

**Cold War Worksheets Pack for home learning, lockdown lessons, revision or homework.**

**Each lesson uses a video filmed and uploaded to YouTube Channel History Revision Success.**

**Accessible:** <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCThWyt76v6lxaZk9H2vH-7g/featured>

### **The Arms Race Part I**

**Task 1:** Open the YouTube link to 'The Cold War L23: The Arms Race and watch from **0.00 – 3.00**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSB4aH3vpe4&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujlUWJr&index=3&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSB4aH3vpe4&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujlUWJr&index=3&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

#### **Definitions:**

The Arms Race:

Mutually Assured Destruction MAD:

Brinkmanship:

**Task 2:** Watch **3.00 – 11.00** (up to Explorer 1 and the explanation of equality of arms) You may need to add or delete rows of the table below to ensure the right amount.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>Details and specific evidence? Why does it exaggerate tension</b>
1945	America	Atomic Bomb	America develop the atomic bomb and use it to end the war against Japan. Japan surrender one week after the bomb is dropped. They drop the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it has the power of 15,000 TNT. This leads to the instant production of an atomic bomb by the USSR.
1949	USSR	Atomic Bomb	

**Task 3:** Watch **11.00 – 16.00**

What does first strike capability mean?

What does second strike capability mean?

*What development means that America and the USSR also have the ability to engage in second strike capability?*

## The Arms Race Part 2

**Task 1:** Open the YouTube link to 'The Cold War L23: The Arms Race and watch from **16.00 – 20.00**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSB4aH3vpe4&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=3&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSB4aH3vpe4&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=3&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

Copy and complete the table that you are shown in the video.

<b>Capability</b>	<b>NATO</b>	<b>Warsaw Pact</b>	<b>Who has the most?</b>
Bombers			
ICBMs			
Troops			
Tanks			
Artillery			

By **1986** it was estimated that there were \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear warheads. This equates to \_\_\_\_\_ Hiroshima bombs. This means that...

In **1981** the USA spent \_\_\_\_\_ on their defence. By **1986** they had increased this figure to \_\_\_\_\_ billion dollars.

The USSR were in much greater financial difficulty. They are in far greater \_\_\_\_\_ than the USA and they have officially becoming bankrupt by **1987**. This shows that trying to keep up with America is impossible for the USSR. This prompts the leaders to try to...

**Task 2:** Watch from 20.00 – 25.17. Explain for each case why the Arms Race heightens tension in each of these examples.

### Moments of high tension:

1948, The Berlin Blockade:

1950, The Korean War:

1961, The Cuban Missile Crisis:

**Task 3:** Open the YouTube link to 'The Cold War L24: The Arms Race PART 2' and watch from 0.00 – 1.45

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59Wbp4qEi3Q&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=4&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59Wbp4qEi3Q&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=4&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

Who dominates the Space Race?

Who dominates the Arms Race?

**Task 3:** Watch from **1.45 – 8.00** and pause at each place you are asked to follow another link to some contemporary footage.

**'Duck and Cover' Campaign:** in 1951 the US government produced adverts and pamphlets about what to do if a nuclear bomb hit America.

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lg9scNI9h4Q>

- Children were taught in schools
- The US used \_\_\_\_\_ as an example in their campaigns of how you should 'hide' from the bomb
- The aim of the film was to...

**'Protect and Survive' Campaign:** in the 1970s the British Government produced a campaign of pamphlets, radio broadcasts and short films to reassure the public that there was a plan in place in case the bomb hit.

- \_\_\_\_\_ leaflets were produced and the campaign was highly popular
- Underground shelters were built for...

Watch: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=12&v=Nzd\\_VE-bfhA&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=12&v=Nzd_VE-bfhA&feature=emb_title)

**'Ban the bomb' Campaign:** from the 1950s this campaign came together from the public and wanted to stop government spending on nuclear weapons.

- They questioned whether the bomb was \_\_\_\_\_
- This spread across lots of countries in the world
- February 1958: \_\_\_\_\_ people came to \_\_\_\_\_ to hear speeches condemning the bomb

**Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND):** they called for u\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_. They wanted Britain to be the first and strongly believed that once they did other countries would follow.

Watch: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=XO-iTYdj-q0&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=XO-iTYdj-q0&feature=emb_title)

**Literature and Film:** the bomb inspired a huge amount of popular literature and film at the time.

- One of the most famous was Dr Strangelove by S\_\_\_\_\_ K\_\_\_\_\_
- It was a satirical film which means that...
- It starred an actor called \_\_\_\_\_ and showed...
- It laughs at the absurdity of the world being destroyed by nuclear bombs.

Watch: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgXY3kuDvSU&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgXY3kuDvSU&feature=emb_title)

**Task 4:** Watch **8.00 – 9.36** and complete the notes on the 'End of the Arms Race' Historians agree that the C\_\_\_\_\_ M\_\_\_\_\_ triggered the end of the Arms Race. This is because...

As a result of this event they installed a phone line between...

The leaders also signed...

## The Hungarian Uprising

Today's lesson is focused on **Hungary**, a country in the Soviet sphere of influence who resisted and tried to remove Soviet interference in 1956. The lesson will run alongside the filmed lesson lecture I have given you on YouTube.

**Accessible here:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2eh8vc6aSfc>

### Task 1: How did Hungary become Communist? Watch 0.00 – 9.00

#### **The History of Hungary**

In \_\_\_\_\_ a small, short lived 'rump' state formed in Hungary called the \_\_\_\_\_. This was officially the \_\_\_\_\_ communist state in Hungary and the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, turning to communism after \_\_\_\_\_. L\_\_\_\_\_ played a significant role in supporting the Hungarian communist state. It only lasted \_\_\_\_\_ days and included \_\_\_\_\_% of Hungary's territory.

#### **After the Second World War**

After the war Hungary was in the \_\_\_\_\_ sphere of influence and elections were controlled to ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ politicians came to power. The \_\_\_\_\_ remained in Hungary after they liberated it and used \_\_\_\_\_, which means force. Despite this the Hungarian Communist Party only won \_\_\_\_\_% of the votes – this was hugely frustrating to the \_\_\_\_\_ and Stalin who wanted to gain control of Hungary.

#### **Gaining control**

The Soviet Union began to use \_\_\_\_\_ tactics. The purpose of this was to divide and \_\_\_\_\_, this means that over time you begin to gain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the political landscape. Eventually the Soviet Union was able to \_\_\_\_\_ and intervene through force so a \_\_\_\_\_ government formed, and communists were put in positions of power.

#### **Restrictions and control**

The Party used severe restrictive measures, for example it banned the \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ was given leadership and he was loyal to the \_\_\_\_\_. He declared the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1949. This meant that Hungary was now officially a communist nation. With the influence and control of the USSR a \_\_\_\_\_ was formed and this helped allow Moscow keep tight \_\_\_\_\_ over Hungary. Opposition was dealt with \_\_\_\_\_ and Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ were permanently posted in the country.

### Task 2: Why did people feel resentment in Hungary? Watch 9.00 – 10.30

#### **Why did people feel resentment in Hungary?**

(Mention: schools, education, religion, Cardinal Mindszenty, 7000 purged, Secret Police, 26,000 people relocated, labour camps)

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**Task 3: Stalin's Death. Watch 10.30 – 12.20**

**Why did Stalin's death matter to Hungary?** (Mention: de-Stalinisation, hope, peaceful coexistence and Warsaw Pact)

**Task 4: The Polish Uprising. Watch 12.20 – 14.00**

**The Uprising in Poland**

In \_\_\_\_\_ an uprising by \_\_\_\_\_ workers occurred in Poland.

What happened?

What did the Poles win?

What relevance does this have to Hungary?

**Task 5: Alternative Film Clips**

**Watch** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bE1FXOUf0II>

This shows the Battle of Budapest filmed for British television. It will show you the real events of what comes next in the uprising.

**Watch:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I23JwYfLgzo>

This is a short 9-minute documentary about the Hungarian Revolt and should add some more depth to my explanation.

**Task 6: The Uprising. Watch 14.00 – 17.13 of my lesson video.**

On \_\_\_\_\_ 1956 students took to the streets of \_\_\_\_\_.

They wanted:

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It began as a peaceful protest of \_\_\_\_\_, however it soon turned violent as large scale demonstrations took place.

Soviet tanks were set \_\_\_\_\_ and government buildings were taken over by the protestors. Soviet tanks retaliated by opening fire on the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Immediate outcomes:**

\_\_\_\_\_ was declared Prime Minister. He initially worried protestors by calling for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the Hungarian Communist Party, however he promised \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

He announced formation of a new government which included \_\_\_\_\_ party members and released \_\_\_\_\_ from prison.

