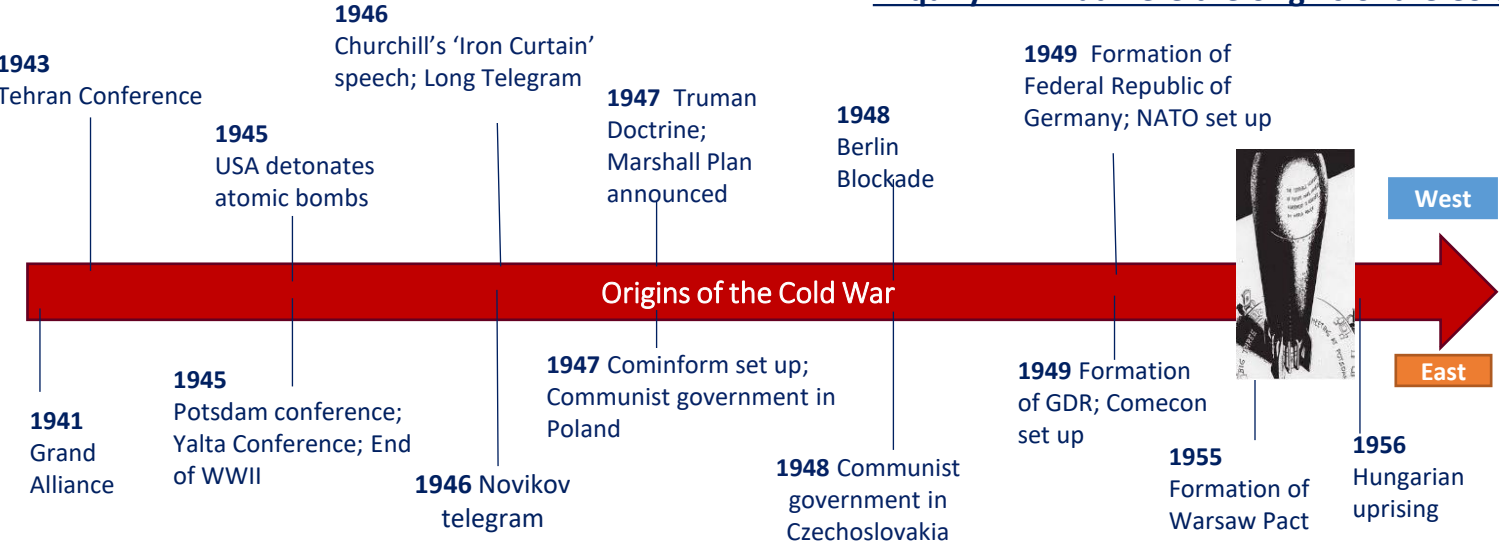


Enquiry 1: What were the origins of the Cold War?



During World War II the alliance between the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union was very much one of necessity. But as it became clear that the Nazi threat had been defeated, the alliance became an uneasy one. Wartime conferences saw distrust between the western leaders and the communist dictator, Stalin, who wanted security against future invasion by controlling eastern Europe. The West feared the spread of Soviet Communism and the Cold War would begin as the West began to attempt to contain its spread. A rivalry between East and West developed between 1947 and 1949 that intensified the Cold War. President Truman set out his doctrine to contain Communism and introduced the Marshall Plan to provide economic aid. Stalin's retaliation to Truman ultimately led to the first crisis of the Cold war – the Berlin Blockade. This led to an increase in tensions going forward as it brought about the formation of rival military alliances - NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Tensions increased further when the Soviet response to an uprising in Hungary led to a brutal military response that shocked the West.

