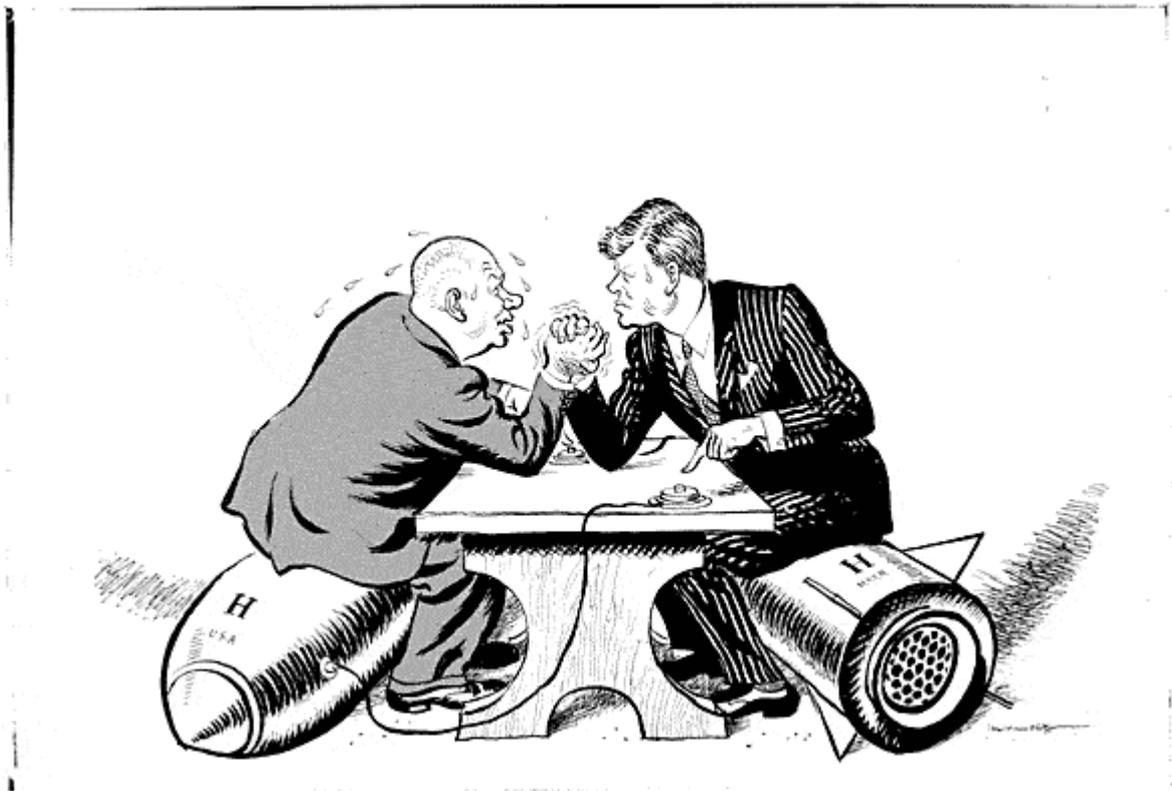


Superpower Relations and The Cold War 1941- 1991: Paper 2, Section A



The Origins of The Cold War 1941-58

The Grand Alliance & Post War Conferences

1. Describe what the 'Grand Alliance' was: Which countries were included and who were their political leaders?
2. Summarise the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. Identify three agreements at each conference (and disagreements at Potsdam). Rate the relationship /10 between the big three at each conference.
3. Answer the exam question: Explain two consequences of the Potsdam Conference of July 1945.
(4 marks)

Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe

1. What were the main ideas presented in the Long and Novikov Telegrams? How did they affect East/West relations?
2. Choose two countries into which Russia expanded. Describe the specific details of each invasion. When? Why? How?
3. The 'Iron Curtain Speech.' What did Churchill suggest in this speech? How do you believe the Soviet Union would have felt?
4. Answer the exam question: Explain the importance of the following for East West relations:
 - a. Soviet expansion into Europe 1945-
 - b. The Iron Curtain Speech(2 X 8 marks)

The development of The Cold War

1. The Truman Doctrine: What does containment mean?
2. Why was US involvement in Greece significant for East West relations?
3. The Marshall Plan, 1947: Why did Truman believe economic aid would stop the expansion of communism?
4. What forms of aid did the US agree to send? What did European countries agree in return?
5. Describe the Soviet reaction to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan.
6. Soviet retaliation: Identify two features of Cominform and Comecon.

