

PAPER 1

Cold War Origins

WHEN → 1945 onwards

WHAT → A war with no fighting or direct conflict

WHO → USSR v USA
Communism v Capitalism
East v West

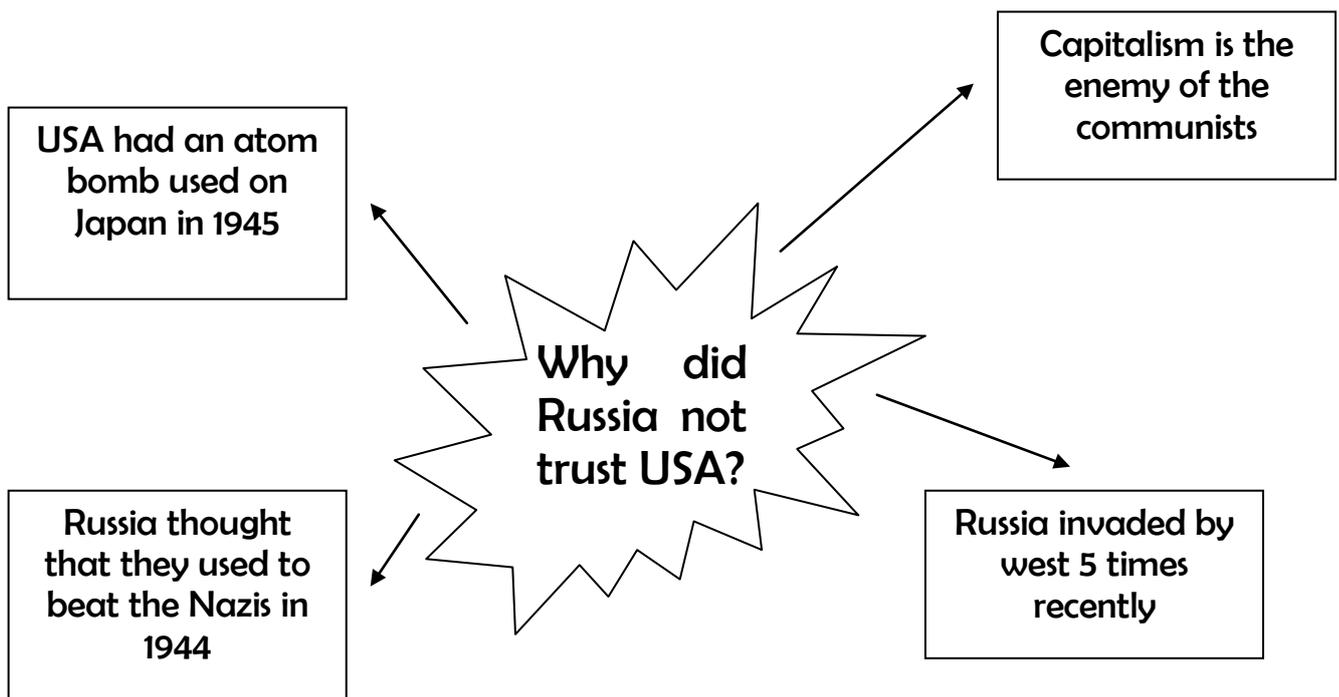
The Cold War

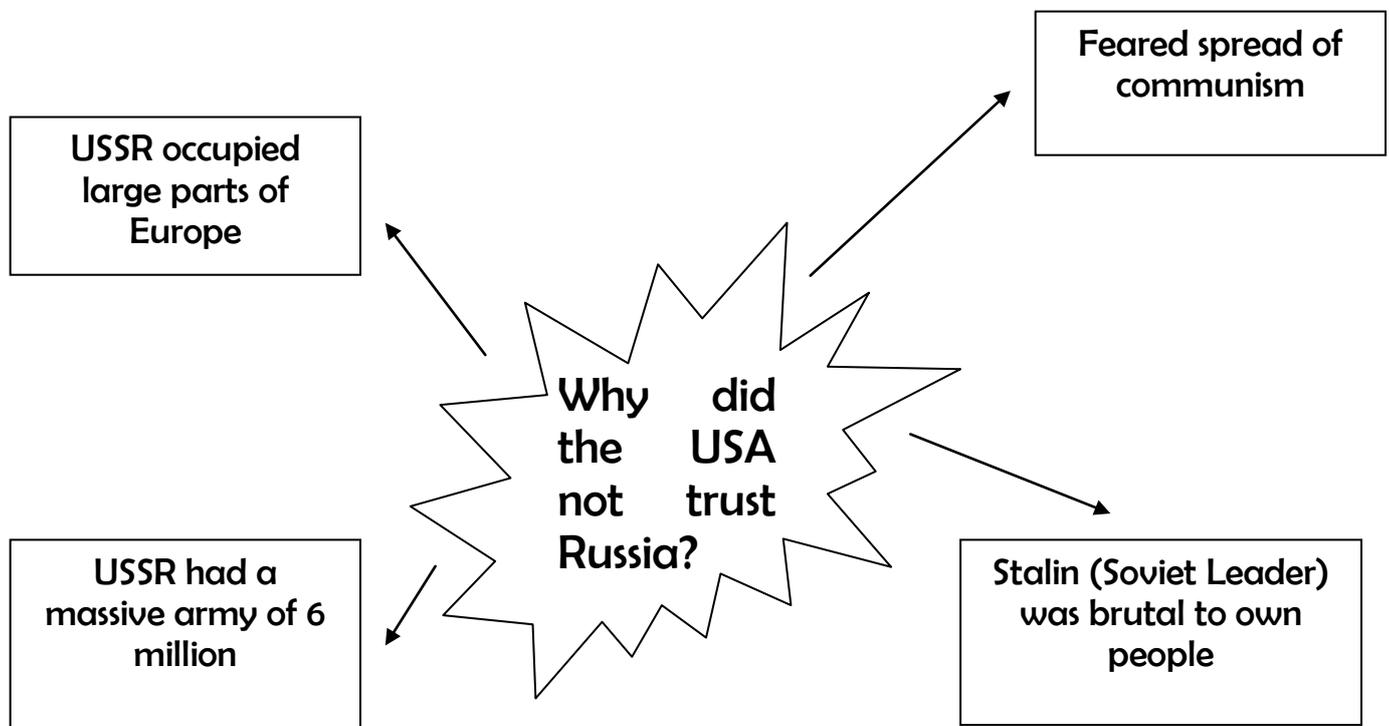
After World War 2 the superpowers of the USA and USSR grew suspicious of each other. Joined by the war against Germany before 1945 they soon became virtual enemies. But why?

COMMUNISM (USSR)	CAPITALISM (USA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One party government• No free elections• State owned industry and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Democracy• Government elected by free elections• Private ownership of industry and agriculture run for profit

⇒ Soviets thought the west wanted to destroy communism

⇒ West thought Soviets were trying to convert the world to communism





Yalta Jan 1945

Roosevelt (USA) Churchill (UK) Stalin (USSR)

- ⇒ Germany and Berlin split into four zones
- ⇒ Stalin to have influence in Eastern Europe

