

## The Cold War

<p><b>Deteriorating Relation: USSR and the West</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- different ideological beliefs since the Russian Revolution.</li> <li>- Russia withdrawing from the first war infuriated the Allies; they sent troops to support the Bolshevik opponents in Russia.</li> <li>- the USSR and US have always been suspicious of each other, despite having been part of the Grand Alliance.</li> <li>- the West believed Stalin wanted to spread communism in Eastern Europe; USSR's 'satellite states'.</li> <li>- Stalin believed the West wanted to see Germany and the USSR destroy each other in WWII.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>1922:</b> Bolshevik government took control; USSR established</li> <li>- <b>1938:</b> Britain, France and Italy allowed Hitler to take over parts of Czechoslovakia containing ethnic Germans.</li> <li>- <b>August 1939:</b> Nazi-Soviet Pact formed to split Poland; Britain and France were betrayed.</li> <li>- <b>September 1939:</b> Soviet and German forces invaded Poland.</li> <li>- <b>June 1941:</b> USSR joined Allies after Operation Barbarossa.</li> <li>- <b>1944:</b> after a long delay, a second front was opened.</li> <li>- <b>August 1945:</b> Stalin was kept unaware of USA's bomb developments until the Hiroshima + Nagasaki incident.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the use of spying by both powers.</li> <li>- the nuclear arms race to develop better weapons.</li> <li>- use of propaganda against the other power.</li> <li>- the use of threats and war by proxy (Vietnam + Korean + Yom Kippur + Soviet-Afghanistan War)</li> <li>- loans + aids to other countries supporting ones' ideologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Tehran Conference (November 1943)</b></p>	<p><b>Aims:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to plan a winning strategy to end the war.</li> <li>- Stalin wanted to secure his Western borders after the war.</li> </ul> <p><b>Agreements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USA + British will open a 'second front' by launching an attack on Germany in the West to ease USSR's pressure.</li> <li>- Stalin will declare war on Japan and supply Soviet troops to the US.</li> <li>- the complete surrender of Germany was agreed upon.</li> <li>- Poland will receive back the land Germany took from them.</li> <li>- the USSR can keep the land it occupied from Poland.</li> <li>- an international body will be set up for diplomacy; the UN.</li> <li>- no formal agreements were made about Germany and its Eastern neighbours after the war.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- had an important impact on international relations.</li> <li>- Stalin was pleased with Roosevelt's agreement upon a second front in the West.</li> <li>- Roosevelt cooperated with Stalin, and sometimes viewed British colonialism as more of a threat than communism.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Yalta Conference</b> <b>(February 1945)</b></p>	<p><b>Aims:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to discuss how to bring the war to a successful conclusion.</li> <li>- to discuss Europe's post-war governance.</li> <li>- Stalin was determined to keep the territory he had won between the USSR and Germany.</li> </ul> <p><b>Agreements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Germany will be split into <b>4 zones</b> for each power.</li> <li>- Germany would pay <b>\$20 billion</b> in reparations, <b>½</b> of which would go to the USSR.</li> <li>- the NSDAP will be banned and war criminals persecuted.</li> <li>- a UN will be set up and all nations could join.</li> <li>- Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan, <b>3 months</b> after the defeat of Germany.</li> <li>- Stalin agreed to Eastern Europe having free elections.</li> <li>- Poland will be returned to its <b>1921</b> borders, giving the USSR significant gains.</li> <li>- Poland will have free elections: Stalin expected a pro-communist government; Churchill expected a London Poles government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roosevelt and Stalin were pleased with their agreements on free elections and the setting up of the UN.</li> <li>- the issue of Poland was to prove a difficult matter later on.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Potsdam Conference</b> <b>(July - August 1945)</b></p>	<p><b>Agreements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- despite its <b>4 zones</b>, the German economy will be run as a whole.</li> <li>- Berlin will be divided into <b>4 zones</b> for each power.</li> <li>- each country will take reparations from its own zone.</li> <li>- the USSR will take a <b>¼</b> of industrial equipment from the other zones as they will have control over the poorest zone.</li> <li>- agreements were not reached over Eastern Europe's post-war government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Difficulties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The USSR wanted heavy reparations from Germany, but Truman feared that way the German economy will not recover.</li> <li>- Truman believed the post-German occupied countries the USSR were controlling served as an army of occupation.</li> <li>- Truman objected to the decisions made about Poland and its borders; he wanted a new government with less communism.</li> <li>- Stalin wanted control of Eastern Europe to ensure the USSR's</li> </ul>

