Conflict and Tension 1945-72 – 1940s (Origins of the Cold War)

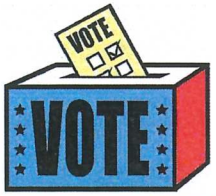
After WW2 the USA was the most powerful country in the world and Russia was the largest. The 'superpowers' had to decide what to do with Germany - they began to do this at the conferences at Yalta and Potsdam.



Yalta

- Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin
- Division of Germany and Belin into 4
- Agreed to 'free and fair elections' but Stalin had already 'liberated Eastern Europe'
- In return for influence over eastern Europe, Stalin agreed to help to defeat Japan





Potsdam



They SAT on their LAP at Potsdam
Stalin
Attlee
Truman
Leaders changed – Truman hated communism
Atom bomb – the USA had successfully tested the atom bomb; Stalin secretly knew but they kept it from him
Poland – Stalin had not held free or fair elections as discussed at Yalta

The conference was full of DISAGREEMENTS such as eastern Europe and reparations.

Dropping of the atom bomb



- Little Boy, Fat Man, Enola Gay, Paul Tibbets
- 80,000 Japanese people, mostly civilians, were killed instantly and up to 120,000 more died of causes linked to the bomb over the following decades.

Soviet Expansion of eastern Europe

Throughout 1945-48 – The USSR took over most of eastern Europe. They did not hold 'free or fair elections' as agreed at Yalta. Some wanted to join, others were forced into it.



Yugoslovia was expelled from Cominform because they refused to adopt the USSR's version of communism.



Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

- Truman Doctrine – let's CONTAIN communism and stop it from spreading.
- $400 million dollars in aid - fears of Greece and Turkey falling to communism

- Marshall Plan – after George Marshall toured Europe and saw poverty
- Czechoslovakia falls to communism
- $17 billion in aid to countries who trade with USA

Truman 'spreading capitalism'
Stalin uses cominform to tighten control over e.Europe

Berlin Blockade and Airlift



- West merge German zones and share a currency
- Stalin blocks access to west Berlin – 6 weeks of supplies left
- Initially fly in 600 tonnes, but needed 4000 tonnes. Eventually west airlifts in double the amount needed – 'showcase of capitalism'.
- Stalin cuts off electricity. Ends after 10 months. NATO forms in response.

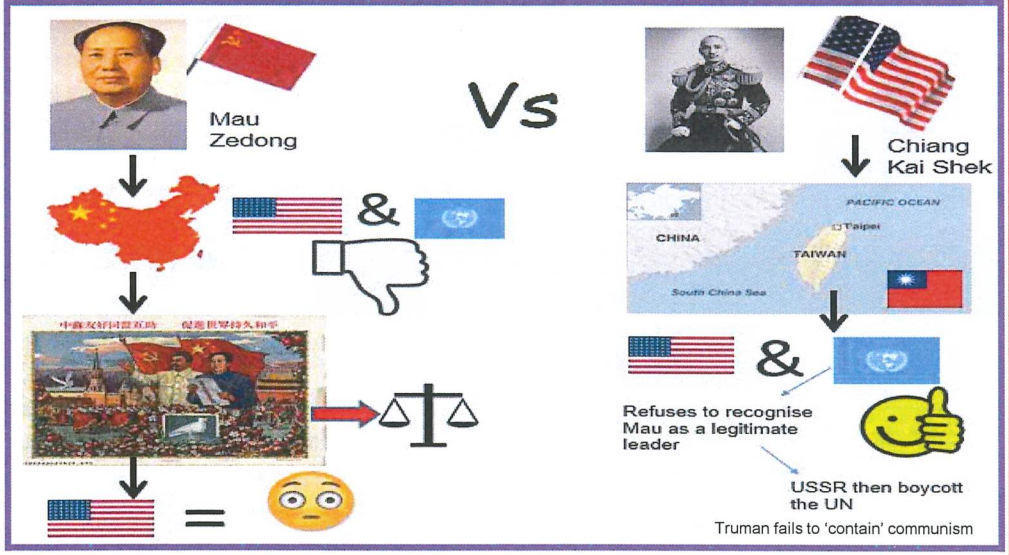
Key dates

February 1945	Yalta Conference
July-Aug 1945	Potsdam Conference
August 1945	Dropping of Atom Bomb
1945-8	Soviet expansion over eastern Europe
March 1947	Truman Doctrine
October 1947	Cominform
April 1948	Marshall Plan
June 1948	Berlin blockade begins
1949	NATO forms
1949	Chinese Civil War

