



# History Revision Booklet

## Superpower Relations and the Cold War, 1941 - 91

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (1)

1940s

1941 - Germany declares war on USA - origin of Grand Alliance

1943 - Tehran Conference



Feb 1945 - Yalta Conference

1945 - Germany divided into zones

July-Aug 1945 - Potsdam Conference, US a-bomb in Japan

Feb 1946 - Long telegram

March 1946 - Churchill's Iron Curtain speech

March 1946 - Formation of a Soviet-dominated Eastern bloc in Europe



Sept 1946 - Novikov's telegram

March 1947 - Truman Doctrine



June 1947 - Marshall Plan

Feb 1948 - Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia

Sept 1947 - Cominform set up

April 1948 - 'Trizonia' in Germany agreed and Berlin Blockade begins

Jan 1949 - Comecon set up

April 1949 - NATO set up

May 1949 - Berlin Blockade ends and Federal Republic of (West) Germany founded

Aug 1949 - Soviet Union tests A-bomb

Oct 1949 - (East) German Democratic Republic founded

1950s

1952 - H-bombs developed by USSR and USA

May 1955 - West Germany joins NATO and Warsaw Pact set up



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (2)

## 1950s

Feb 1956 - Khrushchev's 'Secret Speech'

Oct-Nov 1956 - Hungarian Uprising



Jan 1959 - Castro takes over Cuba

Nov 1958 - Khrushchev's ultimatum to West

Sept 1959 - Khrushchev visits Washington

## 1960s

May 1960 - U2 spy plane shot down

May 1960 - Khrushchev walks out of Paris Summit

April 1961 - Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba

August 1961 - Berlin Wall constructed

June 1961 - Vienna Summit



Oct 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis

June 1963 - Kennedy visits Berlin

July 1963 - Limited Test Ban Treaty

Aug 1963 - Hot Line established between Washington and Moscow

Oct 1967 - Outer Space Treaty ratified

April 1968 - Prague Spring announced by Dubcek

July 1968 - Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed

Aug 1968 - Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia



Nov 1968 - Brezhnev Doctrine

1969 - SALT talks begin - Détente

## 1970s

July 1971 - SALT I signed

August 1975 - Helsinki Accords signed

June 1979 - SALT II signed

Dec 1979 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan



# SUPERPOWER RELATIONS AND THE COLD WAR TIMELINE (3)

1980s



Jan 1980 - Carter Doctrine

Jan 1980 - US boycott of Moscow Olympics announced

March 1983 - Reagan's 'Evil Empire' speech

March 1983 - Reagan proposed Strategic Defence Initiative



May 1984 - Soviet boycott of LA Olympics announced

March 1985 - Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader



Nov 1985 - Geneva Summit

Oct 1986 - Reykjavik Summit

June 1987 - 'Tear down this wall' speech by Reagan

Dec 1987 - Washington Summit - INF Treaty signed

Oct 1989 - Soviets announce Eastern bloc states can go their way

Nov 1989 - Berlin Wall falls



Dec 1989 - Communist governments fall in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria

Dec 1989 - Malta Summit

1990s



Oct 1990 - Germany reunified

July 1991 - Warsaw Pact dissolved

July 1991 - START Treaty ratified by US and USSR

Aug 1991 - Formal end of Cold War announced



Aug 1991 - Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary

Dec 1991 - Soviet Union breaks up



### Tehran Conference 1943:

- USSR wage war against Japan once \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated
- UN to be set up after war
- Area of eastern Poland added to \_\_\_\_\_

### Yalta Conference 1945:

- Divide Germany and Berlin into \_\_\_ zones
- Allow countries liberated from German occupation to have free elections
- Soviets joined \_\_\_\_\_
- Eastern Europe would be a Soviet 'sphere of influence'

### Potsdam Conference 1945:

- Germany and Berlin to be divided and demilitarised
- Democracy in Germany
- Germany to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to Allies

**Long Telegram - Kennan (US official in Moscow)** recommended US action against Soviet expansion

**Atomic Bomb - USA** successfully tested their first A-bomb during the \_\_\_\_\_

Conference - began arms race with USSR



**Novikov Telegram - Soviet ambassador to USA** warned Stalin that US wanted to dominate the \_\_\_\_\_

Joseph Stalin



### Truman Doctrine 1947

Committed the US to 'containment' - preventing spread of \_\_\_\_\_

Harry Truman



### Marshall Plan 1947

America provided economic aid to poor countries to stop them from turning to communism - between 1948-52 US gave \$12.7 billion to countries in \_\_\_\_\_

**Cominform (1947)** - set up by Stalin, organised all communist parties in Europe - encouraged communist parties to block \_\_\_\_\_ Plan assistance

**Comecon (1949)** - economic organisation aiming to support economic growth of communist countries in Eastern Europe by encouraging trade with each other

### Consequences of Hungarian Uprising

- Khrushchev's position became stronger
- 200,000 Hungarian refugees fled to \_\_\_\_\_
- Showed West would not aid Eastern Europe overthrow communism
- Western leaders determined to contain communism

