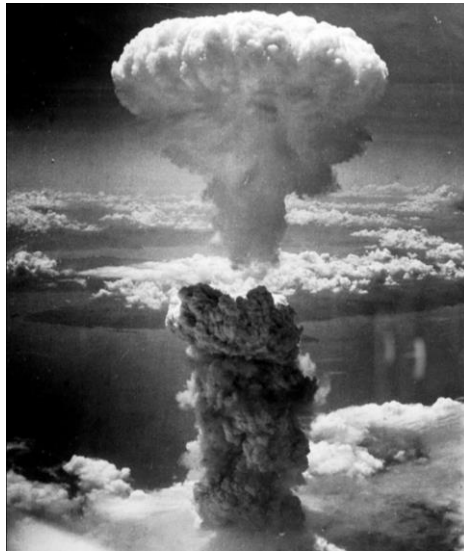


# The Cold War

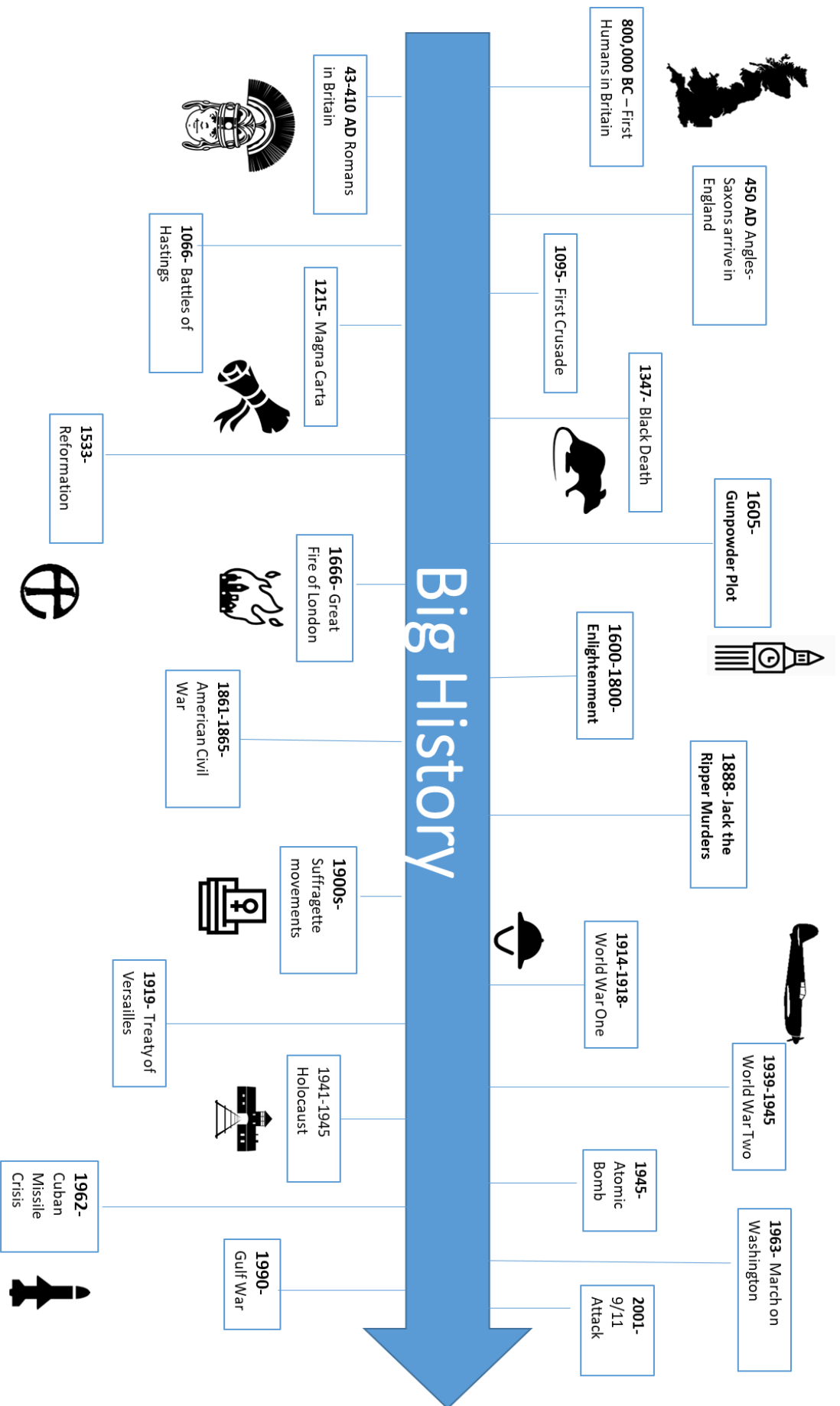


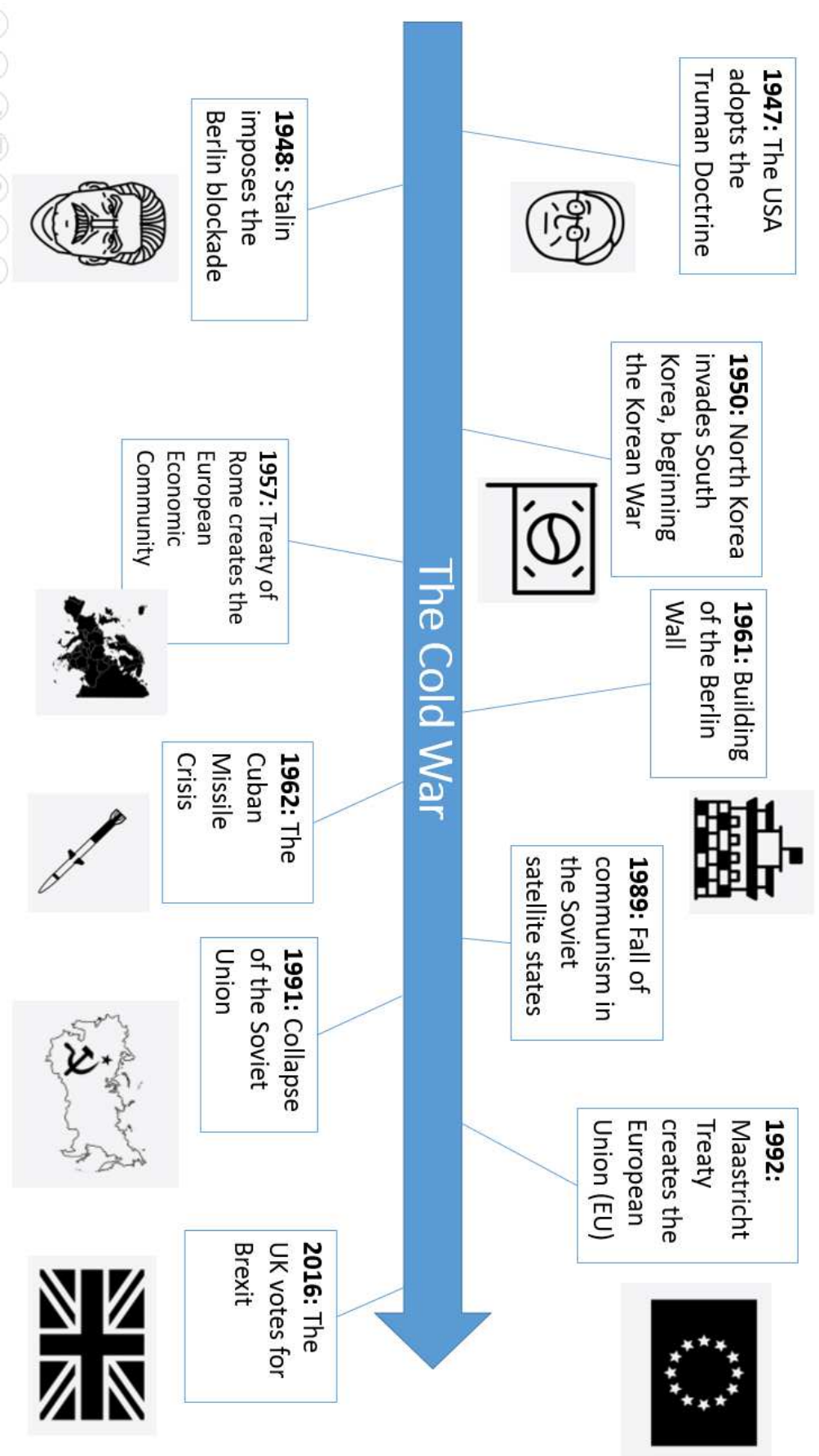
KS3 History

Penketh High School



Name:	
Class:	
Class Teacher:	





## Topic Outline

### The Cold War

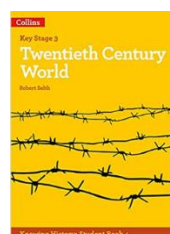
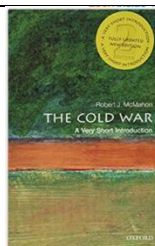
Key Question	What will I learn about?	Pages
1. Why did “an iron curtain descend across” Europe?	> The Cold War in Europe, NATO, Germany divided and the Marshall Plan	8-12
2. Why did the Cold War turn ‘hot’?	> The Berlin blockade, the Berlin Wall and the Korean War	15-20
3. Why was the world on the brink of nuclear conflict?	> The nuclear threat, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Chernobyl, collapse of communism and European integration	21-25
4. Review: The Cold War	> Review of The Cold War > Did the USA cause the Cold War by “comparing communism to a disease”?	26-30