	<p>safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Truman believed Stalin wanted to spread communism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- many issues handled, but more significant ones sparked.</li> <li>- the basic disagreements and suspicion between the USSR and the West turned wartime alliance into peacetime hostility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Soviet Satellite States</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- after the war, Stalin didn't want to give up control of USSR occupied countries; they were a useful buffer zone.</li> <li>- the Novikov Telegram (<b>November 1946</b>) led to Stalin continuing to take control of the USSR's borders.</li> <li>- The Iron Curtain speech increased tensions in the USSR.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>1940:</b> Baltic States - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia - made part of the USSR.</li> <li>- <b>1944:</b> pro-communist government set up in Poland.</li> <li>- <b>1945:</b> The Red Army had taken control of Bulgaria, Romania and the Eastern parts of Germany.</li> <li>- <b>February 1948:</b> Czechoslovakia became communist under Gottwald's and the USSR's rule.</li> <li>- <b>1949:</b> Hungary became a communist government after voters were threatened in a campaign supported by Moscow.</li> <li>- Yugoslavia and Albania were independent communist states.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the satellite states had little independence.</li> <li>- Truman saw evidence of Stalin wanting communism spread.</li> <li>- rising tensions led the superpowers to ask their embassies to report on attitudes in the other's country using telegrams; the Long Telegram (<b>February 1946</b>) and the Novikov Telegram (<b>November 1946</b>).</li> <li>- led to the Iron Curtain speech.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech</b> <b>(March 1946)</b></p>	<p><b>Cause:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the USSR set up communism in Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stalin thought the speech reflected Truman's views as it was given in Fulton, Missouri.</li> <li>- alongside the Novikov Telegram, it increased tensions and led to the strengthening of the USSR's satellite states.</li> <li>- led to anti-Western propaganda in the USSR.</li> <li>- made the hostility between the East and West much worse.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Truman Doctrine</b> <b>(March 1947)</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the US hoped wealthy countries (Britain) would help rebuild Europe's economies, making communism less of an option.</li> <li>- Britain was nearly bankrupt, so the US took that position.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>12th March:</b> Truman delivered a speech to the US Congress.</li> <li>- the US would provide <b>\$400 million</b> in aid and send military personnel to Greece and Turkey.</li> <li>- Truman spoke about the difference between democracy and communism; between freedom and political oppression; between good and evil.</li> <li>- Truman said the US was prepared to send aid to those countries trying to resist communism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the US's international policy has changed from 'isolationism' to one of 'containment'.</li> <li>- led to the Marshall Plan three months later.</li> <li>- Stalin believed Truman was weakening the UN's international role.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Marshall Plan</b> <b>(April 1948)</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to provide economic aid to war-torn European nations.</li> <li>- to make communism less of an option.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>1948-52:</b> the US gave <b>\$13.7 billion</b> in aid.</li> <li>- Britain received <b>1/4</b> of the entire Marshall aid.</li> <li>- other countries: France, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, Austria and Denmark.</li> <li>- Eastern European countries didn't benefit from the aid as Stalin wouldn't allow the US a review of the USSR's finances.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- British foreign secretary Ernest Bevin: 'a lifeline to sinking men, giving hope where there was none.'</li> <li>- Stalin believed the Marshall Plan was a way of using economic might to divide Europe into two and establish an American economic empire there; 'dollar imperialism'.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Effects of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Grand Alliance is officially gone.</li> <li>- the US had set itself up in direct opposition to communism.</li> <li>- Stalin's suspicions of the West strengthened.</li> <li>- Western European countries supported the USA.</li> <li>- Europe was divided into two economic and political camps.</li> <li>- led to Cominform and Comecon.</li> </ul>
<p><b>USSR's Economic Plans</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Marshall Plan's threat to communism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stalin set up <b>2</b> new organisations for the communist East.</li> <li>- Cominform (<b>September 1947</b>): an association of communist parties from all over Europe that spread propaganda and accused the US of being no better than the Nazis.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comecon (<b>January 1949</b>): economic aid package based on communist beliefs; in direct competition to the Marshall Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stalin had direct control of his satellite states' governments.</li> <li>- communist loyalties were assured of.</li> <li>- Stalin's strengthening of power led to the Berlin Crisis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Germany's Division (1948)</b></p>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the agreement to split Germany and Berlin into <b>4</b> zones at the Potsdam Conference.</li> </ul> <p><b>Events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the ACC was the central organization for the four zones.</li> <li>- there were military checkpoints between the four zones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the temporary agreement lasted for many years.</li> <li>- the West wanted to rebuild Germany's economy: better trading partners; resisting communism.</li> <li>- the USSR wanted to take as much materials as possible for their economic recovery.</li> <li>- <b>December 1947</b>: talks between the USSR and the West broke down due to different perspectives on Germany.</li> <li>- <b>1947</b>: Bizonia created between the US and Britain.</li> <li>- <b>March 1948</b>: Trizonia created after France joined Bizonia.</li> </ul>