarise the ‘how’.
- **Now** can you have a go at summarising the ‘what’. This is tricky – your understanding will deepen over the next few lessons but be proactive. Read and ask questions if you’re not sure.
- **Why was the Cold War so different from a ‘normal’ war?**
- Cold War series – [episode 1](#).

Why does the Cold War still matter?



Germany most economically successful country in Europe



Trump and Putin – ????



Capitalism and consumer technology



Recent expansion of the EU



Unrest in the Middle East

Cold War events

1. Discuss the images in your groups.
2. In particular, think about what is happening in each picture, and then how best to organise them.
3. Now read the captions and match them to the correct pictures.
4. Add them to your timeline sheet.
5. Which event from the timeline are you most interested in studying in depth and why?

1



2



3



4



5



6



7

MRBM LAUNCH SITE 1
SAN CRISTOBAL, CUBA
23 OCTOBER 1962



MISSILE ERECTOR

CABLE

MISSILE SHELTER TENT

FUEL TANK TRAILERS

TRACKED PRIME MOVERS

OXIDIZER TANK TRAILERS

8



9



10



11

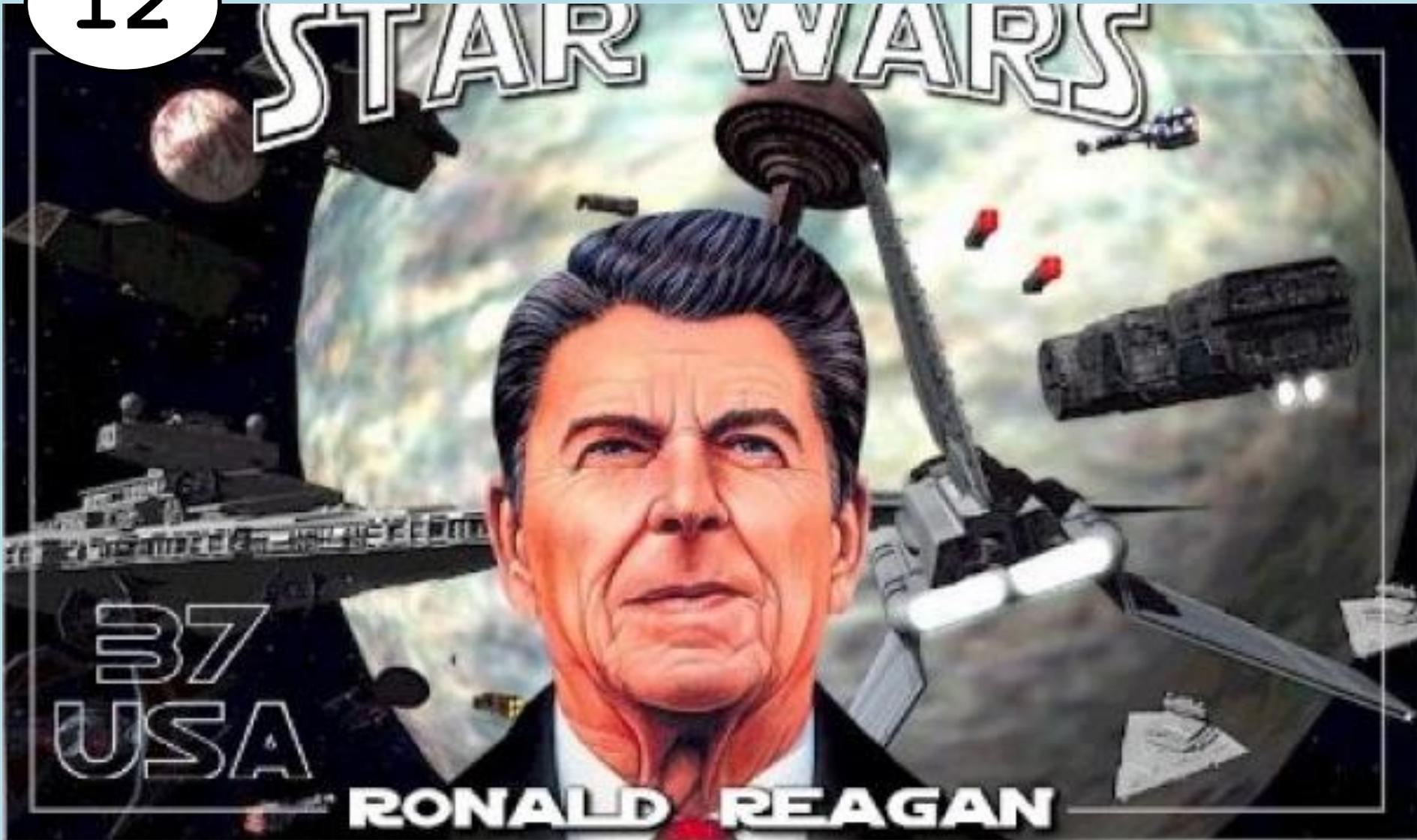


12

STAR WARS

37
USA

RONALD REAGAN



Caption match answers

1. Children cheer a plane dropping supplies to West Berlin during the blockade imposed by Stalin to try to force the Western Allies out of Berlin, 1948–49. (B)
2. Soviet Army tanks parked in Moscow's Red Square after a coup toppled Soviet leader Gorbachev in August 1991. The coup saw the end of communist and Soviet rule in Russia and the collapse of the USSR and with it, the end of the Cold War. (L)
3. The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stop East Germans fleeing to a better life in the West. Here a woman tries to look over the wall to her family, from whom she is separated. (F)
4. US and Soviet (Russian) soldiers meet at the River Elbe in Germany in April 1945, having invaded and conquered Germany separately (US from the West, Soviets from the East). (A)
5. The 1956 Hungarian Revolt was triggered by deep resentment towards Soviet control. It was brutally crushed by the USSR. The response of the West was very limited. (E)
6. US President Nixon has a drink with Soviet leader Brezhnev in Moscow, 1972. This was one of many examples of the Détente in the 1970s – the easing of tension between the superpowers. (I)
7. US secret intelligence photograph of a Soviet nuclear missile base on Cuba, 1962. The island, only 110 miles from the US mainland, had recently become a communist ally of the USSR. The discovery of this base prompted the Cuban Missile Crisis. (G)
8. In 1952 the USA successfully tested its first hydrogen bomb on a Pacific island. The USSR soon caught up in the nuclear arms race. (C)
9. Crowds gather to celebrate the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. This signalled the end of Soviet control over Eastern Europe. (K)
10. An American family in a bomb shelter in New York in 1955. Governments made many films and pamphlets to try to calm people's fears of nuclear war. (D)
11. In 1968 a broadly peaceful movement in Czechoslovakia protested against the harshness of Soviet rule. Again the USSR re-imposed its authority, but far fewer people were killed than in Hungary in 1956. (H)
12. A satirical cartoon poking fun at Reagan's renewal of the nuclear arms race in the 1980s by announcing a US weapons programme which could destroy enemy missiles in space. (J)

Discussion questions

- What happened to Europe during the Cold War?
- How did the USA and USSR show their rivalry?
- Why did a 'hot war' never break out directly between the two superpowers?
- What impact did the Cold War have on 'ordinary' people at the time?

Cold War Revision Bookley



You will be revising key information, practising exam answers, and generally becoming awesome....

Complete the tasks, revision resources, to further your knowledge and prepare for the exam.

Early Years

Post-war Tensions! The Peace Conferences: Suspicion and mistrust had always been obvious in U. S. -Soviet relations for decades and resurfaced as soon as the alliance against Adolf Hitler was no longer necessary. Initially the conferences at Tehran, Potsdam and Yalta seemed to show the Grand Alliance (US, Britain, USSR) were co-operating and ensuring peace.... BUT!! Competing ideologies and visions of the world prevented U.S. president Harry S Truman and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin from working together.