## Hungarian Uprising Lesson 2

In the last lesson we learnt about the Hungarian Uprising. We looked at the background, causes and events of the uprising. This lesson will go through the outcomes and reactions of the world.

### Task 1: Open 'The Cold War L26: The Hungarian Uprising PART 2' and watch 0.00 – 2.17

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LHJTx6jYTX&list=PLWKrjr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujlUWjr&index=6&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LHJTx6jYTX&list=PLWKrjr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujlUWjr&index=6&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

What were the positive initial outcomes of the Uprising?

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When do the Soviets withdraw their troops from Budapest? \_\_\_\_\_ O \_\_\_\_\_ 1956

How is this viewed by protestors?

What does this show us about Khrushchev's approach?

What was the protestors 'fatal mistake'? Why do I call it a fatal mistake?

### Summary:

By this point we can say that Hungary embraced democracy. We see the formation of new \_\_\_\_\_ parties, the release of political \_\_\_\_\_ and press freedom, which we call \_\_\_\_\_. Nagy even rejected communism and on 1 November announced Hungary to be an independent and neutral country. Most importantly, he withdraws from the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Task 2: Soviet Reaction. Watch 2.17 – 8.00

Why was Hungary leaving the Warsaw Pact a major flashpoint? What are the risks for the USSR? What is the dilemma that Khrushchev faces?

### **Soviet Reaction: a summary**

- Would be used as an \_\_\_\_\_ for other countries inside the I \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_
- Khrushchev gave a ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' speech which would suggest they were going to deal with issues in a more democratic and well accepted way
- Hungary was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ - if nothing was done other countries may follow suit

America's position – America saw an opportunity for a \_\_\_\_\_ - this means relations may have \_\_\_\_\_. Getting involved in Hungary could have threatened this.

When Khrushchev criticised Stalin with his 'Secret Speech' he left many leaders of Eastern Europe in vulnerable positions. Why?

**We can summarise Khrushchev's position in that he was happy to allow a measure of independence, but countries must remain inside the Warsaw Pact. If this were to happen the very existence of the Eastern Bloc would be under threat.**

What and when is the moment where Hungary defy this order? How does the USSR react?

**Outcomes:**

- Nagy is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hungarian refugees fled across the borders into countries like Austria.
- This shows that Khrushchev will be as brutal as anyone else if communism is under threat.
- This is an example to the remainder of the Eastern Bloc on what would happen if they tried to leave the Warsaw Pact.

**Task 3: American Reaction. Watch 8.00 – 12.20**

During the uprising America made \_\_\_\_\_ official comment – many believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine and policy of \_\_\_\_\_ meant the USA was bound to help the Hungarians. The Hungarian revolutionaries themselves believed this. Eisenhower (the President) was clear that American involvement was not an \_\_\_\_\_. He said 'I feel with the Hungarian people' Hungary had been within the \_\_\_\_\_ sphere at the end of the war and interfering was a \_\_\_\_\_ attack on Soviet security – this led many to feel betrayed by America.

This established the fact that the Soviets could largely do what they wanted behind the Iron Curtain.

**Why did the Americans not get involved? Please finish the bullet point and explain it in your own words:**

- Risk of damaging...
- Eisenhower...
- Problem of access...
- Khrushchev threatened...
- Attempted rollback...
- Economic boycott...

**Task 4: The United Nations Reaction. Watch 12.20 – 15.10**

The United Nations could also have intervened. Previously they had intervened in the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

Why were the UN unable to unanimously vote to enter Hungary?

Why was this case different to the case in Korea?



At the same time as this problem was ongoing another international crisis had taken much of the worldwide attention – the Suez Canal Crisis. This involved E\_\_\_\_\_, I\_\_\_\_\_, B\_\_\_\_\_ and F\_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, at this time, unfortunately, the world was not looking at Hungary, nor willing to help them.

**Task 5: What does this event show? Watch 15.10 – 16.35.**

- East West relations were very bitter for a time – it was evidence that despite Stalin's death the USSR were determined to keep a firm grip over Eastern Europe
- It showed how powerless the West were to influence events in the Iron Curtain
- It showed Khrushchev's commitment to peaceful coexistence did not mean that communism would submit to capitalism. He was determined to maintain control at any cost.
- It showed that the relations between both sides would continue to be tense.

**Assessment Lesson**

**Task 1:** Watch your last tutorial video on AQA exam questions. We are going to cover the last question today worth 12 marks.

Watch the tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B0nDmPGz-Cg>

## McCarthyism and American Reaction

In today's lesson we are going to be looking at the reaction of the American people to the Cold War. We have looked at this at a couple of previous moments in the course:

- The Red Scare – reaction in the 1920s caused in response to the Russian Revolution
- The Arms Race – reaction to the threat of nuclear war
- McCarthyism – reaction in the 1950s

The public became very worried about the spread of communism – even to a hysterical and paranoid level. There is a very real and growing sense of fear from ordinary people.

### Task 1: Open and watch today's video 'McCarthyism'. Watch 0.00 – 4.50

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAsGGWvT8LI&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWJr&index=7&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAsGGWvT8LI&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWJr&index=7&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

Watch the trailer of 'The Americans' [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y4D96fPl\\_hl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y4D96fPl_hl)

This series covers the idea of Soviet spies embedded into American society. If you have access to Amazon Prime you may want to have a watch of Episode 1. (It is age rating 12 for most episodes, although some contain sex and nudity/violence and gore – please seek parental approval first).

Whilst this is in part paranoia spies and espionage did play a crucial role in the Cold War.

### Task 2: The Context. Watch 4.50 – 8.50

By the 1950s Americans genuinely feel threatened by communism.

Geographical spread:

Communism now dominated...

Americans have also watched the \_\_\_\_\_ War and there is an ongoing conflict in \_\_\_\_\_ between the Communist, guerrilla force the V\_\_\_\_\_ and France.

This evokes the threat of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

America have also been threatened by the ongoing Arms Race:

By 1949...

By 1953...

We have also seen advancements in the Space Race:

1957:

1958:

This elevated the threat of...

We have also seen aggressiveness by the Soviet Union with regard to the B\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_.

### Task 3: The House of Un American Activities Committee, the HUAC. Watch 8.50 – 11.00

In \_\_\_\_\_ the American government established the HUAC, which means...

The board \_\_\_\_\_ and interviewed people suspected of communist activities. They were asked whether they were members of the \_\_\_\_\_ and were often asked to name others they had seen at \_\_\_\_\_. It became a situation where you had to either accept your own guilt or \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Task 4: The 'spies.' Watch 11.00 – 14.00**

1950: A \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_

- Accused of \_\_\_\_\_
- Worked within the government in the \_\_\_\_\_
- Denounced (this means named by) by \_\_\_\_\_
- Sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_
- In his defence: in the 1990s two former Soviet military officers responsible for the military intelligence archives stated that...
- This led to the belief that the White House was harbouring Communists

1953: J \_\_\_\_\_ and E \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

- Arrested and \_\_\_\_\_ after being convicted of \_\_\_\_\_
- Their innocence is maintained to this day by their \_\_\_\_\_
- They were accused of...

#### **Task 5: McCarthyism. Watch 14.00 – 16.50**

Joseph McCarthy was a W \_\_\_\_\_ senator and he became a key figure in the search to root out communists. He saw this as an opportunity to gain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and his methods have become known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

He primarily targeted the \_\_\_\_\_ industry, rival \_\_\_\_\_ Party and universities.

We call it today 'McCarthyism' which means... His allegations destroyed many careers and individuals were blacklisted or suffered persecution.

Actors such as C \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ were blacklisted. This meant they were accused of communism and this led to a problem for them getting new roles within the industry. Many people also had to leave \_\_\_\_\_.

The ' \_\_\_\_\_ Ten' were a group of \_\_\_\_\_.

McCarthy's terror only ended when he accused...

#### **Task 6: Edgar Hoover. Watch 16.50 – 18.15**

Edgar Hoover was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_. He was convinced communists had infiltrated every area of American life. He accused teachers of being \_\_\_\_\_ and launched \_\_\_\_\_ programmes against \_\_\_\_\_.

This created a very real belief in 'reds under the \_\_\_\_\_'.

*It shows us why America was so committed to containing communism over the world.*

**Task 7: The Crucible. Watch 18.15 – 20.08**

*The American playwright \_\_\_\_\_ recognised the similarities of what was happening in America in the 1950s and what had taken place in earlier history – the time of witch hunts. He wrote a play called 'The Crucible' in 1952 which dramatizes the events of a small religious community in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century where people become hysterical believing in accusations of witchcraft – the Salem Witch Trials.*

*The only way to save your life when you were accused was to accuse others – all sense of reason was lost. 20 people were executed for being witches.*

*Miller was careful not to make direct reference to McCarthyism, but his message was clear – it can be considered an allegory.*

## U2 Crisis and the Paris Peace Conference

Today we are looking at an event that happened in 1960. We are entering the 1960s in the Cold War and we begin to see an end to the 'thaw' that developed or had the potential to develop after Khrushchev made a statement wanting 'peaceful coexistence.'

