

# Origins of the Cold War [Revision Cascade]

<b>Ideological differences</b>	Capitalist v Communist	The USA believed in free enterprise and profit, the USSR in state control
	Democracy v dictatorship	The USA believed in freedom, the USSR had one political party and the KGB
	Germany rebuilt v ruined	Stalin wanted reparations to ruin Germany; the USA wanted a trading democracy
	Liberated Europe v Iron Curtain	Stalin wanted a buffer of pro-Soviet states; the USA wanted free democracies
	Historical grievances	Stalin resented D-Day and foreign intervention in the Russian Civil War; the USA resented the Nazi-Soviet Pact
<b>The Yalta Conference, Feb 1945: facts</b>	Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin	Met at Yalta in the Crimea in the USSR
	Germany not yet defeated	The Red Army were at Germany's eastern border; the Allies were at the Rhine
	Germany divided and denazified	They agreed to try Nazi war criminals and divide Germany into four 'zones'
	Declaration of Liberated Europe	There was tension about Eastern Europe (they eventually agreed to 'democratic, self-governing countries' and to 'free elections')
	No agreement on reparations	They could not agree about reparations
<b>The Yalta Conference, Feb 1945: results</b>	The Allies stayed united	They had to – Hitler was not yet defeated
	USSR to join the United Nations	It was agreed that the USSR would join the United Nations organisation when it was formed
	Churchill v Stalin	There was growing tension, especially over Poland
	Red Army in Eastern Europe	Although the Declaration of Liberated Europe promised elections, the Red Army was allowed to stay in (and therefore in control of) eastern Europe
	Stalin to attack Japan	Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan, 90 days after the defeat of Germany
<b>The Potsdam Conference, July 1945: facts</b>	Truman, Atlee and Stalin	Met at Potsdam in Germany
	Japan was not yet defeated	At first Truman needed to keep Stalin's support and promise-to-help against Japan
	Yalta's decisions were ratified	The allies ratified the decisions made at Yalta; Truman recognised Poland
	Reparations agreed	After a great deal of disagreement, Russia was allowed to take reparations from the Soviet zone, plus 10% of industrial equipment in the Western zones
	Hiroshima changed Truman's attitudes	During the conference, Truman received the message that the atomic bomb had been successfully tested, after which he became much more aggressive with Stalin
<b>The Potsdam Conference, July 1945: results</b>	Truman v Stalin	During the conference, Truman received the message that the atomic bomb had been successfully tested, after which he became much more aggressive with Stalin
	Stalin's anger at the atomic bomb	Stalin was angry that Truman did not tell him about the atomic bomb
	Truman's resentment about reparations	The West was angry that reparations were so damaging to Germany
	Hiroshima	After Potsdam, Truman was determined to keep Stalin out of the Pacific, and so he used the atomic bomb
	The Cold War	Hitler had been defeated, so the Allies were 'freed' to quarrel