### Careers

- Finance
- Law
- Government
- Education



### **Further Scholarship:**



<b>Key vocabulary: The Cold War</b>	
<b>Superpower</b>	Nation with the potential power to dominate the world
<b>Proxy wars</b>	Conflict in which two major powers fight each other indirectly by supporting rival sides in a war involving smaller nations
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, a military alliance of the USA with European nations for mutual defence
<b>Buffer zone</b>	Territory controlled or influenced by a nation, serving as a barrier separating it from an enemy
<b>Satellite states</b>	Nations that are theoretically independent but in practice controlled by a superpower
<b>Containment</b>	American policy of preventing communism from spreading into new parts of the world
<b>Truman Doctrine</b>	American foreign policy of intervening to support any nation under threat from Communism
<b>Iron curtain</b>	The Cold War division between capitalist American-allied western Europe and Communist Soviet-controlled eastern Europe
<b>Berlin blockade</b>	Economic blockade of the Western-controlled zones of Berlin by Stalin in 1948-49
<b>Marshal Plan</b>	Massive American financial aid program that funded the reconstruction of western Europe after the Second World War
<b>Stasi</b>	The secret police agency in Communist East Germany
<b>Berlin airlift</b>	Supply operation designed to counter the Berlin blockade by bringing food and fuel rations to West Berlin by aeroplane
<b>Berlin Wall</b>	Wall built by the East German Communists to physically separate West Berlin from East Berlin
<b>Deterrent</b>	A weapon or threat that discourages people from doing something, even if it is never used
<b>Mutually assured destruction</b>	Situation in which two superpowers both possess enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other, so any war will result in the defeat of both
<b>Détente</b>	State of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry
<b>Chernobyl</b>	Soviet nuclear power plant where there was a disastrous accidental explosion

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: THE COLD WAR		
1	The origins of the Cold War	What term is given to nations with the potential power to dominate the world?
2		What term means a conflict in which two major powers fight each other indirectly by supporting rival sides in a war involving smaller nations?
3		What is the name of the military alliance of the USA with European nations for mutual defence?
4		What is the name of the territory controlled or influenced by a nation, serving as a barrier to separate it from an enemy?
5		What is the term for nations that are theoretically independent but in practice controlled by a superpower?
6		What is the name given to the American policy of preventing communism from spreading into new parts of the world?
7		What is the name for American foreign policy to contain communism by intervening to support nations under threat?
8		What term means the Cold War division between capitalist American-allied western Europe and communist Soviet-controlled eastern Europe?
9		What was the secret police agency in communist East Germany?
10		What is the name of the massive American financial aid programme that funded the reconstruction of western Europe after the Second World War?
11	Cold War crises	When Germany was occupied in 1945, which city laid deep within the Soviet zone?
12		In June 1948, what new currency did the British, French and Americans introduce in their zones of Germany?
13		What did Stalin impose on Berlin in 1948?
14		What is the supply operation designed to counter the Berlin blockade by bringing food and fuel rations to West Berlin by aeroplane?
15		When was the Berlin blockade lifted?
16		What was built by the East German Communists to physically separate West Berlin from East Berlin?
17		Who had ruled Korea since 1910?
18		Who was the dictator of North Korea that launched an invasion of the south on 25 June 1950?
19		Which country became a communist nation in 1949?
20		What kind of combat did the Korean War often resemble?
21	Nuclear weapons	Where did the USA drop atomic bombs in 1945?
22		When did the USSR develop its own nuclear bomb?
23		What term means a weapon or threat that discourages people from doing something, even if it is never used?
24		What is the term for a situation in which two superpowers each possess enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other, so any war will result in the defeat of both?
25		What event in 1962 is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war?