Stalin intended to destroy Germany's industrial capabilities in order to prevent the country from remilitarizing and wanted Germany to pay outrageous sums in war reparations. Moreover, he wanted to erect pro-Soviet governments throughout Eastern Europe to protect the USSR from any future invasions. Truman, however, wanted exactly the opposite. He believed that only industrialization and democracy in Germany and throughout the continent would ensure post-war stability. Unable to compromise or find common ground, the world's two remaining superpowers clashed.

Truman's Postwar Vision & Containment: In 1947, Truman incorporated this desire for containment into his Truman Doctrine, which vowed to support free nations fighting Communism. He and Congress then pledged \$400 million to fighting Communist revolutionaries in Greece and Turkey. Truman worked tirelessly to clean up the mess and establish a new international order. Many countries were experiencing great troubles—the Greek Crisis was showing that Communist governments could form. Later in 1947, he also outlined the Marshall Plan, which set aside more than \$10 billion for the rebuilding and re-industrialization of Germany, Europe, and any country that could fall to Communism!

Stalin's Vision of Communist Empire: Although Stalin joined with the United States in founding the United Nations (think back to the peace conferences), he fought Truman on nearly every other issue. In defiance, he followed through on his plan to create a buffer between the Soviet Union and Germany by setting up pro-Communist governments in Poland and other Eastern European countries. As a result, the so-called iron curtain soon divided East from West in Europe. Later on the Allies decided to join their zones up—Bizonia. This of course included Berlin zones too. This clear segregation of the TWO SIDES caused suspicion and paranoia. Stalin then tried unsuccessfully to drive French, British, and American occupation forces from the German city of Berlin by blocking highway and railway access. Determined not to let the city fall, Truman ordered the Berlin airlift to drop food and medical supplies for starving Berliners. SUCCESS! But humiliation and anger for Stalin. In April 1949, Trizonia was formed (the French joined theirs too). Divide deepenS1

Divide Grows: In 1949, Truman also convinced the Western European powers to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), so that they might mutually defend themselves against the danger of Soviet invasion. Threatened, the USSR formed a similar treaty of its own in Eastern Europe, called the Warsaw Pact, in 1955.

1950's: Red Hunts, Domino Theory, Arms Race: Developments in Eastern Europe, the fall of China to Communist revolutionaries in 1949, and the Soviet Union's development of nuclear weapons terrified Americans, who feared that Communists would try to infiltrate or attack the United States from within. Cold War tensions between the United States and the USSR eventually exploded in Korea when Soviet-backed North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. Determined not to let Communism spread in East Asia, Truman quadrupled military spending and ordered General MacArthur to retake the southern half of the peninsula. Billions of dollars were spent by both sides in their fight for super-power success. Cold War events were heating up!!!

Hungary Rebels: In Europe, the Soviets (now led by Khrushchev) also had to deal with the control of it's eastern bloc empire. Hungary, oppressed by Soviet rules and regulations wanted change—and most importantly freedom. This did not work out the way they had hoped! Nagy, the reformer, ended up dead. The Warsaw Pact, remained strong, as did the Iron Curtain!

Middle Years—1960s

The Berlin Wall: Construction began on The Berlin Wall early in the morning of Sunday, August 13, 1961. It was an effective way to stop East Berliners escaping from the Soviet-controlled East German state into the West of the city, which was then occupied by the Americans, British and French.

Berlin's unique situation as a city half-controlled by Western forces, in the middle of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, made it a focal point for tensions between the Allies and the Soviets and a place where conflicting ideologies were enforced side-by-side. However, as more and more people in the Soviet-controlled East grew disillusioned with communism and the increasingly oppressive economic and political conditions, an increasing number began defecting to the West. By 1961 an estimated 1,500 people a day were fleeing to the West, damaging both the credibility and - more importantly - the workforce of the GDR. Soon rumours began to spread about a wall, and it wasn't long after that those rumours were made a concrete reality.