Enquiry 1 Keywords:

Alliance When two or more countries agree to work together	Containment The US policy of stopping Communism from spreading	ICBM Inter-continental ballistic missile	Superpower An unusually strong country
Arms Race When countries compete against each other to make more powerful weapons	De-Stalinisation The policy of eradicating the influence of Stalin's dictatorship	Marshall Plan Loans from the USA to Europe for reconstruction after WWII	Trizonia The name for the joined German zones of the western allies
Capitalism Where trade and industry are run by private individuals for profit	Deterrent Something that prevents one country from attacking another	NATO A military alliance in the west	Truman Doctrine The idea that it was the USA's duty to contain communism
Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	Federal Republic of Germany Under western control, known as West Germany	Satellite States Countries that came under direct control of the Soviet Union after WWII	United Nations An international organisation set up in 1945 to maintain peace around the world
Cominform Communist Information Bureau	German Democratic Republic Under Soviet control, known as East Germany	Soviet Union A group of Communist countries controlled by Russia	Uprising When the people in a country become so unhappy that they rebel against the government
Communism Where the state owns trade and industry and profits are shared among citizens according to need	H-Bomb To Hydrogen bomb	Sphere of Influence Region of the world in which one Superpower is dominant	Warsaw Pact A military alliance in the east

Key people:

Churchill	Prime Minister of Britain. Distrusted Stalin and saw his role as preventing the Soviet Union taking control of eastern Europe.
Roosevelt	President of the USA. Believed strongly in democracy. Wasn't as tough on Stalin in peace negotiations as he believed long-term peace would only come with acceptance of the Soviet Union as a superpower.
Stalin	Authoritarian leader of the Soviet Union Believed the West wanted to destroy Communism, so the Soviet Union had to stand firm in negotiations.
Truman	Took over from Roosevelt as President of the USA in 1945. Differed from Roosevelt in that he totally distrusted Stalin and was determined to stand up to him.

Exam technique – Section A: Question 1 Explain two consequences of...	
Checklist:	✓
Do you have two different and specific consequences?	
Do you use key terms to demonstrate knowledge an understanding and to support your point?	
Are you specific in your analysis and avoiding vague sentences (e.g. 'this made tensions really bad.')?	
Are you using consequence keywords?	
Have you written a concise paragraph for each consequence that avoids irrelevant information (e.g. linking to indirect consequences)?	

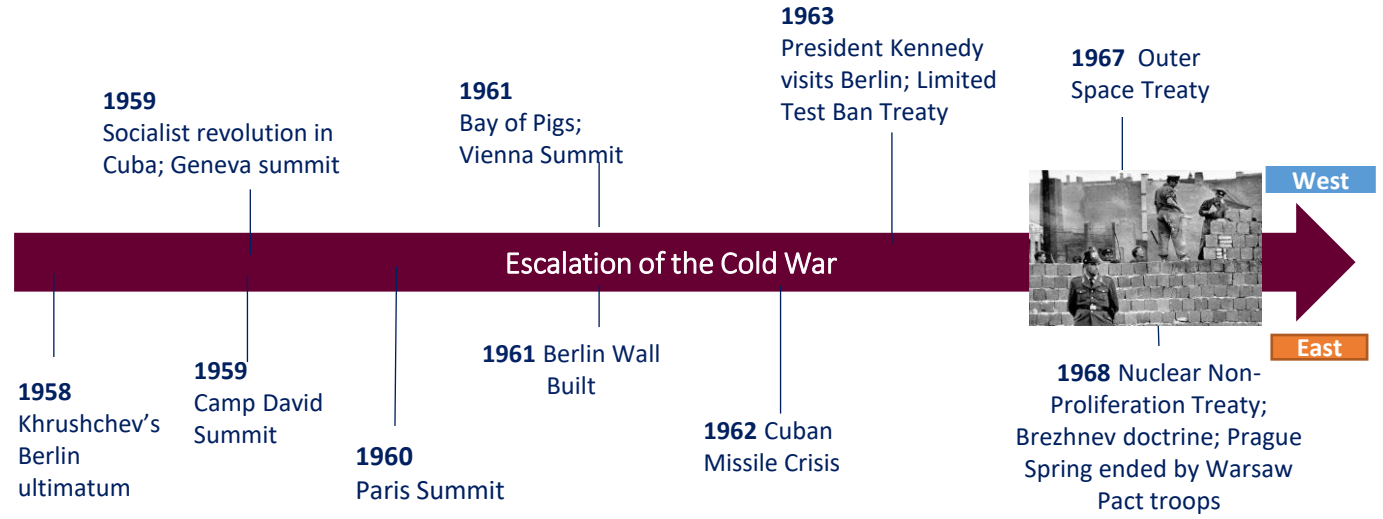
Consequence 1:	Identify consequence
	Develop and explain consequence (using specific information)
	Link back to question
Consequence 2:	Identify consequence
	Develop and explain consequence (using specific information)
	Link back to question