Potsdam July 1945

Truman (USA) Attlee (UK) Stalin (USSR)

- ⇒ Truman and Stalin = tensions
- ⇒ Ideas at Yalta confirmed

Effect of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

On 6th August 1945, 78,000 were killed when the USA dropped a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima

On 9th August 1945 74,000 were killed when the USA dropped a second nuclear bomb on Nagasaki

These bombs increased tensions between the USA and the USSR, as the USSR had not told the USSR that they had the bombs. This devastating bomb brought about the campaign for nuclear disarmament and further advanced the Cold War

Key Terms

Iron curtain

Used by Churchill to describe division between the 2 sides (USSR including Eastern Europe Countries)

Truman Doctrine

Promise by USA to help any country threatened by communism by invasion or revolution

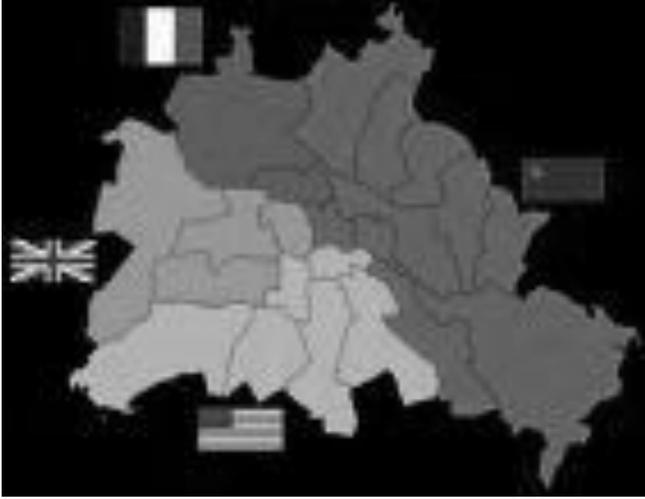
Marshall Aid/ Plan

Linked to Truman doctrine this is the money offered by America to Europe rebuild (\$15 billion)