In a masterfully-planned operation, spanning just 24 hours, the streets of [Berlin](#) were torn up, barricades of paving stones were erected, tanks were gathered at crucial places and subways and local railway services were interrupted, so that within a day the West of Berlin was completely sealed off from the East. As of that same day inhabitants of East Berlin and the GDR were no longer allowed to enter the West of the city

Causes of Cuban Missile Crisis: In 1959, a rebel named **Fidel Castro** took power in Cuba. When Castro came to power, however, he **nationalised American companies** in Cuba. In retaliation, the Americans **stopped all aid** to Cuba, and **all imports** of Cuban sugar. This was a blow to Castro as sugar was the **mainstay** of the Cuban economy. Castro was forced to look to the USSR for help, and, in 1960, the USSR signed an **agreement** to buy 1 million tonnes of Cuban sugar every year. Castro, who had not been a Communist when he took power (though he was left wing), became a Communist.

America was alarmed. In April 1961, with Kennedy's knowledge, the CIA funded, trained, armed and transported 1,300 Cuban exiles to invade Cuba. They landed at the Bay of Pigs and made an attempt to overthrow Castro. The invasion was a disaster, and President Kennedy was humiliated. In September 1961, Castro asked for - and Russia publicly promised - weapons to defend Cuba against America. Which is why on 14 October 1962, the Americans discovered the missile sites in Cuba.....

The Cuban Crises: Kennedy's greatest Cold War challenge came in Cuba. Hoping to topple Cuba's new pro-Communist revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro, Kennedy authorized the CIA to train and arm a force of more than 1,000 Cuban exiles and sent them to invade Cuba in the spring of 1961. When this Bay of Pigs invasion failed embarrassingly, Kennedy authorized several unsuccessful assassination attempts against Castro. Outraged, Castro turned to the USSR for economic aid and protection.

Khrushchev capitalized on the opportunity and placed several nuclear missiles in Cuba. Kennedy consequently blockaded the island nation, pushing the United States and the USSR to the brink of nuclear war. Khrushchev ended the terrifying **Cuban missile crisis** when he agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for an end to the blockade. Kennedy also removed American missiles from Turkey and agreed to work on reducing Cold War tensions. Tragically, Kennedy was assassinated in late 1963, just as tensions were rising in Vietnam—which would prove to be the next, and most costly, theater of the Cold War.

Prague Spring: In a similar vein to the Hungarian uprising a few years earlier, the Czechs decided to act out against the Soviet rule—now led by Brezhnev. Dubcek the reformer, tried to reassure the Soviets, that despite the reforms, Czechoslovakia would stay loyal to the Warsaw Pact. Brezhnev didn't believe this, and troops were sent in. Dubcek was removed.

A bit up and down! 1970—1990

Detente: Following the tense days of the CMC, relations began to cool. In fact, during the late 1960's, Detente appeared to be a path for peace—the end! A series of agreements and treaties were put into place: **SALT, Helsinki, the end of the Vietnam War!** This period of detente represented co-operation and easing of tensions, as **both powers realised a civil relationship would be more beneficial than a hostile one.** So through mutually beneficial actions, the Cold War seemed to have run its course....but....

Invasion of Afghanistan: The oil rich Middle East, had long been a area of concern for both super powers. If one gained power, it would severely limit and damage trade, economies and development. After a Communist revolution in Afghanistan, **the Soviets had a foot in the door.** However the new government was unstable. Brezhnev sent in troops. This spelled the end of detente. Carter issued a new assertive policy—**the Carter Doctrine, relations broke down—SALT II failed, the US elected a new, aggressive President (Reagan)** - peace was now a lost hope.

The 2nd Cold War: After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and after the failure of detente, in the 1980s, U.S. **President Ronald Reagan** revived cold-war policies and rhetoric, referring to the Soviet Union as the "evil empire" and escalating the nuclear arms race. Regan introduced an aggressive foreign policy, which focused on development of new technology, including the **SDI (Star Wars project)**. The US pushed the Soviets to the brink of economic crisis—knowing they couldn't keep up. After a succession of Soviet leaders, Gorbachev came into power.....

The Beginning of the End! With the passing of several Soviet leaders, Mikhail Gorbachev assumed control of the Soviet Union. His rise to power ushered in an era of perestroika (restructuring) and of glasnost (openness). From 1989 to 1991 the cold war came to an end with the opening of the **Berlin Wall**, **the collapse of Communist party dictatorship in Eastern Europe, the reunification of Germany, and the disintegration of the Soviet Union!**

U.S.-Soviet relations improved considerably during the middle 1980s. At a dramatic summit meeting in **Reykjavik, Iceland**, in October 1986, Gorbachev proposed a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arsenals of each side, and for a time it seemed as though a historic agreement would be reached. The summit ended in failure, owing to differences over SDI. However, on December 8, 1987, the **Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty** was signed in Washington, eliminating an entire class of nuclear weapons. The INF Treaty was the first arms-control pact to require an actual reduction in nuclear arsenals rather than merely restricting their proliferation.

As the decade came to an end, much of the **Eastern Bloc began to crumble.** The Hungarian government took down the barbed wire on its border with Austria and the West. The Soviet Union did nothing in response. Although travel was still not completely free, the Iron Curtain was starting to unravel. On **November 10, 1989**, one of the most famous symbols of the Cold War came down: **the Berlin Wall**. By the end of the year, leaders of every Eastern European nation except Bulgaria had been ousted by popular uprisings.

By mid-1990, many of the Soviet republics had declared their independence. Turmoil in the Soviet Union continued, **as there were several attempts at overthrowing Gorbachev.** On December 8, 1991, the Soviet Union ceased to exist.

Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.). After 45 years, the Cold War was over.

THE BEGINNING!