## 1. THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR 1941-58

**NATO (1949)** - in response to creation of **Comecon** and **Cominform** the USA and Western European countries created a **military alliance**

### Berlin Blockade

Britain, France and USA merged their zones of West Germany in March 1948 to create 'Trizonia', introduced the '**Deutschmark**' and received Marshall \_\_\_\_\_

Capitalism was drawing people away from communist east towards west Germany

Stalin cut off all \_\_\_\_\_ links to West Berlin in **June 1948** to starve the West of the city into submission

The West responded with an airlift of food, fuel and supplies for 10 months, then Stalin called off **Blockade May 1949**



### Hungarian Uprising Oct 1956

- Students and workers rioted and attacked Secret \_\_\_\_\_
- 24th Oct **Nagy** took over as prime minister - he introduced democracy, freedom of speech and religion and announced Hungary would leave Warsaw Pact
- **Khrushchev** ordered a Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ and around **20,000 Hungarians** were **killed** and a pro-communist government was set up



**Warsaw Pact 1955** - West Germany joined \_\_\_\_\_, so Stalin created an equivalent military alliance of communist countries controlled by USSR

### Causes of Hungarian Uprising Oct 1956

- Lack of political \_\_\_\_\_
- Fuel shortages
- Poor harvests
- De-Stalinisation

Nikita Khrushchev



Stalin died in 1953 and in 1955 **Khrushchev** took over power of USSR, who wanted to '**de-Stalinise**' Russia

# The Origins of the Cold War 1941-58

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name one agreement from the Potsdam Conference:

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2. What was the telegram called that warned Truman of Soviet expansion?

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3. In what year was the Truman Doctrine announced?

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4. How much did the US give to European countries between 1948-52 under the Marshall Plan?

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5. What military alliance was created in response to the creation of the Comecon and Cominform?

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6. How long did the Berlin Blockade last?

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7. When did Stalin create the Warsaw Pact?

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8. Who took over as leader of USSR after Stalin died?

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9. How many Hungarians were killed during the Hungarian Uprising 1956?

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10. Give one consequence of the Hungarian Uprising:

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### Refugee Crisis

By 1958 **4 million** East Germans left for West Germany for better \_\_\_\_\_ conditions



**Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum** - gave Western powers 6 months to agree to withdraw from Berlin and make it a free and demilitarised city  
Khrushchev met with Eisenhower in **Geneva in May 1959** and at **Camp David in Sept 1959** - no solution was met but he withdrew his ultimatum

### Paris Conference 1960

Khrushchev walked out of conference as Eisenhower refused to apologise after Russia found a **US \_\_\_\_\_ spying** on the Soviets

### Vienna Summit 1961

Khrushchev **reissued his ultimatum** but Kennedy refused and both began to prepare for \_\_\_\_\_

### Cuban Revolution 1959

- Group of revolutionaries led by \_\_\_\_\_ and **Guevara** toppled the pro-American Cuban government
- USA refused to buy Cuba's main export - sugar, so Castro made a deal with USSR

Fidel Castro



### Construction of Berlin Wall

- On **13th August 1961** East German soldiers began placing **barbed wire** fences between East and West \_\_\_\_\_, which was then replaced by a **concrete wall**
- By **Oct 1961** West Berlin was shut off completely from East Berlin
- At least \_\_\_\_\_ **people died** between 1961-89 attempting to cross the wall
- **Kennedy** visited West Berlin in **June 1963** and made a speech stating that Berlin was a symbol of freedom and struggle against communism

### Impact of Berlin Wall on USSR and US Relations

- Reduced tension
- Fewer military alerts
- Created long-lasting symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ War
- Propaganda victory for the West as showed a wall was needed to stop people fleeing communist rule

### Bay of \_\_\_\_\_ Crisis April 1961

- USA sent around **1400 exiled Cuban rebels** to overthrow Castro but they were defeated
- **Humiliation for USA** and forced Castro to turn to **USSR** for protection and weapons

## 2. COLD WAR CRISES 1958-70

### The Prague Spring

- **April 1968** **Dubček** (leader of Czechoslovakia) wanted to give people more **political freedom** and reduce USSR control
- Although Dubček stated they would remain in the Warsaw Pact, **Brezhnev** (USSR leader) sent troops from \_\_\_\_\_ Pact to reassert authority



### Cuban Missile Crisis Oct 1962

- American \_\_\_\_\_ spy planes took pictures of what appeared to be **nuclear weapons** in Cuba
- Kennedy placed **US \_\_\_\_\_ blockades** around Cuba
- When USSR ships approached the blockade, they stopped
- An agreement was made that USSR would **dismantle their nuclear missiles** in \_\_\_\_\_ if USA (without public knowledge) dismantled theirs in Turkey

Dubček was arrested and taken to Moscow, and was forced to reverse all \_\_\_\_\_

Alexander Dubček



### Brezhnev Doctrine 1968

USSR had **right to \_\_\_\_\_** any country in its sphere of influence which **threatened the stability** of eastern Europe

The **USSR invasion of Czechoslovakia** was **condemned** by the West, many Eastern European countries and Communist \_\_\_\_\_

Limited Test Ban Treaty 1963 - prohibited testing of nuclear weapons in \_\_\_\_\_, underwater or in the atmosphere

Hotline 1963 - direct communication line set up between Washington and Moscow

### Consequences of Cuban Missile Crisis

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968 - countries who signed could not share their nuclear technology with others

Outer Space Treaty 1967 - prohibited putting nuclear weapons in outer space



# Cold War Crises 1958-70

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Why did Khrushchev walk out of the Paris Conference 1960?