Consequence keywords
Which led to
Which caused
Which changed
Consequently

Remember: Ensure each of your consequence occurred as a direct result of the action or event in question.

Have you mastered enquiry 1? Make sure you can answer the questions below:	
1. Which counties were members of the Grand Alliance?	11. What was the role of Comecon?
2. Who were the leaders of the Big Three?	12. Why did Truman think economic aid would contain Communism?
3. Which leader wanted to accept the Soviet Union as a superpower?	13. Which countries joined NATO?
4. How much was it agreed Germany would pay in reparations?	14. What was the military alliance in the east known as?
5. What years were the conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam?	15. What currency was being used in West Germany?
6. What was the aim of the policy of containment?	16. Which countries joined the Warsaw Pact?
7. When did the USA drop the atomic bomb?	17. In what year was West Germany created?
8. In what year did Hungary become a Communist one party state?	18. What did the USA launch in June 1957?
9. Can you name three satellite states?	19. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Hungarian Uprising?
10. How much money did the US commit under the Marshall Plan?	20. Who was elected US President in 1952?

Enquiry 2: How did the Cold War escalate?



The events of the Hungarian Uprising made superpower relations more tense and the period between 1958 and 1970 represented the most difficult period of the Cold War. It was a period of crises – in Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia. Berlin had been a point of conflict since the wartime conferences and in 1961 a wall was built dividing East from West Germany at Khrushchev's order. Both sides now had nuclear weapons and were operating under the concept of mutually assured destruction. This meant that the superpowers could not allow tensions to boil over into war. When the Soviet Union placed nuclear launchpads in Cuba, tensions were raised to their highest point in the cold war, when for a moment, the superpowers seemed on the brink of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 did little to reduce tensions as the new Soviet leader, Brezhnev, set out his doctrine that the Soviet Union would take action (likely military action) in any satellite state where communism was threatened.

Enquiry 2 Keywords:

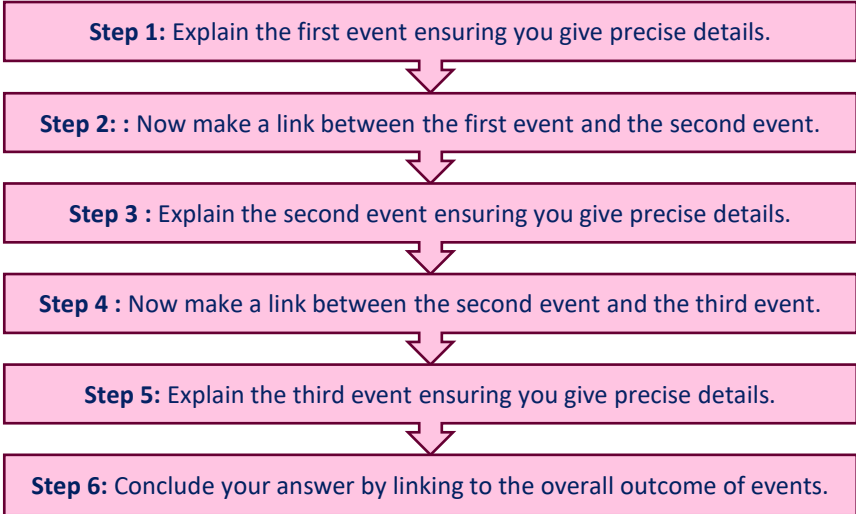
Berlin Wall A final demand backed up with a threat to take action	CIA Central Intelligence Agency. Part of American government in charge of spying	Hotline A direct communication line between the leaders of the superpowers
Blockade When a military force refuses to allow something past or they will open fire	Doctrine A belief or philosophy	Non-proliferation Stopping the building and spread of weapons
Brinkmanship Pushing disagreements to the point where there is a risk of war	Doves Advisors who wanted to avoid war	Reform Making changes in order to improve something
Censorship When a government prevents people from writing or saying things it disagrees with	Hawks Advisors who supported war	Ultimatum A final demand backed up with a threat to take action