- The Tehran Conference

- Yalta

- Potsdam

- Soviet Expansionism

- The Greek Civil War

- Truman Doctrine

- Containment

- Marshall Plan

- Berlin Blockade

- Comecon

- NATO

- The Arms Race

- Anti-Communist Hysteria in the US

- Korean War

- Death of Stalin

- Cominform

- Warsaw Pact

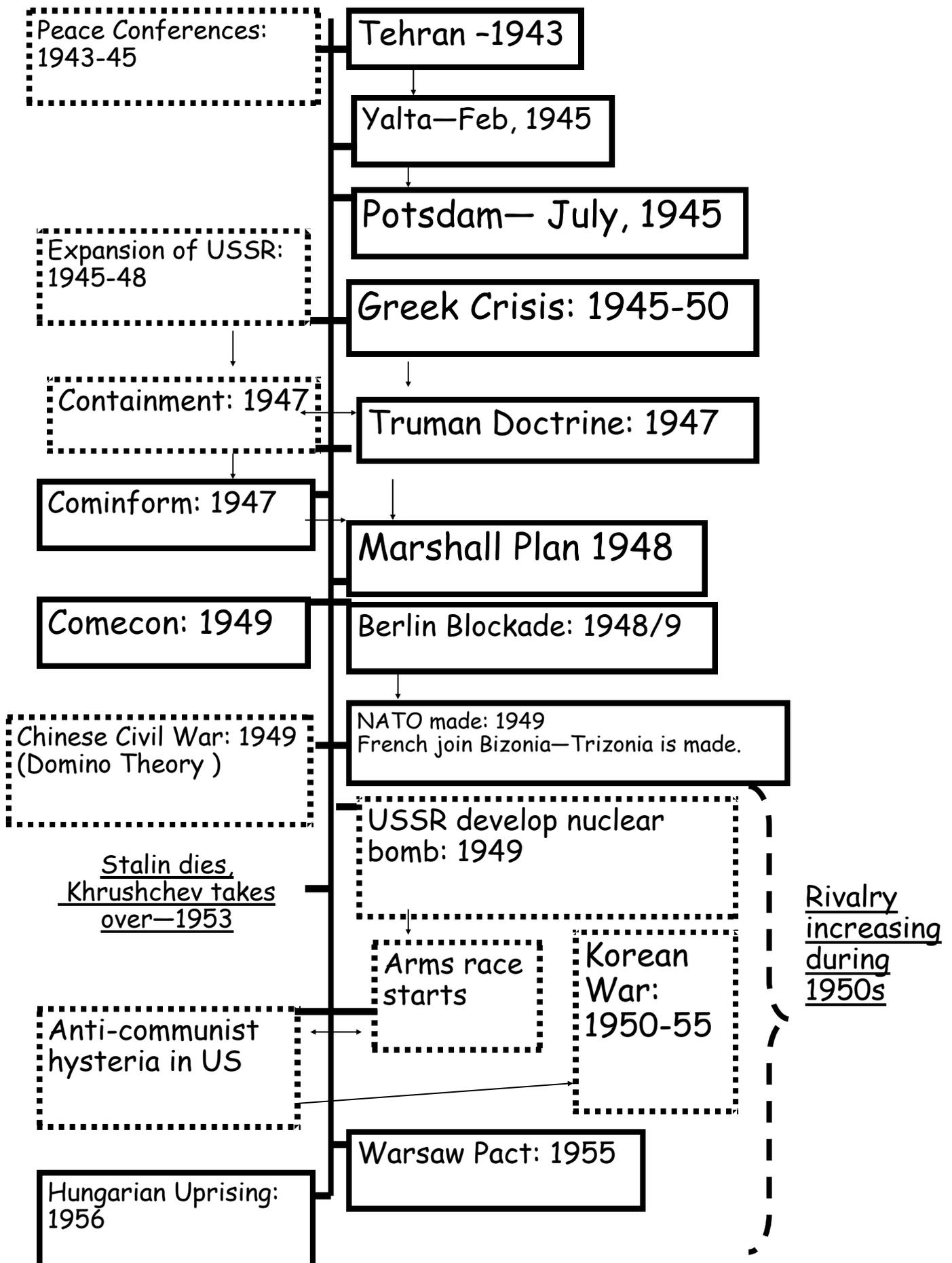
- De-Stalinisation

- Hungarian Uprising



Section 4

Yup, there's loads! (dotty boxes = long term ideas or process')



Section 4

Yup, there's loads! (Soviets on the right and Allies of the left)

Churchill: UK Prime Minister during Tehran and Yalta

Roosevelt: US President during Tehran and Yalta (until 1945)

Attlee: UK PM during Potsdam.

Truman: US President (1945-53) during Potsdam, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade, NATO, Hungarian Uprising

Marshall—developed Marshall plan in 1948

Stalin: leader of Soviet Union (from beginning -1953) during: Tehran, Potsdam, Yalta, Truman Doctrine, Cominform, Comecon, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade.

Khrushchev: leader of Soviet Union (1953-1961) Hungarian Uprising, set up Warsaw Pact.

Hungary—
Rakosi = :(, then Nagy = :) then
Kadar = :(

———— American leader

..... Soviet leader

- - - - - Significant figures

Create your own timeline of key events. Colour code the boxes too:

Red = immediate negative impact

Orange = slow burning negative impact

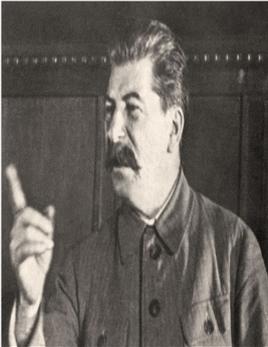
Green = positive impact



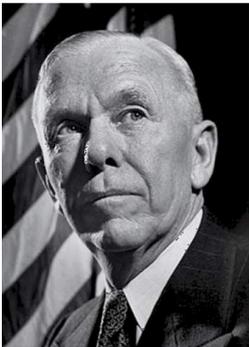
Match the key person to the event, and explain what the event is and their role!