**Task 1: Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBBuzHrZBro> (Bridge of Spies trailer)**

**Task 2: Please open 'The U2 Crisis' video first. Watch 0.00 – 2.30 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7tQVFSFGRs&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWJr&index=8&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7tQVFSFGRs&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWJr&index=8&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)**

As part of the process of fighting the Cold War both sides took to using espionage against each other. In some cases, this meant spies, like A\_\_\_\_\_ H\_\_\_\_\_ and the R\_\_\_\_\_ who were convicted in America. Another asset that was used were spy planes.

The U2 spy plane was one of the USA's most effective methods of gathering intelligence.

- They flew at \_\_\_\_\_ metres
- They were able to \_\_\_\_\_ the Soviet Union below
- This provides very valuable information about w\_\_\_\_\_ development.

However, if detected they v\_\_\_\_\_ Soviet territory and potentially risked a m\_\_\_\_\_ response.

\_\_\_\_\_ was ahead in the development because...

**Task 3: 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960 – The case of Gary Powers. Watch 2.30 – 6.00**

On \_\_\_\_\_ 1960 a US U2 spy plane is sent from P\_\_\_\_\_, manned by G\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_\_\_. This is a risk because...

Soviet intelligence was aware of...but they lacked...

Powers' plane is shot by an A75 Davina surface to air missile and he is immediately \_\_\_\_\_. He is taken to Lubyanka prison in M\_\_\_\_\_.

Powers has two methods provided to him to commit suicide rather than being captured. These methods are:

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- 

**It was better for America that Powers died rather than be captured and interrogated. There was a risk he would share secrets, but he also represented the declaration of war.**

Evidence that the Soviets use to prove Powers is a spy:

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-

This proves he was not a \_\_\_\_\_ plane as Eisenhower claimed at the time.

This happens a couple of days before the first major summit meeting. This is the first time since P \_\_\_\_\_ that the USA and USSR would be meeting up explicitly to discuss relations.

This was symbolic of the \_\_\_\_\_, after the 'peaceful co-existence' speech by Khrushchev. However, the U2 crisis has clearly exacerbated tensions again.

**Task 4: The Paris Peace Conference. Watch 6.00 – 6.58**

We are going to make notes on the Paris Peace Conference with the second video so please just watch this for context for now.

**Task 5: What happens to Gary Powers? Watch 6.58 – 8.16**

Gary Powers is sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_ years. He was however, exchanged with a well-publicised Soviet spy KGB Colonel \_\_\_\_\_, known as '\_\_\_\_\_' in 1962. He only served 1 year 9 months of his 10 year sentence. They were exchanged in \_\_\_\_\_ at the 'Bridge of Spies'. This has been brought to life in a film with Tom Hanks about the release of Gary Powers.

**Task 6: Please open the second video linked in today's lesson 'Paris Peace Conference'.** A couple of days after Gary Powers was shot down the Paris Peace Conference went ahead.

**Watch 0.00 – 1.58**

Why did Eisenhower want to bring the Cold War to a conclusion by 1960? (Mention: McCarthyism, peaceful-coexistence, term in office, thaw

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**Task 7: The Summit Meeting. Watch 1.58 – 3.30**

Both men still attend the meeting, however tensions were higher than they had been for some time. Khrushchev was very c\_\_\_\_\_ and demanded an a\_\_\_\_\_. Eisenhower refused to give this and was told he was unable to visit the USSR in \_\_\_\_\_, this would have been a momentous and historic event.

Eisenhower said he would \_\_\_\_\_ flights, however this implies that....

This led to Khrushchev \_\_\_\_\_ of the meeting at the way he had been treated and spoken to. Relations were on worse terms than before the meeting began.

**Task 8: What evidence is there of a thaw? Watch 3.30 – 5.30**

Give the evidence that existed of there being a thaw:

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**Task 9: What impact did the U2 Crisis have? Watch 5.30 – 8.22**

So therefore, the U2 crisis brings an end to the thaw. The opportunity for peace and better relations disintegrates.

There is an argument that Khrushchev wanted the meeting to fail on purpose, this would go against his outward statement of \_\_\_\_\_. This would show his strength, especially in terms of the Warsaw Pact.

**Evidence that defends this:**

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## The Berlin Wall Lesson I

This week we are looking at two key events that happened in the Cold War in the 1960s. We are going to start with the Berlin Wall. This is when Khrushchev built a wall that ran 27 miles through the centre of Berlin to block off, and arguably lock in, the citizens that lived in the Eastern, Soviet sector.

**Task 1: Open video 'The Cold War L 30: The Berlin Wall, PART 1' Watch 0.00 – 2.45**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSyYeWGIiZk&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJlUWJr&index=10&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSyYeWGIiZk&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46uJlUWJr&index=10&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

Berlin has been a point of tension in the Cold War since 1945.

### **The Berlin Blockade:**

- Occurred in \_\_\_\_\_ (date).
- This was when Stalin....
- The West dealt with this by flying in food and fuel in an operation called \_\_\_\_\_.

### **The Berlin Wall:**

- By \_\_\_\_\_ (date) the leader of USSR, K\_\_\_\_\_, still wants the West to leave Berlin
- Instead of blockading Berlin he built a \_\_\_\_\_.

It is very important not to get these two events mixed up.

### **Task 2: Why was there a problem? Watch 2.45 – 13.05**

At \_\_\_\_\_ the leaders from Britain, America and the USSR discussed how to divide Germany. They decided to split Germany into \_\_\_\_\_ zones after France was designated a section made up of British and American territory. Berlin fell in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector and in the Soviet sphere of influence.

This was a problem because...

Therefore, they also divide Berlin. It is separated into \_\_\_\_\_ parts, of which the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ zones quickly join up to form T\_\_\_\_\_.

West Berlin is vulnerable, an example of this is the \_\_\_\_\_. It soon becomes a symbol of power, for example if America gave in and left Berlin it would have been a...

At Potsdam it is decided that Germany and Berlin would be kept \_\_\_\_\_. However, in 1955 Western Berlin joins \_\_\_\_\_, triggering the formation of the \_\_\_\_\_. This shows the West were no longer keeping Western Germany \_\_\_\_\_. It is the benefactor of the M\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_\_\_ and now a part of the military alliance \_\_\_\_\_.

In comparison, nothing is changing in the \_\_\_\_\_. It is s\_\_\_\_\_, which means it...

This situation triggered many people leaving East Berlin and moving into the capitalist West.

- In West Germany \_\_\_\_\_ were much more accessible, for example...



- In East Germany there was also forced collectivisation and an end of private land. This meant that land holdings of more than 5 acres were seized by force and given to returning refugees. The problem was even to this people there were limited ownership rights.
- There were also better jobs with higher pay.

These are just some of the reasons why people wanted to move over to West Berlin.

By 1960 1.5 million East Germans moved West. Khrushchev called this the 'brain drain' as many of the people who moved were highly skilled. This had a big impact on industry and business.

### **Task 3: A new President. Watch 13.05 – 15.00**

America elect the youngest President ever and replace Eisenhower with President Kennedy. He symbolised...

#### **President Kennedy:**

- He served in the US Navy during the Second World War
- He experiences some key moments in history during his time in office: ....
- Khrushchev saw his age and inexperience as something he could take advantage of.

### **Task 4: The Vienna Summit. Watch 15.00 – 16.45**

This is the next meeting of the USSR and the USA. The last meeting was in Paris where Khrushchev stormed out as it occurred straight after the Cuban missile incident.

Khrushchev tries to overpower Kennedy, however Kennedy refuses to...

Kennedy said about the meeting: '...'

### **Task 5: The Berlin Wall. Watch 16.45 – 20.00**

As a result of Kennedy refusing to give in to Khrushchev's demands on the 26th August 1961:

- East German troops...
- Barbed wire fences...
- Trains could no longer cross...

Lots of people lived on one side and worked on the other. Families were also separated.

The fences zigzag through the centre of the city following the official city limits. Sometimes the wall even split a family in two.

Over the next few days soldiers built a concrete wall. Soviet soldiers were stationed nearby in case resistance occurred. This shows that the order came from the USSR.

The city remains very quiet and there are no protests or resistance.

The wall divides the city for the next 28 years.