The Berlin Blockade and airlift 1948-49

1. List one long term and one short term cause of the blockade.
2. Create a flow diagram showing the stages of the blockade.
3. When did the airlift begin and for how long did it last?
4. How regular were the landings?
5. By September how many tons of supplies were being transported each day?
6. In total how many flights were there?
7. When did the blockade end?
8. List two effects/results of the crisis.

NATO (1949)

1. What does NATO stand for?
2. What was this organisations main role?
3. What was the Russian opinion of NATO?
4. List two consequences of the setting up of NATO.
5. Answer the exam style question: Write a narrative account analysing the main developments in US-Soviet relations in the years 1947-49. You may use:

- a. The Truman Doctrine, 1947
- b. Cominform, 1947

(8 marks)

The Hungarian Uprising, 1956

1. Who was Khrushchev and what did he say in his 'De-Stalinisation' Speech?
2. Describe the leadership of Rakosi, you should give three specific examples of his actions or leadership.
3. What happened to Rakosi after the death of Stalin?
4. Identify two events of the uprising of 1956.
5. What actions did Khrushchev take in response?
6. What significant sites did the army seize control of? Why were these sites important?
7. Who replaced Nagy as leader? What happened to Nagy in 1958?
8. Why could the West NOT intervene in the Hungarian Uprising?
9. Did this event strengthen or weaken the position of the USSR? Explain your view with at least one example.

The Three Cold War Crises 1958-70

The Berlin Wall, 1958-63

1. Copy the timeline, page 41.
2. Explain two reasons many East Germans chose to move to West Germany before the wall was erected.
3. How many East Germans had migrated by 1958?
4. What two demands did Khrushchev make in his Berlin Ultimatum?
5. Briefly describe the results of each summit meeting (Geneva, Camp David, Paris, Vienna) Plot each one on a continuum to show the relationship between East and West after each summit.
6. When did the building of the Berlin Wall begin? Use 'the impact of the Berlin Wall' to draw your own diagram of the Wall complex.
7. What happened to Peter Fechter? How did this affect relations between East and West Berlin?
8. Summarise the two tables 'Impact of the wall on USA and Soviet Union' and 'Impacts on international relations.'
9. How did Kennedy's 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' speech affect views of the USA?

The Bay of Pigs invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis

1. Copy the timeline, page 49.
2. Summarise the three reasons for tension after the Cuban Revolution.
3. Why did this worry the USA?
4. Summarise the causes, events and two impacts of the Bay of Pigs invasion.
5. What can you learn from Fig 2.2 about Cuba in 1962?
6. Use Source D, why did the images from the U-2 spy plane worry the USA?
7. Describe two reasons Khrushchev decided to build missile launch sites in Cuba.
8. Explain one drawback for each of President Kennedy's options in 1962.
9. What was decided by Kennedy on 22nd October 1962? How did he prepare for this?