Truman



Stalin



Marshall



Nagy



Khrushchev

Berlin Blockade

Hungarian Uprising

Warsaw Pact

Truman Doctrine

Marshall Plan

Bullet point the key features of:
Hint* (3 causes/3 consequences)

The Potsdam Conference

The Marshall Plan

The Berlin Blockade

Hungarian Uprising



What do dominoes have to do with it? Make an ID card for each event of the 1950's which helped raise tensions. Use your timeline to help you identify the key events.

Empty rounded rectangular box for an ID card.

Key people and events—brief overview....(note not all!)

Joseph Stalin: Leader of the USSR during WWII and after, until his death in 1953. Stalin had a vision of a communist empire—something that became a reality within a few years. Due to US intervention, the Europe expansion stopped at the eastern bloc (see you map in previous pages). Stalin clashed often with Truman, which led to a tit for tat relationship ie the formation of Cominform and Comecon after the formation of NATO.



Harry S Truman: Vice president under Franklin D. Roosevelt who became president upon Roosevelt's death in April 1945. Truman was instrumental in creating a new international political and economic order after the war, helping to form the United Nations and NATO. His Marshall Plan also helped Western Europe rebuild after the war. Determined not to let the Soviet Union spread Communism, Truman adopted the idea of containment, announcing his own Truman Doctrine in 1947. His characterization of the Soviet Union as a force of "ungodly" evil helped shape the Cold War of the next four decades.



Nikita Khrushchev: The head of the Soviet Communist Party and leader of the USSR from 1953 until the early 1960s. Initially, many Americans hoped Khrushchev's rise to power would lead to a reduction in Cold War tensions.. He dealt with the Hungarian Uprising, as well as forming the Warsaw Pact. The U-2 incident and 1962 Cuban missile crisis, however, made tensions worse than ever. Party leaders, upset with Khrushchev for having backed down from the Cuban missile crisis, removed him from power in 1964.



Containment: Focused on idea that the Soviet Union needed to be "contained" to prevent the spread of Communism throughout the world. Policy makers tied it closely with the domino theory.

Truman Doctrine: Pledged American support for all "free peoples" fighting Communist aggression.. Truman announced the doctrine in 1947, then convinced Congress to grant Greece and Turkey \$400 million to help fight pro-Soviet rebels Committed the United States to the policy of containment.

Marshall Plan: A plan that committed over \$10 billion to rebuilding Western Europe after World War II. Although the Soviet Union fiercely opposed the plan, Truman knew that rebuilding the region would provide stability and prevent another world war.

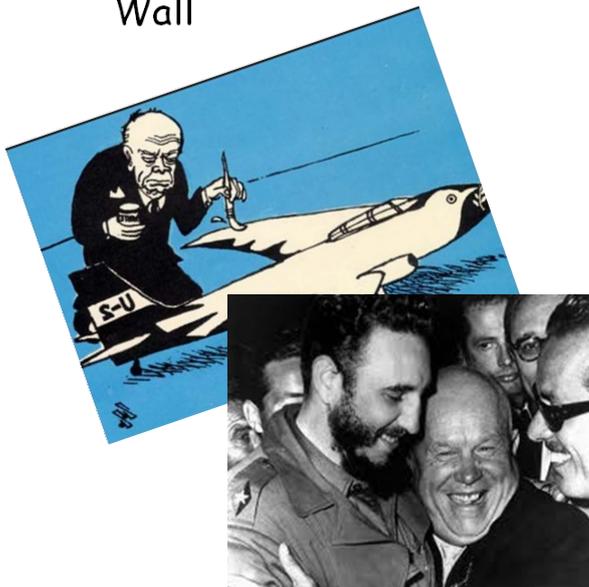
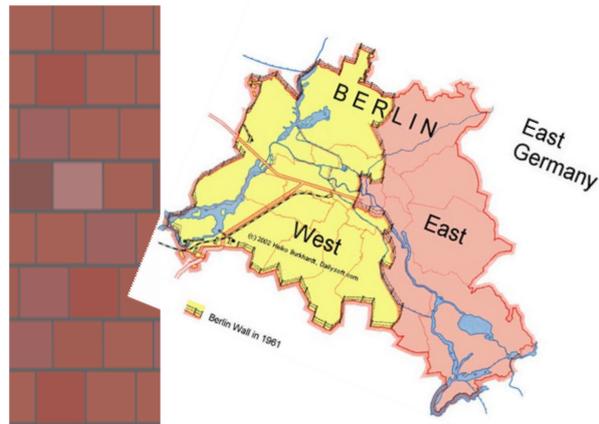
Domino Theory: The belief that if the United States allowed one country to fall to Communism, then many more would follow suit, like a row of dominoes.

Berlin Airlift: The dropping of thousands of tons of food and medical supplies to starving West Berliners after Joseph Stalin closed off all highway and railway access to the city in mid-1948. Stalin hoped to cut off British, French, and American access to the conquered German city, but President Harry S Truman, determined not to lose face or the city, ordered American military planes to drop provisions from the air. The blockade was foiled, and Stalin finally lifted it in 1949.

1960s: THE 3 CRISES!

Berlin

- Problems in Berlin
- Reasons why the Berlin Wall was built
- Relationship between Khrushchev and JFK
- Consequences of the Berlin Wall



Cuba

- How the arms race developed in the 1950s
- Situation in Cuba in 1960/1961
- Bay of Pigs (Cause Event Consequence)
- U2 spy plane incident
- Causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Key features of the Crisis
- Consequences of the Crisis