### **Task 6: What do people think of the wall? Watch 20.00 – 23.44**

*Khrushchev argues he needs to build the wall to...*

*Those looking on clearly see that the wall was built to...*

*The wall is evidence of...*

*The Soviets choose a clever moment to build the wall. Due to the time difference the wall was begun at \_\_\_\_\_, US time. Kennedy isn't told until \_\_\_\_\_.*

*Kennedy sends a \_\_\_\_\_ to the USSR as he decides that East Berlin isn't worth going to \_\_\_\_\_ for.*

*The wall becomes a visual symbol of the conflict and divide between East and West.*

## The Berlin Wall Lesson 2

This is your second lesson looking at the Berlin Wall – today we will look at two moments of crisis and then spend some time exploring how people tried to escape the wall.

### **Task 1: Checkpoint Charlie October 1961. Watch 0.00 – 4.00**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56PRX5k8 - E&list=PLWKrjr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=11&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56PRX5k8-E&list=PLWKrjr5y7eylyIJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=11&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

In \_\_\_\_\_ a senior American diplomat and his wife attempted to enter East Berlin to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ – some West Berliners were allowed to travel into East Berlin with travel permits. The couple were refused entry because they \_\_\_\_\_ – General \_\_\_\_\_, the US representative in West Berlin sent \_\_\_\_\_ to accompany the couple through the checkpoint.

This led to another crisis between the two sectors – as the soldiers approached the Soviets saw it as an \_\_\_\_\_ movement and sent Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ to the official checkpoint. \_\_\_\_\_ and Soviet forces were on full alert and both sides were concerned about the smallest thing – a nervous soldier accidentally firing his gun could have caused a war.

The standoff eventually ended when Kennedy and Khrushchev agreed to reduce tensions by \_\_\_\_\_ their tanks – the Soviets withdrew \_\_\_\_\_ metres, then the Americans – this continued until the standoff was over.

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bCqul4GOoF4>

### **Task 2: 'Ich bin ein Berliner' President Kennedy's speech, June 1963. Watch 4.00 – 5.45**

**In June 1963 Kennedy travelled to West Berlin – he visited the wall and looked over into East Germany.**

How many people did he make his speech to?

What message did he make clear during his speech?

What does the speech show?

What is ironic about the Berlin Wall?

### **Task 3: Life in East Berlin.**

**Please watch the following YouTube clips before you return to my video.**

'Life behind the Berlin Wall, The Economist' - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z8BojR2BEt8>

A woman's story of life behind the Wall: <https://www.forces.net/news/what-was-it-like-living-cold-war-east-germany>

### **Task 4: What happened when people wanted to get out of East Berlin? The escape attempts. Watch 5.45 – 9.30**

Between 1961 and 1989 around \_\_\_\_\_ people crossed over the Berlin Wall at great personal risk. In

the beginning people escaped through apartments and houses that opened onto West Berlin. West German emergency personnel waited on the west side and helped people as they climbed through windows and jumped on and off roofs. Soon these apartments were sealed by East German troops. They erected a new wall \_\_\_\_\_ long throughout Berlin – there were now two walls with a no man’s land in between, known as the ‘\_\_\_\_\_’.

East German soldiers were armed with \_\_\_\_\_, attack dogs and \_\_\_\_\_ and were ready to shoot and kill any would be escapee – this put off many people from making the attempt, however some were still determined to leave whatever the cost.

Many tunnels were dug – with most left unfinished as their makers were ratted out, however a few were successful.

**Task 5: Complete the table below to describe the different escape attempts across the Berlin Wall. I have completed certain parts for you to help with spelling and clarity. Watch 9.30 – 15.35**

Date	Name of person or tunnel or escape	Explanation of what happened
Tunnels		
1962	Tunnel 29	
1962	Old Age Pensioners Tunnel	
1964	Tunnel 57	
Other escape attempts		
1962	Horst Klein	
1962	Ingo Bethke	
1962	Michael Becker and Holger Bethke	
1963		
1966		
1979		

**Task 6: How did the Soviets respond? Watch 15.35 – 17.15**

From the 1960s to the 1980s border guards were given \_\_\_\_\_ orders to ‘track down, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ border violators.’

In 1982 State Border Law mandated that \_\_\_\_\_ were to be used as the maximum measure in the use of force against individuals who publically attempt to break through the state border.

It is unknown how many people died on the inner German border – unofficial estimates put the figure at \_\_\_\_\_ people – a substantial number drowned while trying to cross the Baltic and Elbe river.

**Task 7: The end of the Wall. Watch 17.15 – 18.15**

Our course finishes in 1972 so you don’t need to know about the end of the Berlin Wall. We won’t write any notes here because of that reason, but for your records the Berlin Wall falls in 1989 and at midnight of 9<sup>th</sup> November citizens of East Berlin are allowed to cross freely into West Berlin. A record 2 million people visited West Berlin that weekend and one journalist describes it as ‘the greatest street party in the history of the world.’

## **Assessment Lesson**

### **Part 1: Knowledge Test**

Answer the following questions from your own knowledge not the internet. Sometimes the internet gives a different answer to the one that we learnt.

1. What does the phrase 'Brinkmanship' mean?
2. What does CND stand for?
3. Name the satirical film that was produced to laugh at the absurdity of the nuclear bomb crisis.
4. After Hungary was liberated by the Red Army, who was elected?
5. When the USSR invaded Hungary in 1956 – how many Hungarians were killed and how many fled?
6. Give one reason why the West or the UN did not get involved in protecting Hungarians.
7. What does NATO stand for?
8. What was the Soviet response to NATO called and how many countries were a part of it?
9. What is the name of the President who followed Stalin?
10. What is the name of the first man to land on the moon?

### **Part 2: Assessment Question**

The easiest assessment question this week.

Watch my YouTube explanation video to explain the 4 mark source question::

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uj-TTuCDI74&list=PLWKRjr5y7eyJEGDGFFwyApa4pDxHbZJNJ&index=3>

## Cuban Missile Crisis: Lesson 1

So the next huge moment in the 1960s for the Cold War was the Cuban Missile Crisis. This is arguably the tensest moment of the whole Cold War period as it is the moment where nuclear war was the closest to happening. It was also the moment where the cold war was in America's backyard for the first time – it was no longer happening far away in Europe and Asia but in Cuba, a small island just 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

**Task 1: The Cuban Revolution. Open 'The Cold War L32: The Cuban Missile Crisis PART 1' and watch 0.00 – 5.30**

**[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8YyAgyOs2w&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=13&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8YyAgyOs2w&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46ujIUWjr&index=13&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)**

**Complete the timeline:**

**1889:**

In 1889 the USA helped Cuba become i\_\_\_\_\_ from the S\_\_\_\_\_ Empire. In the years that followed American b\_\_\_\_\_ made huge investments in the country and bought up much of the land and i\_\_\_\_\_. This has connotations of America as the i\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_.

**1933:**

Fulgencio B\_\_\_\_\_ Zaldiva, known as B\_\_\_\_\_, came to power and d\_\_\_\_\_ Cuban politics for the next 25 years as a d\_\_\_\_\_. American investments continued and the government in Cuba was hugely c\_\_\_\_\_ – it was u\_\_\_\_\_ and opposition was silenced very quickly.

**1950s:**

By the 1950s many Cubans were becoming very u\_\_\_\_\_ with the regime. One of these as a young l\_\_\_\_\_ called F\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_. In 1953 he called for r\_\_\_\_\_. He was i\_\_\_\_\_ and then forced to M\_\_\_\_\_ in exile. As this is going on Batista's government becomes increasingly u\_\_\_\_\_.

**1956:**

C\_\_\_\_\_ returns to Cuba with \_\_\_\_\_ supporters, including famous Argentinean C\_\_\_\_ G\_\_\_\_\_. The group are nicknamed 'los barbudos', which means b\_\_\_\_\_ ones. They launch a \_\_\_\_\_ year campaign of g\_\_\_\_\_ warfare. We can make comparisons here with the V\_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam. Their aim was to overthrow Batista and take back power from A\_\_\_\_\_ businessmen. The campaign grew in popularity.

**1959:**

On 1 January 1959 Batista's regime collapsed. The dictator f\_\_\_\_\_ the country and the following day Castro enters the capital, H\_\_\_\_\_, and declared a new Cuba.

**Task 2: A new Cuba. Watch 5.30 – 8.06**

During the revolution Castro had avoided references to communism – much like Ho Chi Minh in the beginning – he instead positioned his uprising as a fight by ordinary Cubans against a corrupt, oppressive regime.

Why do you think Castro avoided references to communism when trying to garner support from ordinary Cubans?

What interest do the USA take?

Initially:

Eisenhower:

Castro begins to completely re-organise Cuba. What changes does he make?