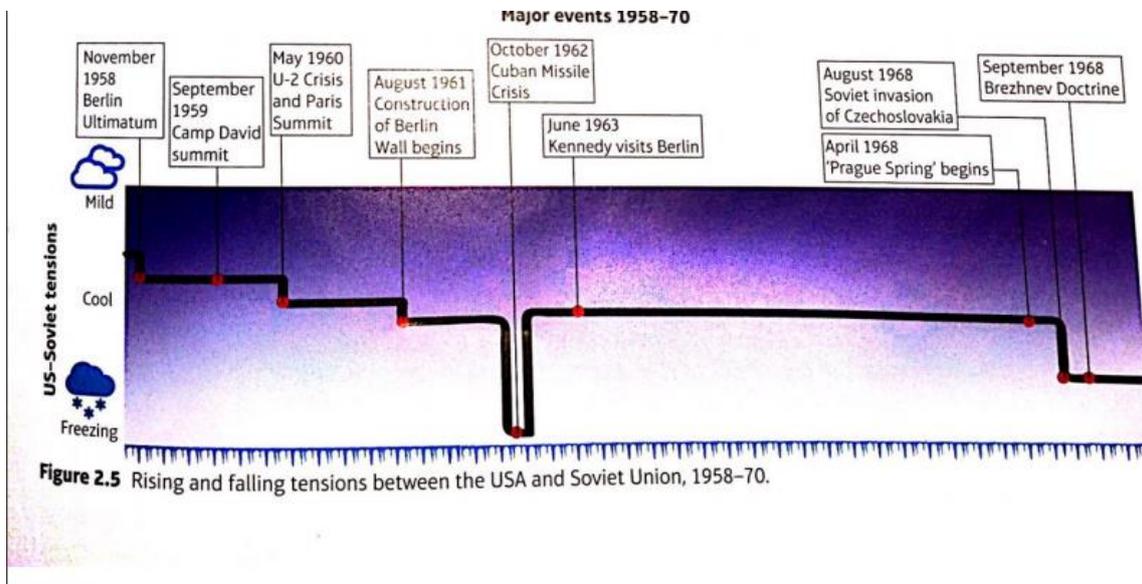
10. How did the Russians react on 24th October? What does the US Secretary of State comment suggest?
11. Explain the importance of each result: The Test Ban Treaty, Outer Space Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
12. What is your overall view of the impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
13. Exam practice: Explain two consequences of the Cuban missile Crisis (2X 4 marks)

The Prague Spring, 1968

1. Why was life under communism hard for many Hungarians? Describe two reasons.
2. Why was Dubcek elected in 1968?
3. What did he mean by 'socialism with a human face'?
4. List three reforms he introduced.
5. How did Moscow and the Hungarian public respond to these reforms? Why was Moscow so angered?
6. What prompted the Soviet invasion? How many troops were sent to Czechoslovakia?
7. What happened to Dubcek?
8. Summarise the main features of the Brezhnev Doctrine.
9. Complete recall quiz page 63. Answer each question in full sentences.

The impact of the 'Prague Spring' and the Soviet invasion

The impact in Czechoslovakia...	The invasion ended the 'Prague Spring'. The authorities soon put things back to 'normal'.
The impact on relations between other communist countries in Europe...	<p>Yugoslavia and Romania condemned the Soviet invasion, straining relations between their governments and Moscow.</p> <p>The Communist Parties of Italy and France cut links to Moscow.</p> <p>The governments of East Germany and Poland welcomed Brezhnev's actions. They could feel more secure that they would not be challenged by reformers in their own countries.</p> <p>The suppression of the 'Prague Spring' led to greater Soviet control of the members of the Warsaw Pact. This was reinforced by the Brezhnev Doctrine which emphasised that members of the Warsaw Pact were under the close control of the Soviet Union.</p>
The impact on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union...	<p>The USA and other Western governments were outraged by the invasion and many of them made strong protests to the Soviet Union.</p> <p>There was an attempt to pass a formal resolution condemning the invasion in the United Nations but this was vetoed by the Soviet Union.</p> <p>The Soviet Union saw that while the USA might make protests, it would not take direct action to oppose the Soviet Union in Europe.</p>
The impact on the USA's international reputation...	At this time, the USA was involved in a costly war in North Vietnam and was also beginning to adopt a policy of détente with the Soviet Union. Other countries saw that the USA was keen to criticise the Soviet Union but much less prepared to take action.



Attempts to reduce tensions

Détente in the 1970s

1. What effect did the Cuban Missile Crisis have on people's views of nuclear war? Define Détente in your own words.
2. Explain two reasons the USA and Soviet Union used this approach during the 1970s. Use the diagram on page 68 to help.