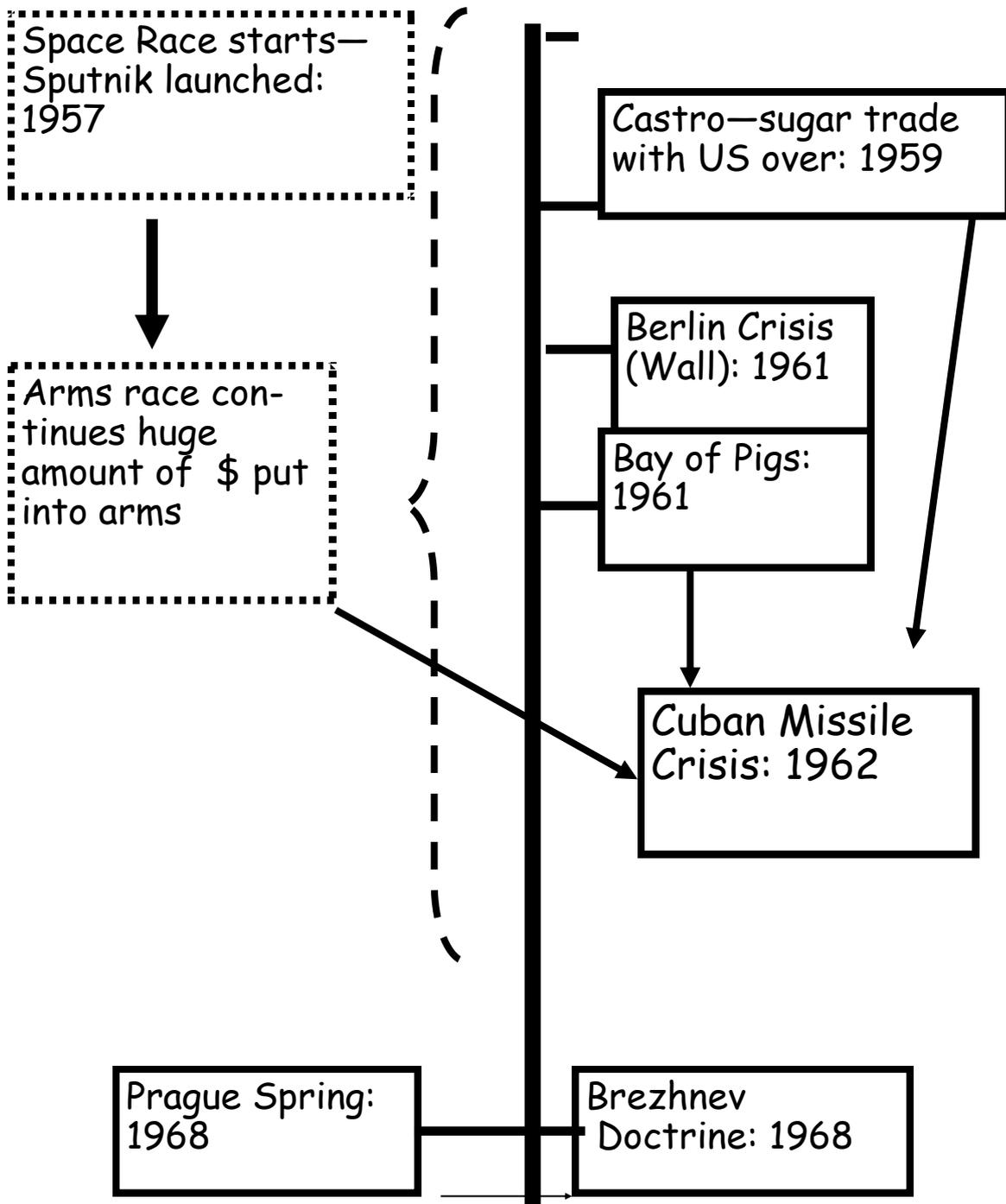
Prague

- Why was there opposition to Soviet control of Czechoslovakia
- Alexander Dubcek
- Prague Springs Reforms
- Key events of the reforms
- Why did the Soviet Union re-establish control
- Consequences of the Soviet invasion
- Brezhnev Doctrine
- How the relationship changed between the USA and the USSR