Conflict and Tension 1945-72 – Wars in Asia

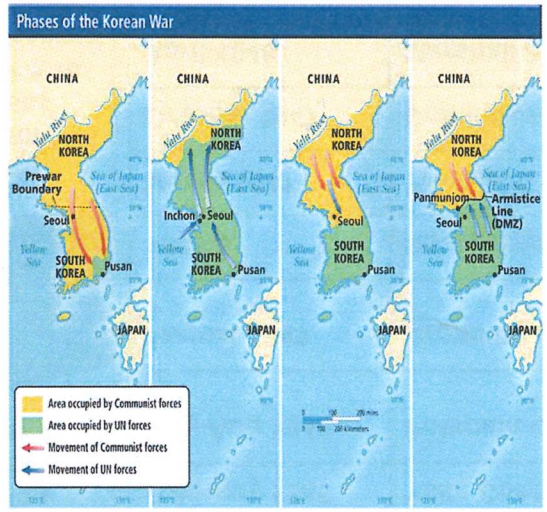
The focus of the Cold War was very clearly centred upon Europe. However, events in Asia had a huge influence on attitudes and intensified the Cold War even further.

China, 1949



Truman fails to 'contain' communism

Korea, 1950-53



- Kim Il Sung (North, Communist) vs Syngman Rhee (South, Communist)
- Syngman pushed to the Pusan Pocket
- UN and US help push them back to China
- China gets involved
- End at 38th parallel
- **OUTCOMES: UN seen as a capitalist tool, domino effect, China committed to helping communism**

Vietnam, 1955-75



- Vietnam used to be a **French colony**. The French left in 1954 and both **Ngo Dinh Dimh and Ho Chi Minh** wanted power.
- In the North, Ho Chi Minh was supported by **China and the USSR.**
- The USA helped Ngo Dinh Diem get elected in the South
- The USA only sent **aid, not troops, in the 1950s**
- In the 1960s things heated up: in **1964 2 American ships were destroyed. This led to the 'Gulf of Tonkin Resolution'** and America agreed to **send in troops.**
- **Guerilla warfare**
- LBJ tried to train South Vietnamese troops up so that the USA could leave
- Nixon eventually **removed US troops in 1969**
- Because it was so costly and many lives were lost, the Vietnam contributed to an easing of the Cold War **(détente)**

Key dates	
1949	Chinese Civil War
1950-53	Korean War
1954	French leave Vietnam – leaving a power vacuum
1955- 75	Vietnam War
1964	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Conflict and Tension 1945-72 – 1950s

In the 1950s, the superpowers spent millions competing for the best military and space technology. The Americans believed that they were way behind the Soviets ('The Missile Gap') but MAD meant that weapons, ultimately, were not used. Stalin died in 1953 and Khrushchev promised 'de-Stalinisation'...

NATO v Warsaw Pact



NATO, 1949

- Capitalist
- April 1949 NATO forms
- Allows the USA to base troops in Europe
- West Germany joins in 1955
- Allowed own army



Warsaw Pact, 1955

- Communist
- In response to West Germany joining NATO, Khrushchev forced the Warsaw Pact
- All communist countries except Yugoslavia

Hungary, 1956







- Stalin dies in 1953 and Khrushchev becomes leader 2 years later. He talked about de-Stalinisation and 'peaceful co-existence'
- Rakosi was the leader but 'peaceful co-existence' encouraged a rebellion in Hungary in 1956
- Statue of Stalin pulled down
- Nagy introduced changes and said he wanted to leave the Warsaw Pact
- 1000 tanks sent in. Thousands killed and 200,000 flee
- Nagy executed
- Kadar takes over and makes arrests
- Western powers too distracted to help, they only condemn

Arms and Space Race



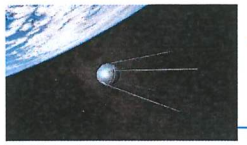
USA - Atom Bomb 1945



USA -H-Bomb – 1000 more times powerful, 1952



1954, H Bomb that can be dropped from a plane by USA. USSR make theirs a few months later



1957, USSR launch the 1st satellite, Sputnik



1957 – Sputnik 2 carried Laika. USSR



1957, USSR test first ICBMs, in 1959 the USA develop theirs. By 1960 the Americans developed Polaris.



1961 – USSR send first man into space, Yuri Gagarin



Kennedy set up the Apollo programme. In 1969 the first man stepped on the moon

Key Dates

August 1945	US drops atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
1949	NATO forms
1952	USA create H-Bomb
1953	Death of Stalin
1955	Khrushchev appointed Soviet leader until 1964
1955	Warsaw Pact forms
1956	Hungarian Revolution
1957	USSR launch Sputnik 1; Sputnik 2 carried Laika in this year too; USSR tested first ICBM
1960	Polaris –submarine that could launch missiles create by USA
1961	Yuri Gagarin
1969	1st man on the moon – Apollo 11 sent by the USA

Conflict and Tension 1945-72 - 1960s

The 1960s saw a 'hotting up' of the Cold War: the Arms Race had already developed and now the two superpowers competed over the Space Race. A few key events saw tensions increase even further...