SALT I

1. What does SALT stand for?
2. Describe two features of the SALT I treaty.
3. Explain two weaknesses of this treaty.

The Helsinki Agreement

1. Produce your own diagram of the three 'baskets' discussed at Helsinki.
2. Explain the importance of the joint space mission on East-West relations (8 marks)

SALT II

1. Explain two reasons SALT II failed.

Flashpoints between East and West

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979

1. Explain one reason why the Soviet Union wanted to invade Afghanistan.
2. What did Amin do to anger Brezhnev?
3. What happened on 24th and 27th December 1979?
4. What did President Carter do in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? Describe two actions.
5. What did Carter state in his 'Carter Doctrine'?
6. 'Far reaching consequences' Complete questions 1-3 on page 76.

EXT: Who were the Mujahideen? Describe their beliefs and why they opposed the Soviet expansion into Afghanistan.

The Olympic boycotts

1. Where was the 1980 Olympics held?
2. How many countries joined the USA in boycotting these Olympic Games?
3. What was the impact of this on the success of the 1980 Olympics?
4. Where were the 1984 Olympics held?
5. How many countries joined the Soviet Union in boycotting these games?

Ronald Reagan and the 'Second Cold War'

1. How did Reagan compare the USA and Soviet Union? How would this have affected international relations?
2. What changed did Reagan make to US military spending and research?
3. What key promises did Reagan make in his 'Reagan Promise'?

EXT: Using your answers from above, why do you believe this was known as the 'Second Cold War.' Write one PEEL paragraph.

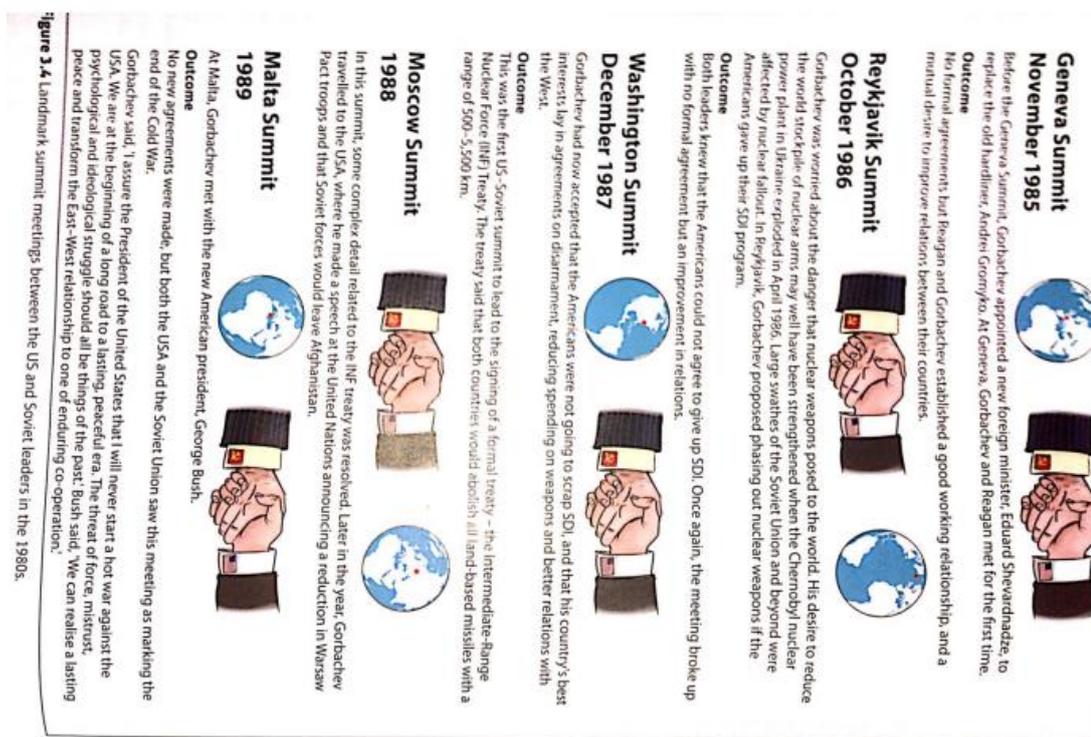
The SDI Programme

1. What does SDI stand for?
2. Describe how this system would work, you may choose to draw a diagram.
3. How did the Soviet Union respond to this announcement?
4. Why was the Soviet union unlikely to catch up with this development?