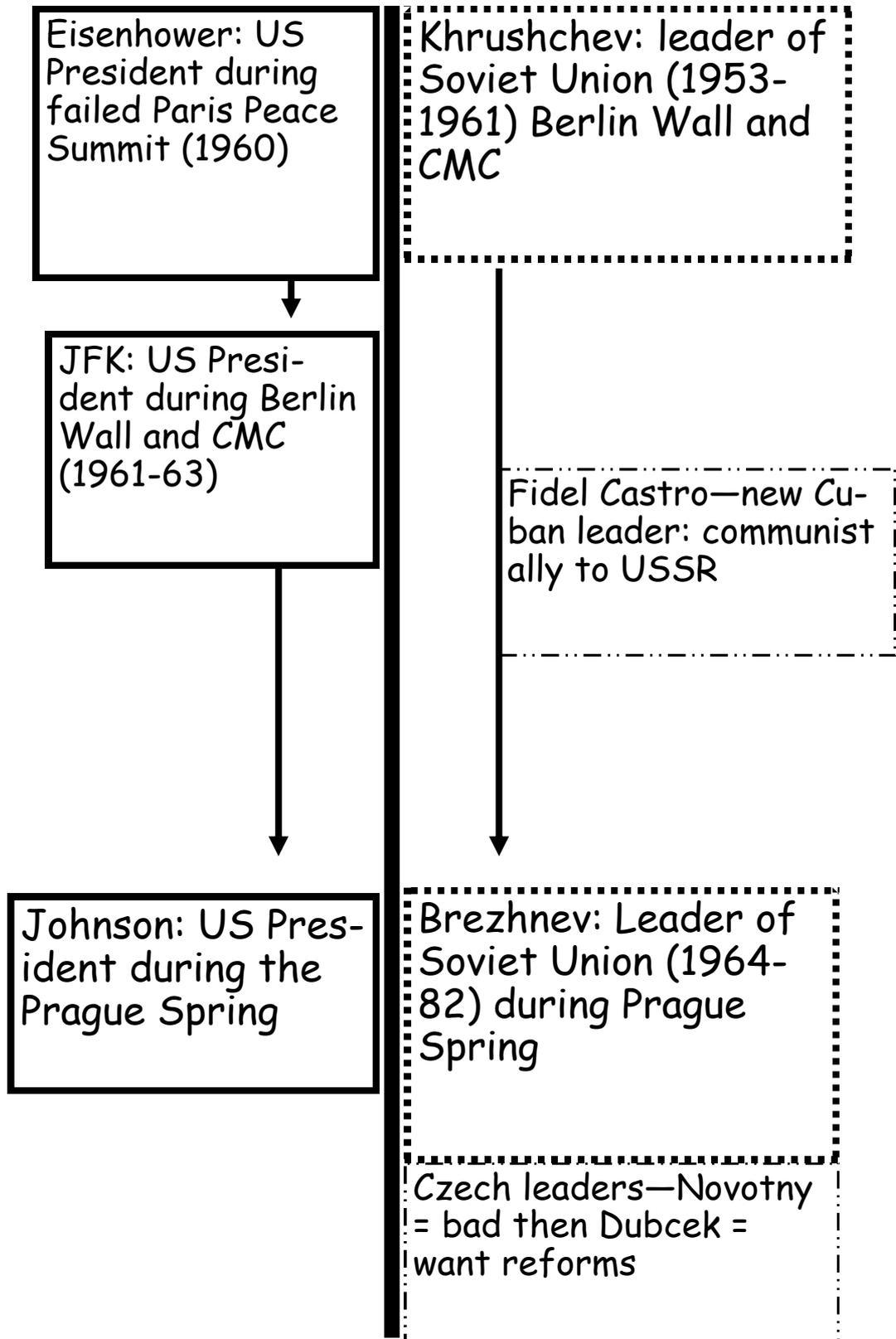
Section 5

Not too many this time (dotty boxes = long term ideas or process')



Section 5

A few quick changes (Soviets on the right and Allies of the left)



— American leader Soviet leader - · - · - Significant figures

Create your own timeline of key events. Colour code the boxes too:

Red = immediate negative impact

Orange = slow burning negative impact

Green = positive impact



Match the key person to the event, and explain what the event is and their role!



Kennedy

Bay of Pigs



Dubcek

Prague Spring



Castro

Berlin Wall



East German
Refugees

Cuban Missile Crisis



Khrushchev

Cuban Revolution

Bullet point the key features of:
Hint* (3 causes/3 consequences)

The U2 Crisis

The Berlin Wall

The Bay of Pigs

Cuban Missile Crisis

Gimme
some sugar
Fidel!



What does sugar have to do with it?
Make an ID card for each event which
helped raise tensions—ultimately lead-
ing to the CMC. Use your timeline to
help you identify the key events.

Hint = Sputnik!

Hint = Castro

Hint = Sugar

Hint = Oink

Key people and events—brief overview....

John F. Kennedy: The thirty-fifth U.S. president, Kennedy was elected in 1960. He backed the disastrous **Bay of Pigs invasion**, which ultimately led to the **Cuban missile crisis**. He was also leader during the Berlin Crisis, which resulted in the **Berlin Wall being built**.



Nikita Khrushchev: The head of the Soviet Communist Party and leader of the USSR from 1953 until the early 1960s. Initially, many Americans hoped Khrushchev's rise to power would lead to a reduction in Cold War tensions. He dealt with the Hungarian Uprising, as well as forming the Warsaw Pact. The U-2 incident and 1962 Cuban missile crisis, however, made tensions worse than ever. Party leaders, upset with Khrushchev for having backed down from the Cuban missile crisis, removed him from power in 1964.

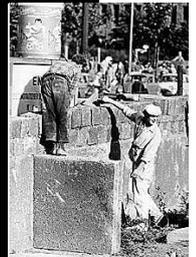


Leonid Brezhnev: Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was the archetypal Soviet politician associated with classic Cold War politics in the 1970's. Seen as a hard line Communist, Brezhnev initially showed no intention of lessening the Cold War. He beat down opposition in Prague, and was leader during the Afghan invasion. Though he had also co-operated during the positive era of Detent.



Berlin Crisis: There were two major reasons for the building of the Wall: 1. Economics. Too many well-educated people moved from East Germany, and some worked in West Berlin and lived in East Berlin (it's cheaper there), so the East lost money. 2. Political. The West side interfered with the East side (the Russian sector). Due to this, in a day the crossing between East and west was blocked. Later the wall was built encircling the West—separating all communication. Khrushchev felt this was a major victory over the US and Kennedy.

Bay of Pigs Invasion: President John F. Kennedy's failed plan to invade Cuba and topple revolutionary leader Fidel Castro with an army of CIA-trained Cuban exiles in 1961. Although Kennedy had originally intended to use the U.S. Air Force to help the exiled Cubans retake the island, he unexpectedly withdrew support shortly before the operation started. As a result, the invasion failed utterly, actually consolidated Castro's power, and pushed Cuba into signing a treaty with the Soviet Union.



Cuban Missile Crisis: The crisis that occurred after the United States' failed 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. The Soviet premier, Nikita Khrushchev, capitalized on the failed invasion, allied with Castro, and secured from Castro the right to place nuclear missiles in Cuba. Upon learning of the missiles, President John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of the island in 1962 and demanded that Khrushchev remove them. Nuclear war seemed imminent until Khrushchev finally backed down, promising to remove the missiles if Kennedy ended the blockade. The United States complied and also agreed to remove from Turkey nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR. The Communist Party leadership in the USSR removed Khrushchev from power in 1964 for having backed down in the standoff.

Prague Spring: The Soviets, now led by Brezhnev maintained tight control over its eastern empire. In 1968, led by Dubcek, the Prague Spring took place. On April 5th 1968, Dubček embarked on a programme of reform that included amendments to the constitution of Czechoslovakia that would have brought back a degree of political democracy and greater personal freedom. Brezhnev sent in troops. Dubcek was removed, the Soviet power remained.

Up and down, but: THE END!