U2 Crisis, 1960



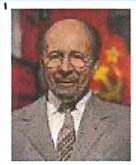
- The USSR **shot down a US spy plane (U2)**
- USA claimed it was a **weather plane**
- **Gary Powers** was still alive and they had the wreckage of the plane, he was put on trial. The US admitted to spying.
- **Khrushchev refuses to attend the Paris Peace Summit** unless Eisenhower apologised
- **Eisenhower refused**
- Eisenhower cancelled a visit to the USSR and JFK, who promised to be tougher on communism, was elected

Because of the crisis the Paris Peace Summit was cancelled and ABC was not discussed...

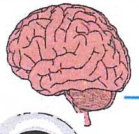


A - Arms Race
B - Berlin
C - Cuba

Berlin Wall, 1961



East Germany ruled by Walter Ulbricht, many hated his rule. Standards of libing were also higher in the West.



This led to barbed wire and then a wall being erected to divided East and West Berlin





There was only one way to cross now, Checkpoint Charlie. In October 1961, Societ tanks refused to allow anyone to cross the border

18

18 hour tank stand-off

June 1963, "we have never had to put up a wall to keep our people in"

Propaganda Victory

Bay of Pigs & Cuban Missile Crisis, 1961/2





Castro became leader of Cuba in 1959.
He **seized land owned by Americans** and the USA refused to buy **sugar cane** from Cuba. Castro llied with the USSR in 1960.
USA supplied weapons to 1400 Cuban exiles to get rid of Castro
They invaded the **Bay of Pigsin 1961** but failed causing huge embarrassment
In 1962 a spy plane photographed missile bases in Cuba
Kennedy decided to **blockade** Cuba. Soviet ships approached but turned back.
Khrushchev agreed to **removed the missile bases from Cuba** and Kennedy secretly agreed to **remove his bases in Turkey.**
Because the Turkey deal was kept secret, **Kennedy was seen as a hero Khrushchev was seen as weak** and China broke relations, he was foced to resign in 1964. The crisis helped lead to an agreement to reduce weapons.

Prague Spring, 1968







- Dubcek wanted to create 'socialism with a human face', he promised not to leave the Warsaw Pact (unlike Nagy in Hungary)
- The 'Prague Spring' was a set of new ideas such as reduced censorship and reducing the powers of the secret police
- The other Warsaw Pact countries asked Brezhnev to stop this: in August **1968 Societ tanks moved into Czechoslovakia**. There was no resitance
- Afterwards Brezhnev set clear rules for communist countries: they were only allowed to have one political party and must stay in the Warsaw Pact. This was called the '**Brezhnev Doctrine**'.
- **Dubcek was removed** and hatred of communism increased.

Key Dates

1959	Castro becomes leader of Cuba
1960	U2 Spy Plane Crisis
April 1961	Bay of Pigs Invasion
October 1961	Checkpoint Charlie stand-off
October 1962	USA photograph missile bases in Cuba
June 1963	Kenney's 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' Speech
1964	Khrushchev resigns and is replaced by Brezhnev
1968	Prague Spring
November 1968	Brezhnev Doctrine

Conflict and Tension 1945-72 – Détente (Easing of Tensions) – Late 1960s/ Early 1970s

By the 1970s tensions between the two superpowers were reducing. This helped to limit the growth of nuclear weapons. This period of reduced tension is called 'détente'. Overall, a lot of the outcomes were limited and beneat the surface tensions still remained.

Causes of Detente

Cuba



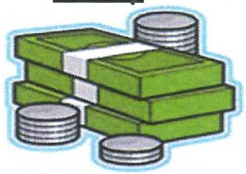
The Cuban Missile Crisis revealed to the world how close they were towards a potentially disastrous war.

Vietnam



The Vietnam War (1955-75) was not only futile (pointless) but was unpopular with ordinary Americans and was extremely costly.

Money



The US economy was struggling. The USSR also wanted to improve its living conditions by gaining new trading partners.

Weapons



Both had nuclear weapons that could destroy the Earth many times over.

Leaders – Brezhnev and Nixon





Both were willing to work together to ease tensions.

Outcomes of Detente



Ping- Pong Diplomacy – the US team played ping-pong in China in 1971. This was known as ping-pong diplomacy. Although it was nothing concrete, the superpowers looked like they were friendly.



China allowed to join the UN in 1971. The USA dropped it's veto and allowed them in.



SALT 1, (strategic arms limitation talks) was agreed in 1972.

1. Limited the amount of ICBMs and Anti-Ballistic Missiles (that could prevent missiles from reaching a country)
3. No restrictions of MIRVs (something that can release multiple missiles)
4. Each country could use Satellites to check each other