Key people:

Khrushchev	Replaced Stalin as leader of the Soviet Union in 1956. Introduced the policy of De-Stalinisation and said there should be peaceful co-operation.
Eisenhower	Was elected as president in 1952. He wanted to contain communism but was concerned about the threat of nuclear war so was willing to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union.
Kennedy	Was elected president in 1961. He dealt with the impact of the Berlin Wall and the high point of Cold War tensions: the Cuban Missile Crisis .
Brezhnev	Replaced Khrushchev in 1968 and believed it was necessary to protect all communist countries. After the Soviet invasion of Prague he introduced his Brezhnev Doctrine.
Dubcek	Became the head of the Czech government in 1968 and introduced a series of reforms which became known as the 'Prague Spring' aimed at bringing 'socialism with a human face' to the Czech people.

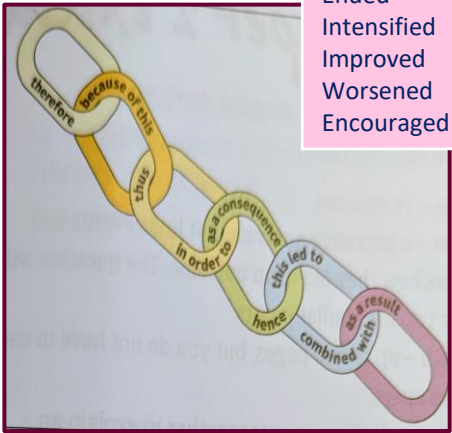
Exam technique – Section A: Question 2
Write a narrative account analysing the key events of...

Checklist:	✓
Do you have a minimum of three events to describe?	
Are your events in chronological order?	
Have you used specific details to explain each event?	
Have you made links between each events to explain how one led to another?	
Have you used linking language?	
Is there a clear beginning, middle and end structure?	



Key analytical words:

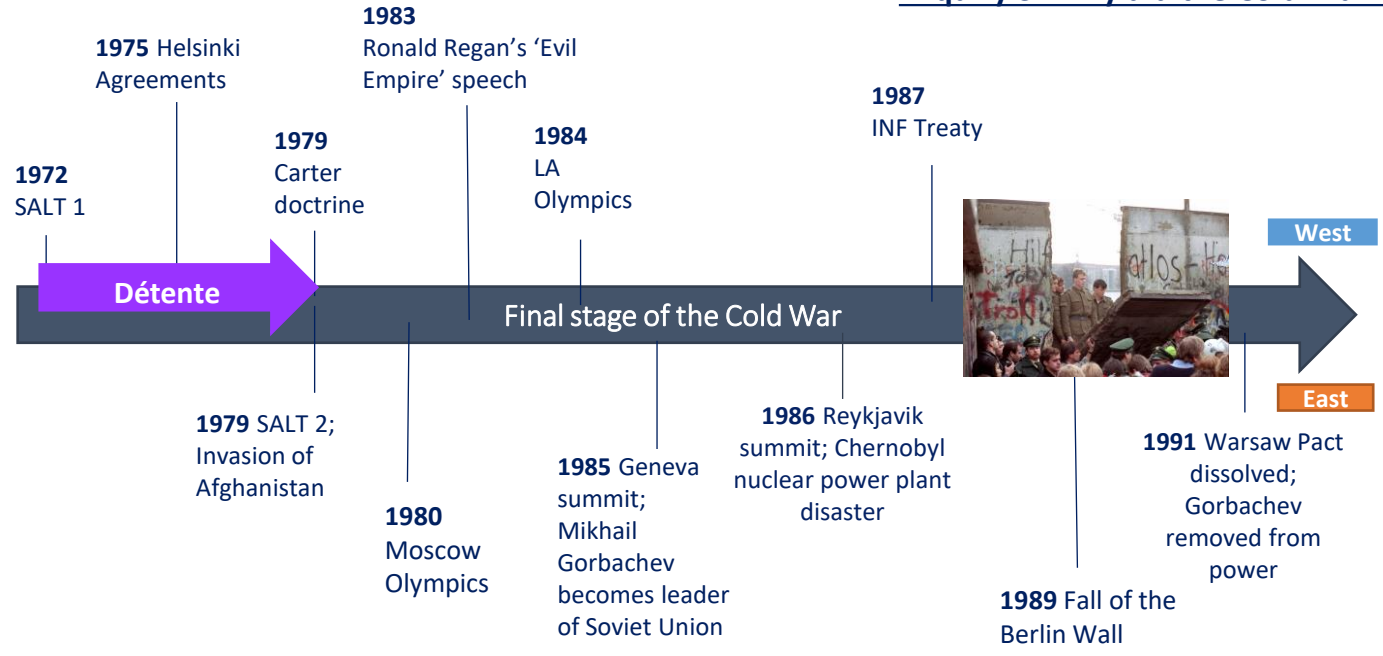
- Began
- Developed
- Changed
- Ended
- Intensified
- Improved
- Worsened
- Encouraged