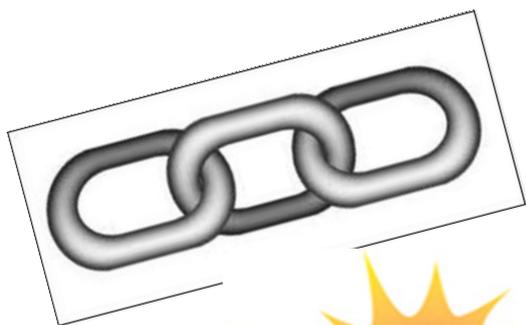
- **Detente (what, why, how):**

Linkage
SALT I

Helsinki Agreements
SALT II

- **Invasion of Afghanistan**
- **Relations 1980-85 - The Second Cold War:**

Olympic Boycott
Carter Doctrine



- **Role of Reagan & change of foreign policy:**

Star Wars (SDI)

- **Gorbachev (Soviet leader 85-91) & Reagan**

- **End of the Arms Race:**

INF

CFE

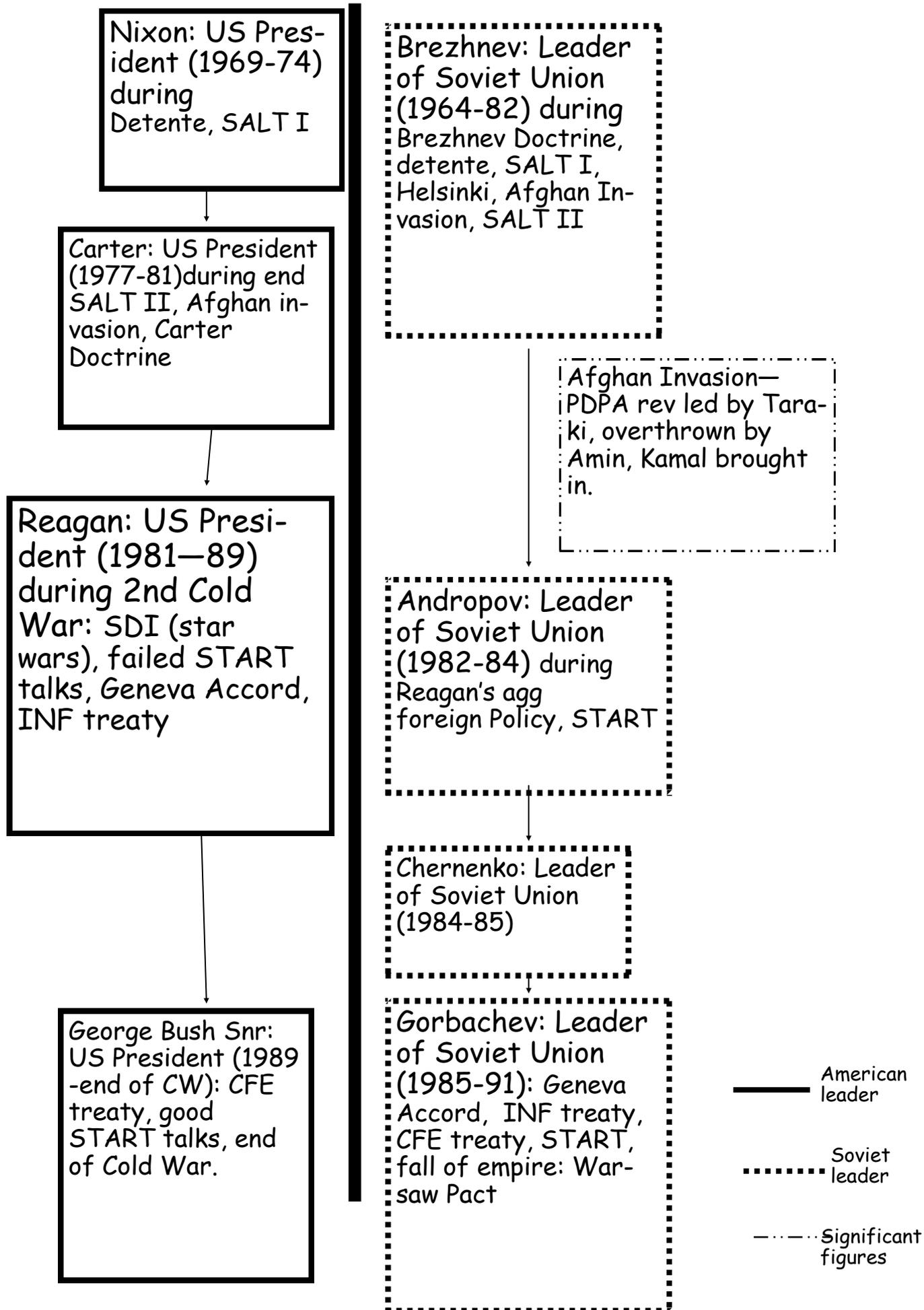
START

- **Collapse of the Soviet Union**

Fall of Berlin Wall
Eastern Bloc falls
End of Warsaw Pact

Section 6

A few quick changes (Soviets on the right and Allies of the left)



Create your own timeline of key events. Colour code the boxes too:

Red = immediate negative impact

Orange = slow burning negative impact

Green = positive impact



Match the key person to the event, and explain what the event is and their role!



Gorbachev

Afghan Revolution



Amin

SDI- Star Wars



Brezhnev

Carter Doctrine



Carter

Perestroika/Glasnost



Reagan

Detente relations

Bullet point the key features of:
Hint* (3 causes/3 consequences)

Detente Relations

SALT I

Helsinki Agreements

SALT II

The 1980's: Bad for fashion, bad for the Detente?

Afghan Invasion

Fall of Detente



Soviet/US relations
throughout 80's

Reagan



GORBY MANIA!!!? Make an ID card for each treaty/event which eased the world into the end of Cold War. Use your timeline to help you identify the key events.

Hint = Pere and Glas

Hint = Sinatra

Hint = INF

Hint = CFE