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2. When did the construction of the Berlin Wall begin?

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3. Which US President visited West Berlin in June 1963?

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4. How many Cuban rebels did USA send to overthrow Castro's government?

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5. When did the Cuban Missile Crisis take place?

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6. What did the Outer Space Treaty 1967 prohibit?

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7. Name one other consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis:

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8. When did Dubček announce the Prague Spring?

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9. What was Dubček forced to do after being arrested?

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10. What did Brezhnev create as a response to Dubček's anti-communist reforms?

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## Détente - Easing of Tension

**SALT 1 1972** - Signed by **Nixon** and **Brezhnev**, restricted number of Intercontinental **Missiles** they could have, but did not limit production of nuclear weapons

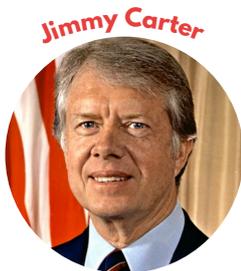
**SALT 2 1979** - Signed by **Carter** and **Brezhnev**, limited each to **2,400 strategic nuclear weapon systems** until 1985, but USA refused to ratify treaty due to USSR invading \_\_\_\_\_

**Helsinki Conference 1975** - superpowers agreed on:

- Recognition of Europe's borders (USSR accepted West Germany did not belong to them)
- Need for closer economical and cultural and scientific links between superpowers
- Agreed to **respect citizens' human** \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. freedom of speech

## Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979

- In **1978** a communist became prime minister (Taraki), which led to a \_\_\_\_\_ war in 1979 between the communist government and Mujahideen
- In **1979** **Taraki** was assassinated and replaced by Hafizullah Amin
- The Afghan government asked the USSR to help so they invaded in **December 1979**
- USSR killed \_\_\_\_\_ and declared **pro-Soviet Karmal** as president



Jimmy Carter

**Carter Doctrine** - USA would not allow USSR to expand in Middle East

USA imposed economic \_\_\_\_\_ on USSR

Consequences of Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

USA and over 60 other countries boycotted Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ in 1980 and USSR boycotted LA Olympics in 1984

Ended détente - SALT 2 not ratified

- \_\_\_\_\_ became president in **1981** and took a harsher approach to communism, calling the Soviet Union '**The Evil Empire**'
- In 1982, **34%** more was spent on defence
- **Reagan Doctrine** - USA would support anti-communist groups trying to \_\_\_\_\_

Ronald Reagan



\_\_\_\_\_ communist governments

## Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) 1983

- Scientists began working with SDI with aim to prevent Soviet nuclear missiles from reaching US targets by creating a \_\_\_\_\_ shield in space
- USSR did not have enough money to catch up with USA's rapid advancement in technology and weapons

## Gorbachev's Fall from Power:

- Loss of control of \_\_\_\_\_ states
- **Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia** declared themselves **independent** from Soviet Union in **1990**
- **12 leaders** of Soviet republics joined in a \_\_\_\_\_ of Independent States
- On **25th Dec 1991** **Gorbachev resigned** and the **Soviet Union**

## 3. THE END OF THE COLD WAR 1970-91

**Gorbachev** came to power in **March 1985** and pushed for reforms to improve government spending and allow a more open society Introduced **Perestroika** - economic restructuring and **Glasnost** - openness and \_\_\_\_\_ speech USSR also reduced defence spending and **withdrew from Afghanistan**

Mikhail Gorbachev



INF Treaty - signed in **1987** by Gorbachev and USA, **banned all nuclear and conventional ballistic missiles** that could travel between **500-5,000 miles**



## End of Warsaw Pact

Military cooperation between members ended in **July 1990** and pact was **formally dissolved** in **July 1991** This meant former Warsaw Pact countries could \_\_\_\_\_ themselves and **abandon communism**

## Fall of Berlin Wall November 1989

- Berlin wall was brought down, symbolising the **communist collapse**
- Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ were withdrawn from East Germany
- Encouraged eastern European countries to rise against communist rule
- Led to **reunification** of East and West Germany in **November 1990**

# The End of the Cold War 1970-91

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. What does *détente* mean?

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2. What year was the Helsinki Conference held?

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3. Give one consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan:

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4. What did Reagan famously call the Soviet Union?

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5. What did the Reagan Doctrine state?

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6. What did Gorbachev's reform of *glasnost* involve?

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7. When was the INF Treaty signed?

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8. Which Pact was formally dissolved in July 1991?

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9. Which satellite states declared themselves independent from the Soviet Union in 1990?

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10. On what date did Gorbachev resign?

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