- 
- 
- 
- 

As the USA openly become more hostile to Castro he turns to a natural ally – the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Khrushchev begins to supply \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to Cuba.  
What does America do in response to this new relationship?

**Task 3: Open 'The Cold War L33: The Cuban Missile Crisis PART 2' and watch 0.00 – 1.12**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OS3v9pVVU0I&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylyIjNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=12&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OS3v9pVVU0I&list=PLWKRjr5y7eylyIjNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=12&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

This is the story of what America did next to try to deal with Cuba.  
President K\_\_\_\_\_ felt like action was needed. Cuba had aligned to the S\_\_\_\_\_ and was right on their d\_\_\_\_\_. Cuba had become a source of t\_\_\_\_\_ for the American government. It was also an embarrassment that somewhere so close had had a communist revolution without American interference when they were supposedly committed to the T\_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine. D\_\_\_\_\_ Theory suggested from Cuba there was a real risk of communism spreading into South America. To cement these fears over the years following the Cuban Revolution there was an upsurge of rural guerrilla conflict due to social inequality in other Latin American countries and in many cases Cuba provided t\_\_\_\_\_ and material support to guerrillas.

**Task 4: The Plan. Watch 1.12 – 3.15**

**What was the CIA's plan for the Bay of Pigs invasion?**

(Include: Cuban exiles, Florida, trained, invasion, US Air Force, inspire, overthrow, Castro)

**What did the plan rely on?**

(Include: secrecy, support)

**What changes happen before the invasion?**

(Include: support, Castro, unlikely, illegal, international law, \$5 million, abandon, agreed, beach)

On 17<sup>th</sup> April 1961 the Bay of Pigs invasion goes ahead.

**Task 5: The Outcomes. Watch 3.15 – 4.30**

The invasion is a total d\_\_\_\_\_. At the last moment Kennedy changed his mind about...which results in the exiles being totally e\_\_\_\_\_. Of the 1500 ground troops that are sent into Cuba:

- 200 were \_\_\_\_\_
- 1198 were \_\_\_\_\_

The Cuban people \_\_\_\_\_ support the invaders so Castro's forces easily defeat them.

*Despite Kennedy's change of heart it is obvious the Americans were involved so not only did the invasion fail to achieve its objective but it left America open to criticism as...*

**Task 6: The Consequences. Watch 4.30 – 6.16**

Consequences for Kennedy:

Consequences for Castro:



## The Cuban Missile Crisis: Lesson 2

Today we are returning to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Yesterday we focused on the background of the Cuban Missile Crisis: The Cuban Revolution and the failed Bay of Pigs invasion. Today, we are looking at the crisis itself.

### Task 1: Open 'The Cold War L34: The Cuban Missile Crisis PART 3' and watch 0.00 – 4.12

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Sbv3-wfpT0&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIjNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=14&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Sbv3-wfpT0&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylyIjNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=14&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

Since the 1950s the US had stationed missiles in Eastern Europe – most notably T\_\_\_\_\_ and I\_\_\_\_\_. This meant that the USA had the ability to launch a n\_\_\_\_\_ attack on M\_\_\_\_\_ or any other Soviet city at any time. This gives them S\_\_\_\_\_ Strike Capability if you remember we discussed this when we did the Arms Race. This was when...

There was no Soviet location near enough to the USA from which the USSR could pose a similar threat – however now that C\_\_\_\_\_ is aligned with the Soviet Union this would all change.

Missiles in Cuba would be highly t\_\_\_\_\_ to America.

### **Reasons why Cuba and USSR relationship grows closer:**

**Please explain and expand on each of the reasons below.**

- Ideological reasons:
- Poor relationship with the USA:
- South America:
- Missiles:

### Task 2: The Missiles. Watch 4.12 – 5.15

The first nuclear warheads were transported to the island in the summer of 1962 but it wasn't until October that the US realised what was going on.

A U2 American spy plane took aerial photographs of a number of sites in Cuba that clearly contained nuclear missiles. – evidence of medium range and intermediate range ballistic missiles.

The Soviets had built \_\_\_ sites – 6 for medium range and three for intermediate range missiles with a maximum range of \_\_\_\_\_km.

What was a U2 spy plane?

When did we last learn about this?

What are intermediate range ballistic missiles?

### Task 3: America's Reaction. Watch 5.15 – 9.20

Kennedy's advisory board was called: E\_\_\_\_\_

Kennedy announces:

- He makes a speech...
- He announces a blockade; this is where...
  - This links to the previous blockade of...
- Any ship that passes the blockade will be...

Kennedy describes this action as ‘.....’

This was so risky because Kennedy has threatened a war. If the USSR cross the line America has laid Kennedy will have to react and follow through with his threats, otherwise he will look weak.

Therefore this is the riskiest point of the Cold War so far.

America use a grading system of ‘DEFCON’:

- DEFCON 5 meant...
- DEFCON 1 meant...

America are placed on a level of DEFCON \_\_\_\_.

The Cuban Blockade had huge consequences for Cuba and America alike. It is to this day the longest piece of foreign policy America has ever had.

Cuba lost: \_\_\_\_\_ US dollars

America lose: \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

\_\_\_\_\_ countries are opposed to the blockade.

#### **Task 4: Soviet response. Watch 9.20 – 16.25**

Complete the timeline below:

American boats have s\_\_\_\_\_ Cuba. Castro has ordered Cuban forces to be ready to fight.

23<sup>rd</sup> October:

We enter a game of b\_\_\_\_\_. This means....

24<sup>th</sup> October:

25<sup>th</sup> October:

26<sup>th</sup> October:

27<sup>th</sup> October:

Kennedy announces the end of the blockade and the crisis is over; nuclear war has been averted.

#### **Task 5: The Consequences. Watch 16.25 – 19.15**

##### **Results for the USSR:**

- Khrushchev’s public claim was...
- He also claimed...
- He believed he showed the world, particularly South America...
- Cuba remained communist and was reliant on USSR for...
- Removal of missiles from...

##### **BUT**

- Unconvinced by Castro as an ally because...
- Senior members of the Communist Party were unhappy, they felt...
- It led to the removal of Khrushchev from power \_\_\_\_\_ years later

##### **Results for Kennedy:**

- Claimed victory and showed he wasn’t...
- Gained a reputation as...
- Removed a major threat of war and missiles on Cuba – USSR now had no...
- Removal of missiles from Turkey and Italy remained...

**Task 6: Was the world now a safer place? Watch 19.15 – 21.05**

For each case explain with a little more detail what changed.

*1963: Telephone Link*

*Details:*

*1963: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty*

*Details:*

*1968: Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty*

*Details:*

***The crisis led directly to recognition that superpower relations had to be improved otherwise the world would be threatened with the prospect of nuclear annihilation.***

## The Prague Spring: Lesson 1

Today we are looking at another example of a country that challenged Soviet domination. By the late 1950s the difference in living standards between the communist East and the capitalist West was getting harder to hide. People behind the Iron Curtain had become increasingly frustrated by the lack of freedom and low standard of living. Today's lesson will look at Czechoslovakia and what happened when in 1968 a new leader, Dubcek attempted to give his citizens extra rights that moved away from a strict Soviet system.

### **Task 1: The Background of communism in Czechoslovakia. Open 'The Cold War GCSE: The Prague Spring, PART 1' and watch 0.00 – 3.36**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRsQ8mBZcXk>

After World War I the R\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_ liberated and captured P\_\_\_\_\_ from the Germans in 1945. However, by 1948 Czechoslovakia was the sole remaining \_\_\_\_\_ state in Eastern Europe. Elections were coming up in M\_\_\_\_\_ and the communist party were expected to do \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Key individuals:**



P\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_

A coalition government is elected and led by \_\_\_\_\_



G\_\_\_\_\_

Leader of the c\_\_\_\_\_ party.

Controlled the r\_\_\_\_\_, a\_\_\_\_\_ and the p\_\_\_\_\_.

Became P\_\_\_\_\_ M\_\_\_\_\_ and set up a s\_\_\_\_\_ police force.

He began arresting n\_\_\_\_\_.

This showed the use of c\_\_\_\_\_, which means force to turn Czechoslovakia communist. This is similar tactics to those used in H\_\_\_\_\_, which we call these s\_\_\_\_\_ tactics. The threat was shown when an outspoken non-communist minister Jan Masaryk committed suicide in suspicious circumstances; he \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Task 2: Czechoslovakia falls. Watch 3.36 – 4.27**

What action does Gottwald take? How does Benes react to this?

This means that Czechoslovakia has fallen to communism. It is a good example to show the use of f\_\_\_\_\_ and c\_\_\_\_\_.

What role does Czechoslovakia play with the Marshall Plan?