Domino Theory

American idea that communism spread from one country to the next

Berlin Blockade



- Berlin divided into four zones
- Whole city in USSR zone
- USSR took money from its part of Berlin other 3 zones recovered through Marshall aid
- 3 zones joined together Stalin did not like this
- Stalin blocked all routes/supplies to Berlin

Western Options

1. Humiliating withdrawal from Berlin
2. Go to war
3. Airlift in supplies

The Berlin Airlift

1. West Berliners needed 4000 tons of supplies a day
2. began 26th June 1948
3. Soviets promised extra supplies if moved to East Berlin only 2% did
4. Stalin dared not shoot down planes – called off blockade in May 1949

Results

1. 79 pilots died in accidents
2. 3 German zones and West Berlin became West Germany
3. East zone and East Berlin became East Germany
4. West make West Berlin a showcase of Capitalism

NATO

1. 1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation formed
2. All members agreed to go to war if one attacked
3. Included: - USA, Canada Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Iceland, Luxembourg, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and West Germany.

Warsaw Pact

1. Signed by Soviets and East Europeans as a response to NATO
2. Also a response to West Germany entering NATO

The Korean War

Part One

- At the end of WW2 Korean split up
North backed by USSR/South backed by USA
- June 1950 North invaded South and overran much of the country
- Kim Il Sung (leader of North) helped by Soviet and Chinese supplies.

Part Two

- USA sent army to help South Korea at Pusan led by General MacArthur
- North Koreans attacked and USA/UN troops pushed through towards China

Part Three

- MacArthur got carried away wanted to attack China and was sacked by President Truman
- Americans went back to South Korea and ceasefire agreed in 1953

A Thaw in the Cold War

- ⇒ Stalin died in 1953 and was replaced by Khrushchev
- ⇒ Khrushchev denounced cruel regime of Stalin
 - Destalinisation

Wanted co-existence with the West not confrontation

- ⇒ Encouraged communist satellite states of Eastern Europe to expect change

⇒ However Khrushchev could not afford to allow compromise – revolts put down especially in Hungary in 1958

The Arms Race

- After WW2 only USA had nuclear weapons
- By 1949 USSR had developed their own nuclear weapons
- Tried to out do each other by building better weapons
- In 1957 USSR developed technology to fire from space, USA responded
- In 1960 USA developed technology to fire from submarines, USSR responded
- Both sides put ICBM sites (Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles) close to enemy pointing at each other