<b>Hiroshima: causes</b>	Revenge for Pearl Harbor	Americans hated the Japanese for the 'sneak' attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941
	Japan would not surrender	The Japanese had twice approached Russia offering to negotiate, but the USA demanded 'unconditional surrender'
	Guam and Iwo Jima	Thousands of American troops had been killed conquering two tiny islands; the USA feared millions would die trying to conquer Japan itself
	Soviet entry into the Pacific	After the defeat of Germany, Stalin got ready to enter the war in the Pacific; Truman wanted to stop him getting influence (as in eastern Europe) over Japan
	A demonstration of power for Stalin	Some Americans wanted the Soviets to see what the atomic bomb was capable of
<b>Hiroshima and Nagasaki: facts</b>	Enola Gay, 6 Aug 1945	The B29 bomber Enola Gay, piloted by Col Paul Tibbets, took off from Tinian
	Little Boy dropped on Hiroshima, 8:15 am	Dropped the first atomic bomb (nicknamed 'Little Boy')
	Destruction	Flash – heat wave – blast equivalent to 20,000 tonnes of TNT
	Death and radiation poisoning	The USA estimated 117,000 people were killed – Japan said 250,000
	Fat Boy dropped on Nagasaki, 9 Aug 1945	At least 40,000 people died
<b>Hiroshima: results</b>	Death and radiation poisoning	The USA estimated 117,000 people were killed – Japan said 250,000
	Japan surrendered, 14 Aug 1945	The formal surrender was to General MacArthur on 2 Sep on board USS Missouri
	A Soviet atomic bomb, 1949	Stalin realised this gave the USA a power advantage, and he ordered Soviet scientists to develop an atomic bomb
	MAD	When the USSR got the atomic bomb (1949), war became Mutually Assured Destruction – the 'Cold War' did not become a 'hot war'
	CND	Many people in the West thought the bomb 'barbaric' and started the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
<b>Soviet expansion in eastern Europe: causes</b>	Buffer states	Russia had lost 20 million dead in the war; Stalin wanted a buffer of friendly states so Russia could not be invaded by Germany again
	Spreading communism	The defeat of Germany gave Stalin an opportunity to spread communism into eastern Europe
	Red Army	The Red Army occupied all eastern Europe, and could enforce Russia's will
	Governments in waiting	Stalin had trained Eastern European Communists in Russia, and after Potsdam they returned to their own countries with a clear strategy to take over
	"Slicing salami' strategy	Communists got elected, became ministers controlled the army and police, arrested non-Communists, and so took total control bit by bit
<b>The Iron Curtain: facts</b>	East Germany, 1945	East Germany was given to Russia at Yalta as the Soviet Zone of occupation
	Albania, 1945	Communists took power without any opposition
	Bulgaria, 1945	A coalition took power, but the communists executed the opposition leaders
	Poland, 1947	At Yalta, Stalin agreed to allow the non-communist government-in-exile to form a coalition, but the Red Army arrested them and drive them into exile
	Romania, 1947	A left-wing coalition was elected in 1945; by 1947 the Communists had taken over

<b>Hungary, 1947: facts</b>	Rakosi returned from Russia, Jan 1945	He had been trained by Stalin to take power
	Coalition government, Nov 1945	The non-Communists won a majority in the elections (the Communists only got 17%) but the Red Army forced them to form a coalition government
	AVH, 1946	A brutal secret police arrested 'Nazi collaborators' and non-Communists
	Hungarian Working People's Party, 1947	In 1947 the Hungarian communists won the elections, and Rakosi became Prime Minister
	Single Party elections, 1949	In the 1949 elections, only communists were allowed to stand
<b>Czechoslovakia, 1948: facts</b>	Kosice programme, Apr 1945	Stalin agreed to allow the non-communist government-in-exile to form a coalition under President Benes
	The Red Army occupied Prague, May 1945	Agreed at Yalta – even though the Red Army had not liberated Czechoslovakia
	StB, Jun 1945	A brutal secret police arrested 'Nazi collaborators' and non-Communists
	General Strike, 24 Feb 1948	A dozen non-communist ministers resigned, to try to force Benes to stop the communists; the Communists organised a general strike
	Masaryk's death, 10 Mar 1948	Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk (the country's only remaining non-communist minister) was found dead under the bathroom window
<b>Soviet expansion in eastern Europe: results</b>	Iron Curtain, 1945–48	Most of eastern Europe fell under the power of Stalin and Communism
	Churchill's Fulton speech, 5 Mar 1946	Winston Churchill gave a speech in America saying Eastern Europe was cut off by 'an iron curtain'; Stalin said this was a declaration of war
	Truman Doctrine, 12 Mar 1947	The USA accepted the need to 'contain' the growth of Communism
	Marshall Plan, 31 Mar 1948	The USA pumped \$17bn into western Europe to stop it turning communist
	Berlin Blockade, 1948–49	West Berlin was surrounded by the communist Russian zone; attempts to make it more prosperous provoked Stalin's blockade
<b>Truman Doctrine: causes</b>	Soviet expansionism, 1945–47	Stalin had taken over in eastern Europe, and was trying to take over in Iran
	Kennan's Long Telegram, Feb 1946	Kennan warned Washington that Stalin planned world domination and must be resisted
	Churchill's Fulton speech, 5 Mar 1946	Churchill gave a speech in America saying Eastern Europe was cut off behind 'an iron curtain'; Stalin said this was a declaration of war
	Turkey, Aug 1946	The USSR demanded that Turkey give it joint control of the Black Sea Straits
	Greece, Feb 1947	The British government informed Truman it could no longer afford British troops helping the Greek government resist Communist rebels
<b>Truman Doctrine: results</b>	Truman Doctrine, 12 Mar 1947	Truman defined the USA's role to defend democracies and 'contain' Communism
	Aid to Greece and Turkey	American sent \$400m of weapons, as well as military advisors
	Marshall Plan, 31 Mar 1948	The USA pumped \$17bn into western Europe to stop it turning communist
	Berlin Blockade, 1948–49	When Stalin blockaded West Berlin, the USA defended it vigorously
	NATO, 1949	The NATO alliance was formed to resist Soviet expansionism