**Task 3: Life in communist Czechoslovakia. Watch 4.27 – 8.45**

As with other countries behind the Iron Curtain Czechoslovakian society was tightly controlled. It had a one-party communist state that answered to Moscow as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

**Explain how the communist government effected each area of life below, give as many details as you can:**

**Censorship:**

**Opposition:**

**Purges:**

The execution of M\_\_\_\_\_ H\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of the terror that was unleashed in Czechoslovakia.

- She is famous for being the only...
- She was accused and executed for...
- The world came out in support of her, for example figures such as...

**Collectivisation:**

**Religion:**

**School/Education:**

**The Economy:**

The Soviet model of industrialisation did not apply well to Czechoslovakia because...  
With the economy failing this spurred many people to call for political reform.

**Corruption:**

By the 1960s Czechoslovakia was led by a man called A\_\_\_\_\_ N\_\_\_\_\_. He was known for being an extremely c\_\_\_\_\_ leader. With the growing economic problems even communist leaders in Moscow were being to worry about revolt. They wanted to replace N\_\_\_\_\_ as they feared he was d\_\_\_\_\_ the i\_\_\_\_\_ and r\_\_\_\_\_ of the party.

**Task 4: Reform. Watch 8.45 – 10.05**

A respected Czech economist named O\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_ called for economic reform in the mid 1960s. He recommended:

- 
- 
- 
- 

The USSR r\_\_\_\_\_ these demands and this lead S\_\_\_\_\_ to call for complete p\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_. His ideas grew in popularity and Moscow realised they needed to do something to prevent a revolt here.

**Task 5: Dubcek. Watch 10.05 –**



In January 1968 Novotny was forced to r\_\_\_\_\_ and he was replaced by A\_\_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_\_.

The new Soviet leader B\_\_\_\_\_ believed that...

However, Dubcek immediately set about introducing political reforms.

One example of this is the scholar Goldstucker. He criticises N\_\_\_\_\_, which was a direct attack on the \_\_\_\_\_. He suffered no repercussions which encouraged him to produce the first \_\_\_\_\_.

This periodical was published 300,000 times, the most of any in the whole of Europe. This shows Dubcek's intent to...

He called it '.....'

He wanted to:

- 
- 
- 
- 

He also even used the word 'd\_\_\_\_\_' when referring to how he envisaged socialism in Czechoslovakia. This was a clear demand to loosen ties to Soviet communism.

He promised the c\_\_\_\_\_ party would stay in power and total l\_\_\_\_\_ to the W\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_\_\_. However, he does suggest that t\_\_\_\_\_ u\_\_\_\_\_ would be allowed to form.

Why does he emphasise the fact Czechoslovakia will stay in the Warsaw Pact?

April 1968: Action Programme

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Extensions:**

If you wanted to learn about what happened in Yugoslavia, I have recorded a 3 minute video on that. Please find it here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gA-dU-XfpRo>

## The Prague Spring: Lesson 2

Open the video 'The Cold War GCSE: The Prague Spring PART 2, L36'

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9liOiAYY2To&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=16&ab\\_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9liOiAYY2To&list=PLWKrJr5y7eylylJNLvW5LatB46uJIUWjr&index=16&ab_channel=HistoryRevisionSuccess)

### Task 1: Watch 0.00 – 4.05

Dubcek has introduced r\_\_\_\_\_ to Czechoslovakia and is pioneering a slogan of 'socialism with a ...'

H\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the main test for Khrushchev's leadership and likewise Czechoslovakia is a big test for B\_\_\_\_\_.

His actions are important as it will set a p\_\_\_\_\_ for other countries to follow.

What had the Soviets hoped with the appointment of Dubcek?

What did Dubcek promise? Why do you think he did this?

Other members of the Warsaw Pact are worried by these events. In particular, P\_\_\_\_\_. Protests had already occurred here before the \_\_\_\_\_, so the leaders of this country were worried when this time around they started calling for their own Dubcek.

What line did Dubcek initially take? What situation did he believe could be managed?

This all changed when Dubcek began to gain support from some certain countries. The first is Y\_\_\_\_\_, this was a Communist country but they weren't a \_\_\_\_\_ with the USSR and were even expelled from C\_\_\_\_\_. (You can watch my 3-minute video on Yugoslavia to understand why this happened). Even more concerning was the support from R\_\_\_\_\_. This was worrying as they were a member of the W\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_\_\_, this threatened the USSR because...

What is the step that Dubcek takes that is 'one step too far?'

### Task 2: Actions against Czechoslovakia. Watch 4.05 – 5.45

Explain what happened and why:

June 1968 –

July 1968 –

**Have a look at the letter here:**

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/cold-war-on-file/eastern-bloc-support-czechoslovakia/>

August 1968 –

### Task 3: Soviet invasion. Watch 5.45 – 6.45

On 20 August 1968 Soviet forces entered Czechoslovakia and quickly seized control of P\_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_ troops entered Czechoslovakia

There was some civilian r\_\_\_\_\_ but Dubcek ordered the army not to fight back – people who resisted the invaders were dealt with b\_\_\_\_\_ and Dubcek knew they would be s\_\_\_\_\_.

The official Soviet line was that they were responding to a request by the C\_\_\_\_\_ Party in Czechoslovakia to restore order – however Czech r\_\_\_\_\_ stations broadcasted reports of the invasion to the world and described it as a v\_\_\_\_\_ of socialist principles and i\_\_\_\_\_ law.

**Task 4: The Consequences. Watch 6.45 – 8.30**

\_\_\_\_\_ protestors were killed and \_\_\_\_\_ wounded.

The Prague Spring was over and a new hard line government loyal to \_\_\_\_\_ and Soviet communism was established in 1969

Dubcek was \_\_\_\_\_ and forced to \_\_\_\_\_ the reforms. He was then \_\_\_\_\_ from the party. He wasn't put on trial and executed however, unlike Nagy from Hungary. He returned to politics after the fall of the Soviet Union 20 years later and was celebrated as a hero

Events in Czechoslovakia prove how determined the Soviet Union was to deal with opposition in order to prove its control over Eastern Europe.

The cartoon source in the video shows...

**Task 5: World reactions. Watch 8.30 – 11.54**

**Explain how Communists around the world responded:**

Include: outrage, imperialism, China, Yugoslavia, Red Square (Moscow), Red Army, mutiny, manipulated

It led to lots of people losing their faith in communism.

**Explain how the West responded:**

Include: USA, condemn, President Johnson, criticised, UN, vetoed, Vietnam, improved relations, precedent



### **Assessment Lesson**

Welcome back to another assessment lesson. We have now covered 3 out of 4 of our question types. This week we will be practicing the old questions and next week I am going to teach you how to answer the last type. You should be getting used to doing these now!

#### Knowledge Test:

1. What is the name of the policy that was a commitment to containing communism?
2. Name the three peace conferences.
3. What is the name for the combined British, American and French zones in Berlin?
4. What is the name of the Operation that flew food and fuel into West Berlin?
5. What year was the Berlin Blockade?
6. Which guerrilla force did the French fight in Vietnam?
7. Who led the Vietnam nationalist army?
8. Which communist country aided North Korea with soldiers?
9. Which American President sent troops into Vietnam?
10. What year was the Hungarian Uprising and what year was the Prague Spring?

Use this video to help remind you how to structure 'write an account' questions if you need:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUBeafLapNM&list=PLWKrJr5y7eyJEGDGFFwyApa4pDxHbZJNJ&index=2>

## The Brezhnev Doctrine

We are nearing the end of the Cold War course now and we have new leaders in charge of the USA and USSR. These are men who are seen as 'old warriors' of the Cold War. They have been around for most of the political conflict and have watched as tension rose and fell. Brezhnev for the USSR and Nixon for the USA ushered in a period of relative relaxation, but this doesn't mean Brezhnev was 'soft' on communism.

Open 'The Cold War GCSE: Brezhnev Doctrine L37' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UWRptHnq84>

### **Task 1: The Fall of Khrushchev. Watch 0.00 – 3.50**

The Brezhnev Doctrine sets the guidance of...

Khrushchev was removed from power after the ... and he was replaced by Brezhnev.

The main reasons for Khrushchev's fall from power are:

1. China, the Sino Soviet split – this was because Chinese and Soviet communism was different from the beginning, the USSR focused on w\_\_\_\_\_ whereas China focused on p\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Food shortages – because of the countries expenditure in the \_\_\_\_\_ the country was facing poverty and a falling e\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Cuban Missile Crisis – this is because...(can you remember?)
4. Erratic decisions – Khrushchev would often make decisions on his own, which his senior advisors saw as him \_\_\_\_\_ their authority. He was seen to be e\_\_\_\_\_.