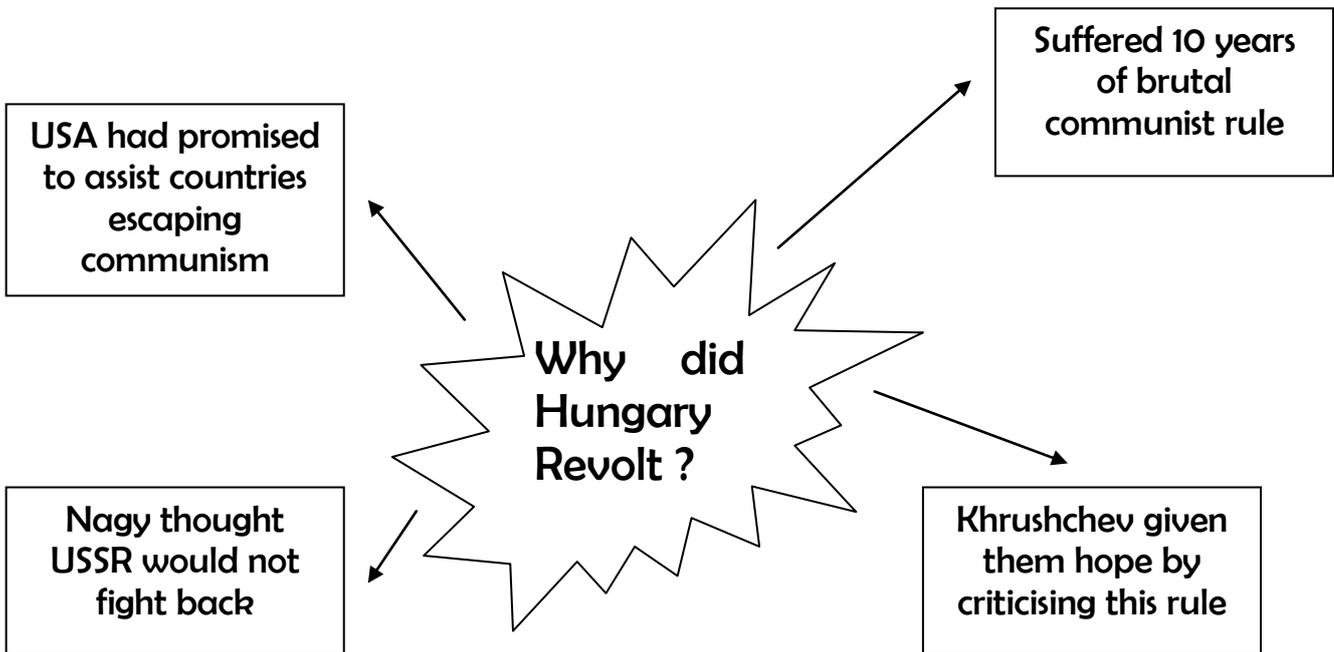
Deterrent

The plan was they would never use them as they realised how much damage they could do.

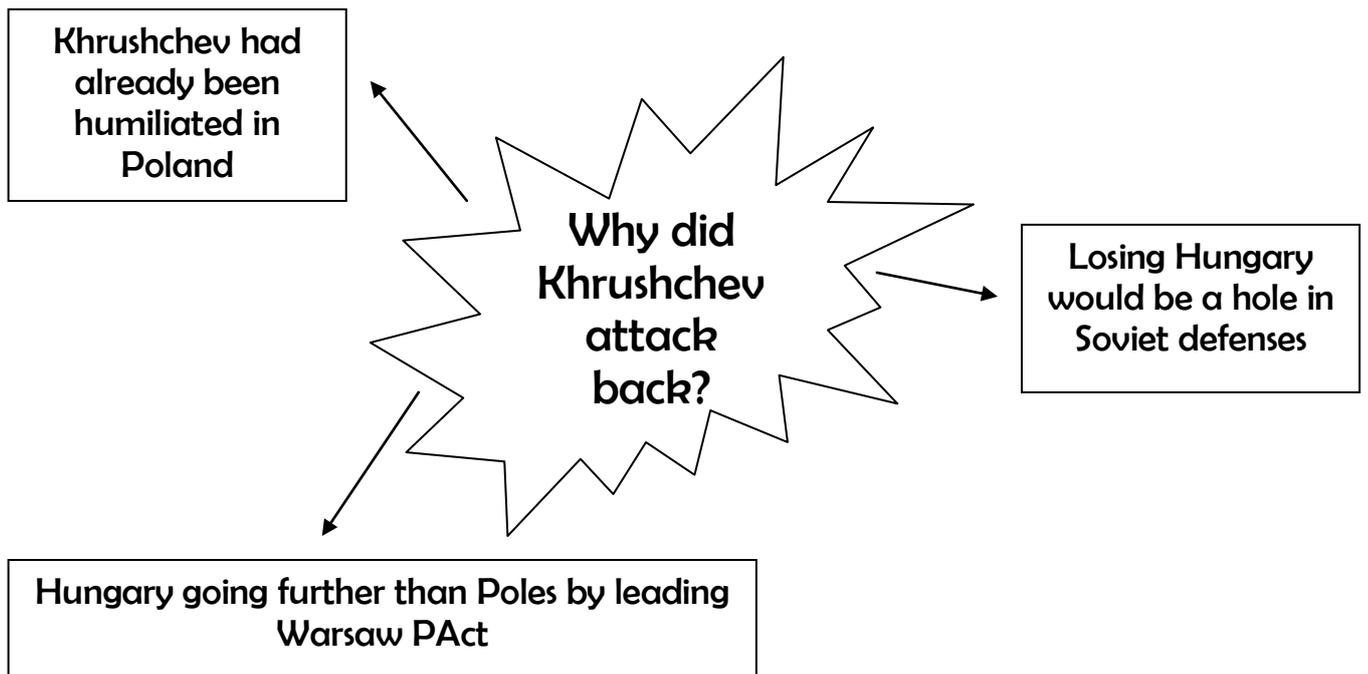
MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction

Hungarian Uprising

Nagy = Hungarian Leader



Hungarian Uprising



Results

- Revolt crushed due to
- Size of USSR army
 - Warsaw Pact countries helped USSR
 - West refused help (afraid of war)
 - West distracted by Suez Canal crisis