<b>Marshall Plan: causes</b>	Soviet expansionism, 1945–47	Soviet expansionism in eastern Europe, Iran and the Straits; the Kennan Long Telegram and Churchill's Fulton Speech
	Truman Doctrine, 12 Mar 1947	Truman defined the USA's role to defend democracies and 'contain' Communism
	George Marshall's visit to Europe, Apr 1947	American General George Marshall visited Europe and became convinced all Europe was about to turn Communist
	Marshall's Harvard Speech, Jun 1947	Marshall outlined a programme of \$17bn aid to revive European prosperity
	Czechoslovakia, Mar 1948	At first Congress refused to agree such huge aid, but the fall of the Czech government to communism in 1948 persuaded it
<b>Marshall Plan: effects</b>	European Recovery Programme, Jun 1947	A meeting in Paris invited countries to bid for grants, goods and weapons; most went to Britain, France, West Germany and Italy
	Increased prosperity	The Marshall Plan got the European economy going – especially farming
	Increased international tension	Stalin saw Marshall Aid as a form of economic warfare
	Cominform, 1947	Stalin forbade Iron Curtain countries to receive Marshall Aid
	Comecon, 1949	An economic union of the Communist countries in eastern Europe
<b>Yugoslavia: facts</b>	Tito rejected Soviet control, 1945	The Yugoslav Partisans drove out the Nazis (not the Red Army) and made Tito president (instead of King Peter, as Stalin had agreed with the USA)
	Tito helped the Greek Communists, 1946	This was against Stalin's orders (Stalin had promised to stay out of Greece)
	Tito took \$150m of Marshall Aid, 1948–51	Tito took Marshall Aid against Stalin's orders
	Tito arrested 14,000 'Cominformists', 1948	They included Soviet spies and Andrija Hebrang (Stalin's candidate to replace Tito) who was killed in prison in 1949
	Cominform expelled Yugoslavia, 1948	The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and denounced 'Titoists'
<b>Berlin blockade and airlift: causes</b>	The Iron Curtain, 1945–48	West Berlin was isolated in and surrounded by Soviet-dominated eastern Europe
	Truman Doctrine, 12 Mar 1947	Truman said the Blockade was an attempt to starve West Berlin into surrender; his resolve to 'contain' Communism meant the USA react aggressively
	Trizonia, Apr 1948	Britain, France and the USA, wishing to restore Germany's economy, united their zones
	New currency, 23 Jun 1948	Britain, France and the USA, without consulting Stalin, introduced a new currency into West Berlin
	Run on east Germany's banks, 24 Jun 1948	East Germans rushed to change their money; Stalin (truthfully) said the new currency was destroying the East German economy



<b>Berlin blockade and airlift: facts</b>	Stalin Blockaded West Berlin, 24 Jun 1948	Stalin stopped all road and rail traffic into Berlin
	American airlift	For 318 days the Americans supplied West Berlin by air (275,000 flights carried 1.5 million tonnes of supplies)
	B29 bombers in Britain	B29 bombers (which carried atomic bombs) were stationed in Britain; American General Clay wanted to invade east Germany
	NATO, Apr 1949	Twelve Western powers formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to resist Soviet expansionism
	Stalin reopened the borders, 12 May 1949	Stalin admitted defeat and reopened the borders
<b>Berlin blockade and airlift: results</b>	Increased international tension	The Cold War worsened – there was almost a hot war (B29 bombers in Britain/ General Clay wanted to invade east Germany)
	Germany split	The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany, May 1949); the German Democratic Republic (East Germany, Oct 1949)
	NATO, 1949	Twelve Western powers formed NATO to resist Soviet expansionism
	Arms Race	The USA and the USSR realised that they were in a competition for world domination and began to build up their armies and weapons
	The Berlin Wall, 1961	West Berlin became a symbol of Soviet failure, and led to growing tension, culminating in the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961