In October 1964 Khrushchev is called back from his holiday in G\_\_\_\_\_ and forced to resign as p\_\_\_\_\_ and h\_\_\_\_\_ of the Communist Party. From this point Khrushchev lived out the remainder of his life quietly, he was given a title of '.... He died of a \_\_\_\_\_ in September 1971.

He was replaced by Leonid B\_\_\_\_\_ who became General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

He was initially \_\_\_\_\_ than Khrushchev in his position but he acted quickly to strengthen his position. This change in leadership was unusual for Soviet history as it involved no b\_\_\_\_\_ – it would have been very normal in Soviet politics for Khrushchev to have been branded a t\_\_\_\_\_, been e\_\_\_\_\_, a\_\_\_\_\_ or sent to e\_\_\_\_\_.

### **Brezhnev in power:**

- Ruled for \_\_\_\_\_ years
- The duration of his rule is second only to S\_\_\_\_\_
- His rule was characterized by...

### **Task 2: Brezhnev Profile. Watch 3.50 – 5.10**

Was born to a \_\_\_\_\_ family.

He joined the...

He worked in the...

He rose quickly and by the Second World War he was...

### **What impact did Brezhnev have?**

He s\_\_\_\_\_ the Soviet Union through his p\_\_\_\_\_ approach. He was careful to avoid d\_\_\_\_\_, which means...., and would often reach decisions through c\_\_\_\_\_.

He achieved n\_\_\_\_\_ parity and expanded the Soviet Union's global influence, particularly in A\_\_\_\_\_ and the M\_\_\_\_\_ E\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 3: The Brezhnev Doctrine. Watch 5.10 – 6.40**

Brezhnev announced the 'Brezhnev Doctrine' in November 1968 after the P\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_.  
He made it clear that the USSR was...

He said: "No country in Eastern Europe should be allowed to abandon communism. We will use force to ensure this!"

It would not allow the governments to be brought down either by e\_\_\_\_\_ invaders or i\_\_\_\_\_ rebels. If countries follow Czechoslovakia they would face the same consequences – this was a clear policy for all communist countries.

**Task 4: The Impact. Watch 6.40 – 8.53**

**China**

One consequence of the Brezhnev Doctrine was it drove a further w\_\_\_\_\_ between the USSR and C\_\_\_\_\_. China was in the middle of the Cultural Revolution a time of huge upheaval. China was concerned that...

**The West**

What did the USA initially do?

How did the American government choose to view the policy? Why?

How can we summarise the overall impact of the Brezhnev Doctrine?

## Sources of Tension

One of the continuous themes throughout the GCSE course is the concept of tension. When is it created? Does it escalate? Do events encourage it to grow, or do events encourage it to reduce? Towards the end of the 1960s there was therefore greater dialogue between the superpowers. Things are getting better and both sides show they want to try to avoid problems. However, they are both still hugely mistrustful of each other. Both countries still have nuclear weapons so unresolved tension is still of top concern.

We need to learn about a couple of examples of tension that occurred from the 1960s. These aren't huge case studies. Instead they are smaller examples you need to know about. Neither side wants to have nuclear tension like the Cuban Missile Crisis although there are two ongoing issues that could cause problems – **the issue of human rights and Vietnam.**

**Open: The Cold War GCSE: Sources of Tension, L39 -**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P62pMkIwTcY>

### **Task 1: Human Rights Problems. Watch 0.00 – 7.25**

There was huge concern over human rights in the Soviet Union – particularly from the West looking on. The Soviet government denied its people \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ speech. In the years that followed Stalin's death K\_\_\_\_\_ eased the restrictions people faced but then B\_\_\_\_\_ once again cracked down and limited individual freedoms.

How does Robert Conquest describe the Soviet parliament?

### **Censorship**

Censorship was p\_\_\_\_\_ and strictly e\_\_\_\_\_. Many scientific discoveries and principles such as g\_\_\_\_\_ were suppressed in the Soviet Union.

### **Religion**

What did the Soviet Union promote?

What did the regime confiscate?

What happened to priests?

What were the 'gulags'?

### **Travel abroad**

Emigration and travel abroad was not \_\_\_\_\_ without explicit \_\_\_\_\_ from the government. For a long time peasants didn't even have \_\_\_\_\_ passports so couldn't leave their town without permission. An attempt to illegal travel abroad was punishable by imprisonment for \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Conclusions**

H\_\_\_\_\_ and C\_\_\_\_\_ were both high profile examples of the Soviet government's lack of human rights.

At the beginning of the Cold War the USA had viewed it as \_\_\_\_\_ vs \_\_\_\_\_.

However, human rights were not a p\_\_\_\_\_. Why?

### **Task 2: Individuals who spoke out. Watch 7.25 – 12.15**

**Complete these profiles. You may do some additional research into these two men if you wish.**

### **Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn**

*Job/background:*

*What did he do to critique the regime:*

**Aleksandr published 'The Gulag Archipelgo' in 1973 . What did this discuss?**

*How was it written?*

*How many copies were sold worldwide?*

### **Andrei Sakharov**

*Job/background:*

*Role in nuclear physics:*

*What changed in his mind?*

*Why was he awarded the Nobel Peace Prize? What was ironic about this?*

### **Task 3: The Vietnam War. Watch 12.15 –**

**Recap the American role in Vietnam. Explain what each of the following President's did:**

*President Truman:*

*President Eisenhower:*

*President Kennedy:*

*President Johnson:*

*What was the aim of US involvement in Vietnam? How was this seen by the Soviet Union?*

*By the end of the 1960s the war had cost the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ US soldiers and had become increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ in America. It had become clear that the war was \_\_\_\_\_ and that American w \_\_\_\_\_ was necessary. Both President J \_\_\_\_\_ and N \_\_\_\_\_ had made ending the war a priority but neither wanted to accept d \_\_\_\_\_.*

*Why was the war a continual barrier to positive relationships with the USSR?*

*The war finally ended in \_\_\_\_\_ and by \_\_\_\_\_ the communists had gained controlled of Vietnam.*

## Détente Lesson 1 - Causes

This is the final part of our course – what happens in the 1970s? At this point the USSR were led by Brezhnev and the USA was led by Nixon. As we discussed before these men were ‘old warriors’, they had been at the centre of power for many years and by this point they were able to cooperate like never before.

**Task 1:** Open Miss Fagan’s YouTube video ‘The Cold War GCSE: Causes of Détente’  
Accessible: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Gjlc6lN5c>

### **Task 2: Watch 0.00 – 1.17**

What does the French word Détente mean?

It is used to describe the period from the end of the \_\_\_\_\_ into the second half of the \_\_\_\_\_. The word means r\_\_\_\_\_ and this period is characterised by improved relations and \_\_\_\_\_ tensions.

By this time there was much greater d\_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries and the threat of war had been significantly r\_\_\_\_\_. Summits were regularly held between B\_\_\_\_\_ and N\_\_\_\_\_. For the first time agreements were made to reduce the number of \_\_\_\_\_ the countries. After \_\_\_\_\_ years, there was now a desire to come together.

### **Task 3: Watch 1.17 – 8.53**

Causes:
1) China Soviet Split
2) The Nuclear Issue
3) Lessons of Conflict
4) Economics

#### **1) Chinese Soviet Split**

By the late 1960s the relationship between the two most powerful communist states – the USSR and C\_\_\_\_\_ – as I have previously mentioned had deteriorated and broken down. Mao did not share the views of K\_\_\_\_\_ or B\_\_\_\_\_.

This was a good opportunity for America as communism was no longer...

America seize the opportunity to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ with China.

#### **What happened in:**

1971:

1972:

Nixon called this ‘the week that...’

Consequences of the visit:

- The wedge between USSR and China:

- China's economy:

## 2) **Nuclear Issue**

The Nuclear Arms race had reached its height in 1962 with the \_\_\_\_\_.

This had shown that neither side were willing to...

It marked the beginning of an attempt to improve relations.

1963:

However, human rights abuses had become equally as important so nuclear weapons were no longer the sole issue of tension. Other countries such as F\_\_\_\_\_ and B\_\_\_\_\_ had now developed nuclear weapons. This was seen by the USSR as America's weapons. **Why?**

1964:

Why did this unite USSR and USA?

## 3) **Lessons of conflict**

What did the war in Vietnam show?

In the Arab Israeli conflict who supported which side?

The USA supported:

The USSR supported:

**Yom Kippur war. What happened on:**

October 1973:

October 9<sup>th</sup> 1973:

What was the solution that was reached?

**Key names and places (this will help you with spelling):**

- Six Day War
- Damascus
- Ilya Mechnikov

What did the Yom Kippur war show?

## 4) **Economics**

Both countries had spent \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars fighting the Cold War and it was increasingly clear that no end was in sight. Continuing the arms and space race would have \_\_\_\_\_ the USSR within a few years and neither country could go on spending this much on their defence.