Have you mastered enquiry 2? Make sure you can answer the questions below:

1. Why was Berlin divided?	11. How was Kennedy's reputation impacted by the Bay of Pigs?
2. Why was the Soviet Union worried about Berlin in the years 1958-61?	12. What did Khrushchev demand in a telegram to Kennedy on 26 October?
3. Which leaders attended the Vienna summit in 1961?	13. Which three agreements were made between the superpowers as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
4. How many refugees had fled to West Germany by 1958?	14. What happened to Khrushchev as a result of the crisis?
5. When did the Berlin Wall begin construction?	15. Who became leader of the Soviet Union in 1968?
6. When did Fidel Castro gain power in Cuba?	16. Who was the leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968?
7. Why was Cuba important to the USA?	17. What was the Prague Spring?
8. What was the Bay of Pigs incident?	18. What happened on 20 August 1968?
9. Which government agency planned and carried out the Bay of Pigs invasion?	19. Which famous doctrine emerged as a result of the Prague Spring?
10. What did an American U-2 spy plane photograph on 14 October 1962?	20. What was the consequence of Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia for other satellite states?

Enquiry 3: Why did the Cold War finally end?



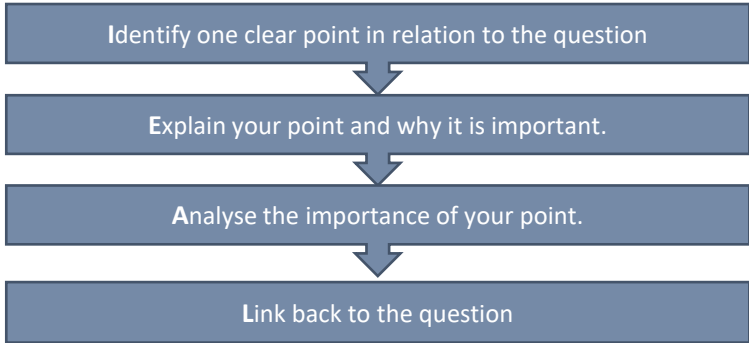
The crises of the previous period, particularly the Cuban Missile Crisis, had shown the need for the superpowers to ensure no further misunderstandings could lead them to the brink of nuclear war. Both the USA and Soviet Union agreed that the nuclear arms race was a big threat and because of this there was a move to improve relations and relax tensions. This led to the period of détente in which the superpowers signed arms limitations agreements and met for summit talks. However, a number of flashpoints in the world increased tensions between the superpowers and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 derailed the détente process entirely. This led to the election of the tough anti-communist Reagan and the beginning of the 'Second Cold War'. The Soviet Union's economy was failing and the quality of life there was poor, so Soviet leaders had to accept there needed to be radical changes in the relationship with the USA. This was put into action by the new Soviet leader Gorbachev who would ultimately negotiate with Regan to end the Cold War. However, his widespread reforms at home, unintentionally also put an end to the Soviet Union in 1991.