The impact of Mikhail Gorbachev

1. Use the internet and your revision guide to find out about Gorbachev's main beliefs and ideas.
2. Define Glastnost and Perestroika.
3. What promises did Gorbachev make regarding military spending and the Brezhnev Doctrine?
4. How did President Reagan respond to this 'new thinking' from Moscow?

The Summit Conferences and INF treaties



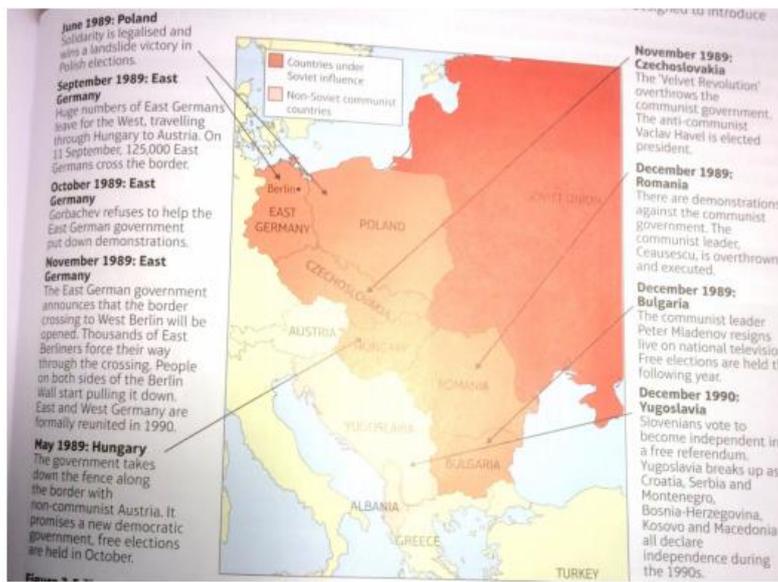
The fall of the Berlin Wall

1. Use Source C, When did the Berlin Wall 'fall.'?
2. For individuals why was the fall of the Berlin Wall so important?
3. One a political_level this has been seen as more symbolic of the collapse of the Soviet union, explain why you agree or disagree.

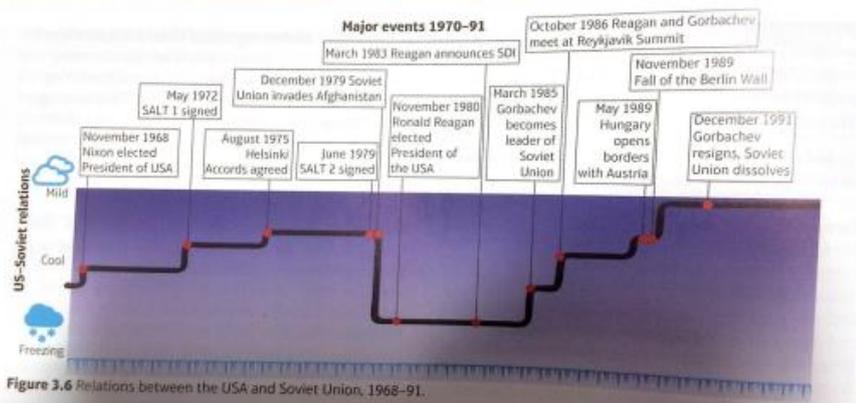
The Collapse of the USSR

Summarise each event below:

1. The end of the Warsaw Pact.
2. Europe was reunited.
3. Satellite states regained their independence.
4. Gorbachev fell from power.



3.3 The collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe, 1985-91



Exam practice:

Explain two consequences of Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to abandon the Brezhnev Doctrine. (8 marks)

Explain two of the following: The importance of the nuclear arms race for relations between the USA and Soviet union, the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for relations between the USA and Soviet Union, the importance of Ronald Reagan for relations between the USA and Soviet Union.