In 1969 West and East \_\_\_\_\_ agreed not to develop nuclear weapons. They recognised it was time to talk.

## Détente Lesson 2 - Events

This is the final part of our course – what happens in the 1970s? At this point the USSR were led by Brezhnev and the USA was led by Nixon. As we discussed before these men were ‘old warriors’, they had been at the centre of power for many years and by this point they were able to cooperate like never before. Our course officially ends in 1972 – so there are just a couple more events of the Cold War we need to know about for the course.

**Task 1:** Open Miss Fagan’s YouTube video ‘The Cold War GCSE: What happened during Détente?’

Accessible: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0-eqRDGSA>

### **Task 2: Watch 0.00 – 2.50**

#### **SALT I**

After the b\_\_\_\_\_ of the C\_\_\_\_\_ M\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_ in 1962 there were a number of attempts to deal with the issue of nuclear weapons.

The success of Nixon’s visit to C\_\_\_\_\_ earlier in the year and the ‘p\_\_\_\_-p\_\_\_\_\_’ diplomacy had changed the balance of power – the relationship between the USA and China was \_\_\_\_\_ and it pushed the USSR into having to work with Nixon in order to not remain i\_\_\_\_\_ and v\_\_\_\_\_.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (called SALT) began in 1969 and these were the most serious formal talks that had ever taken place between the superpowers. A number of t\_\_\_\_\_ were signed that included a ban on the building of new b\_\_\_\_\_ missile launchers. E\_\_\_\_\_ problems in the USSR meant these talks were a \_\_\_\_\_ to them. Talks were held in H\_\_\_\_\_ and V\_\_\_\_\_ over a period of almost 3 years and the first agreements were produced in May 1972 – this was known as SALT I. It was officially signed at the M\_\_\_\_\_ Summit of May 1972.

The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty reduced the number of anti-nuclear defence systems that be built. They were only to be allowed at \_\_\_\_\_ sites each containing \_\_\_\_\_ missiles. It was clear recognition of the need to protect the nuclear balance by ensuring that neither side could ever consider itself immune to retaliation. There was also to be a \_\_\_\_\_ year freeze on the total number of ICBM and SLBM missiles.

Each side was allowed to use \_\_\_\_\_ satellites to ensure the other wasn’t breaking these terms – shows progress in terms of t\_\_\_\_\_.

This was a huge political achievement and the personal relationship between Nixon and Brezhnev was key – with Nixon’s re-election in 1972 the leaders were keen to continue to build on the achievements of SALT I and talks began almost immediately for SALT II.

### **Task 3: Visit to Moscow. Watch 2.50 – 3.50**

When did Nixon visit Moscow?

What key issues did they discuss?



What tone did the meeting take?

What evidence is there that there was friendly relations between Nixon and Brezhnev?

**Task 4: Space. Watch 3.50 – 5.40**

The space program began in \_\_\_\_\_ however eventually occurred in \_\_\_\_\_. This means that it is outside of our course dates however it will still be useful to know about.

**What happened in April 1972...**

This committed the two powers to prepare for a mission in which the US Apollo and Soviet Soyuz spacecraft would launch and dock in space by 1975. This would be known as the Apollo Soviet Test Program.

Why was this significant?

What did this joint mission show?

What did the joint mission lead to today?

**Task 5: Cold War Peace Warriors. Watch 5.40 – 7.42**

Was it Brezhnev and Nixon's personalities that created this opportunity, or would it have happened anyway?

**Both had been...**

Nixon's career was built on...

Brezhnev had been...

What evidence is there that they worked well together? Why might this have been?

**How far did Detente change the relationship of the superpowers?**

Prior to détente the USA and USSR had been v\_\_\_\_\_ – talks were held and progress made but the next moment of high tension was never far away.

Détente represented a period of increasingly better relations – SALT I brought the nuclear arms race to an end.

They remained far from a\_\_\_\_\_ – the end of the US involvement in Vietnam was welcomed by Moscow but other areas of the world continued to cause tension.

## **Post 1972**

The AQA course runs until 1972, but there is slightly more of the Cold War to follow – it doesn't stop there.

Open Miss Fagan's video 'The Cold War GCSE: Post 1972'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XT8NvEua5II>

**Watch the video and fill in each section as you go.**

### **1973: Vietnam War**

President Nixon ends all military action in Vietnam – you do not need to make notes for this section as you should have already. You can if you wish make some notes below if you would like.

**April 1975:** South Vietnam surrender to the North

### **1973: Yom Kippur War**

### **1975: Helsinki Agreements**

Nixon and Brezhnev met again in \_\_\_\_\_ – this emphasised their efforts to keep \_\_\_\_\_ alive. The Helsinki Agreements of 1975 were a product of this. The USA and USSR along with 33 other nations made declarations about three different issues. These were called '\_\_\_\_\_'

#### **Basket 1: \_\_\_\_\_**

- Recognised...
- Encouraged East Germany to...

#### **Basket 2: \_\_\_\_\_**

- Called for closer...

#### **Basket 3: \_\_\_\_\_**

- Increased respect for...
- Basic freedoms....

How did Brezhnev feel about the agreements?

What status did the Accords have? Or not have?

### **1975: Apollo Soyouz Space Mission**

What was this?

### **1979: SALT II**

SALT II was a continuation of SALT I – it was a treaty aimed to l\_\_\_\_\_ and r\_\_\_\_\_ the number of n\_\_\_\_\_ weapons in each countries arsenals. Its terms actually affected the \_\_\_\_\_ more than the USSR because...

The Treaty called for a limit of 2400 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles for each side. A limit of 1320 on missiles with \_\_\_\_\_ warheads and a ban on constructing new land-based ICBM launchers. There were to be limits on the deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms.

Ratification of this treaty however did not take place. The US congress did not believe that the limits could be verified in the USSR. There were also increasing concerns about 2000 Soviet troops in Cuba. In late 1979 NATO decided to place long range missiles in Europe. Détente was clearly under \_\_\_\_\_ – however it officially ended with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

### **1979: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan**

Troops from the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in late \_\_\_\_\_ 1979. They intervened in support of the Afghan \_\_\_\_\_ government who was in conflict with anti-communist Muslim guerrillas during the Afghan War 1978-1992 and troops remained in Afghanistan until mid-February 1989.

#### **The background:**

How did a communist government take control of Afghanistan?

Why did they forge close ties with the USSR?

Why did the Soviets invade Afghanistan?

Why did refugees leave Afghanistan?

How did America get involved?

What comparison can we make to Vietnam and America?

### **1991: Break-up of the Soviet Union**

In the late 1980s there was growing unrest in the various communist republics and finally this led to, on 26 December 1991, a vote to d\_\_\_\_\_ the USSR.

Gorbachev, the last leader of the USSR, had liberalised the USSR – he had made it less s\_\_\_\_\_. He urged his counterparts in Central and Southeast European countries to initiate the same policies of o\_\_\_\_\_ and e\_\_\_\_\_ restructuring. Reformists in Hungary and Poland were emboldened by the force of liberalisation – however many countries were critical and thought the reforms would be short lived.

By the late 1980s people in the B\_\_\_\_\_ states were demanding more a\_\_\_\_\_ from Moscow and the Kremlin were losing control over certain regions of the Soviet Union. In November 1988 the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic issued a declaration of sovereignty which would eventually lead to other states making similar declarations.

This led to revolutions in 1989 in P\_\_\_\_\_, H\_\_\_\_\_, East G\_\_\_\_\_, B\_\_\_\_\_, Czechoslovakia and R\_\_\_\_\_. Each showed popular opposition to the continuation of one-party rule and a pressure for change.

### **Poland**

Warsaw Pact was dissolved on...

Poland held the first...

### **Hungary**

This showed the first visible cracks in the Iron Curtain. They began by dismantling...

Thousands of East German citizens started illegally crossing...

In 1989 Nagy...

### **Czechoslovakia, the 'Velvet Revolution'**

Non-violent transition of power. Large crowds gathered in Prague, on the last day there were \_\_\_\_\_ people.

### **Romania**

The only country to use \_\_\_\_\_. Despite protests and uprising in 1987 Nicolae Ceausescu was re-elected for another 5 years as leader of the Romanian Communist Party in 1989 – this showed Romanians that he was planning ....

By December the army had switched a \_\_\_\_\_. Army tanks moved towards the Central Committee and crowds accompanied them – Ceausescu was arrested and later executed by firing squad.

**The end: the Warsaw Pact was dissolved on 1 July 1991 and a month later Gorbachev and Bush declared a US Soviet strategic partnership – decisively marking the end of the Cold War.**