Enquiry 2 Keywords:		
ABM Anti-ballistic missile that could shoot down ICBMs.	Free elections Elections where different parties can be elected, not just communists	Perestroika Russian for 'reconstruction' and refers to Gorbachev's plan for reorganising the Soviet state and economy
Coup When a government or leader is replaced illegally and sometimes violently	Glasnost Russian for 'openness', used to describe Gorbachev's attitude to foreign relations and government	SDI Strategic Defense Initiative
Détente A period of peace between two groups that were previously at war or hostile to each other	Hard-line communists Committed communist politicians who did not like the idea of weakening communism	SLBM Submarine launched ballistic missile
Economic sanctions Measures taken to damage a country's economy, usually involving a trade ban	Mujahideen Muslim fundamentalists who fought against Soviet troops	

Key people:	
Nixon	Elected president of the USA in 1968 and had different priorities than previous presidents with American social and racial problems and the Vietnam War. He negotiated détente with the Soviet Union.
Carter	Became president in 1977 as détente came to end with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Stated that the USA would use force to stop the spread of communism in the Carter Doctrine.
Reagan	Elected as president in 1980 and began the 'Second Cold War'. He believed communism was evil and set out the Reagan Doctrine which stated that the USA would support any anti-communist government or group.
Gorbachev	Became Soviet leader in 1985 and introduced sweeping reforms. He ended the Cold War by entering negotiations with Reagan. However, his reforms along with his decision to give up the Brezhnev Doctrine, inadvertently led to the end of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Exam technique – Section A: Question 3 Explain two of the following...	
Checklist:	✓
Have you clearly identified the focus of the question and the date period provided?	
Have you selected two clear points for each question?	
Have you analysed the importance of the event in regard to superpower relations – did tensions increase or decrease?	
Have you used specific details to support your point?	
Can you link your points by ‘type’ of impact e.g. military, economic, political long-term, short-term, positive, negative?	
Have you linked back to the question by making an overall statement about the events importance?	

The PEAL structure:



Writing analytically:
Use phrases that show you are analysing importance

- This was important/significant because
- The consequences of this were
- As a result/ Therefore/ Because of this
- This led to/ This meant that

How should I structure my paragraphs?

- Step 1: Begin your answer with the actual words used in the question – this flags to the examiner that you are focussed and have understood the question.
- Step 2: Make your first point about the importance of the event in question e.g. did it cause tensions to increase or decrease and why?
- Step 3: Fully explain this point using precise details.
- Step 4: Analyse how the evidence makes your point.
- Step 5: Link back to the question.

Have you mastered enquiry 3? Make sure you can answer the questions below:	
1. Which American president agreed Salt 1 and the Helsinki accords?	11. Which Russian leader died in 1982?
2. What was détente?	12. What was the Strategic Defense Initiative?
3. What was the impact of SALT 2?	13. What was the Reagan Doctrine?
4. When were the Helsinki Agreements?	14. Which Soviet leader accused Reagan of attempting to start a nuclear war?
5. Which President said they would use force to stop communism spreading in 1979?	15. When did Gorbachev become the leader of the Soviet Union?
6. Which group fought against the Soviets in Afghanistan?	16. What did the economic reform of <i>Perestroika</i> change in the Soviet Union?
7. Which Olympic games were boycotted as a consequence of the Soviet Invasion?	17. How did Glasnost change the USSR?
8. Who was elected in 1980 in the USA as a result of the invasion?	18. What was the main agreement of the INF Treaty?
9. How many years did the Soviet Union spend fighting in Afghanistan?	19. What happened in Germany in 1989?
10. When was Reagan elected as President?	20. What happened to Gorbachev after the Warsaw Pact ended in 1991?