<b>26</b>	In 1959, who led a communist revolution in the Caribbean island nation of Cuba?	<b>Fidel Castro</b>
<b>27</b>	In 1962, what did Khrushchev chose to station in Cuba?	<b>Soviet nuclear missiles</b>
<b>28</b>	What did President John F. Kennedy impose to prevent any more missiles from reaching Cuba?	<b>A naval blockade</b>
<b>29</b>	What term means the state of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry?	<b>Détente</b>
<b>30</b>	What is the name of the Soviet nuclear power plant where there was a disastrous accidental explosion in 1986?	<b>Chernobyl</b>

	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
H T 1	<b>Warrington over time (1) The Anglo-Saxons (1)</b>	<b>The late Tudors (2) The English Civil War (5)</b>	<b>The First World War (5)</b>
H T 2	<b>Norman England (5)</b>	<b>Commonwealth and Restoration (1)</b>	<b>Rise of the dictators (2) The Second World War (5)</b>
H T 3	<b>Medieval kingship (2)</b>	<b>The Americas (3)</b>	<b>Decolonisation (4)</b>
H T 4	<b>Late medieval England (3)</b>	<b>The Industrial Revolution (1) China's Qing dynasty 1644- 1911 (2)</b>	<b>Civil Rights in America (3)</b>
H T 5	<b>Henry VIII and the Reformation (4)</b>	<b>The Age of reform (2)</b>	<b>Post-war Europe (1)</b>
H T 6	<b>The age of encounters (4)</b>	<b>The Victorian Empire (4)</b>	<b>The Middle East (4)</b>

Date:

**(Lesson 1) Key Question:** Why did “an iron curtain descend across” Europe?

Do now (theme)	A	B	C
1. What nickname was Charles II given due to his lack of seriousness and fun-loving lifestyle?	Lord Protector	Merry Monarch	Jolly Monarch
2. What organisation was founded in 1660 for the advancement of scientific knowledge?	Royal Society	Scientific Society	Medical Society
3. Who built the first workable steam engine?	Richard Arkwright	Richard Watt	James Watt

**Deeper thinking: Why did the Nazi-Soviet war strain Germany to breaking point?**

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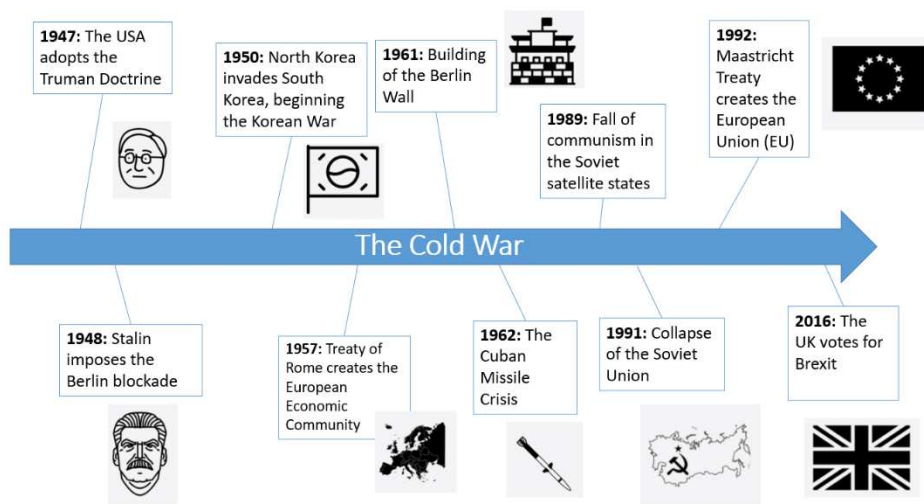


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Topic Knowledge Link Questions			
1. What was the name for the workers’ and soldiers’ councils formed during the Russian Revolution?	Soviets	Bolsheviks	Proletarians
2. What was the name of the industrialisation programs that Stalin launched to modernise the USSR?	One-year plans	Five-year plans	Ten-year plans
3. What treaty of 1919 formally ended the First World War?	Treaty of Munich	Treaty of Versailles	Treaty of Weimar
4. What treaty was signed on 24 August 1939, causing shock throughout Europe?	Nazi-British non-aggression Pact	Treaty of Versailles	Nazi-Soviet non-aggression Pact
5. What proportion of casualties in the Second World War were from the Soviet Union?	Less than half	Half	More than half



Timeline Questions	
1. What did USA adopt in 1947?	
2. When did Stalin impose the Berlin blockade?	
3. Who invaded South Korea in 1950?	



## The Origins of the Cold War

*For forty-five years after the Second World War, the USA and the USSR confronted each other in a period of rivalry and deadly tension called the Cold War.*

Though they had worked together to defeat Fascism, the Americans and the Soviets were deeply ideologically opposed. With the imperial powers of Europe effectively broken by the effort of war, the two **superpowers** now dominated the world – and aimed to exert their power and their influence globally. As the Americans worked to protect capitalism and allied democracies throughout the world, so the Soviets attempted to inspire and direct Communist revolution. The USA and the USSR never actively went to war in these years, but they worked against each other in every other possible way, through spying, diplomacy, economics, and **proxy wars** (where the USA and USSR supported rival sides in wars involving smaller nations). At frequent moments, the tension between the superpowers became so high that a Third World War could easily have broken out between them.



**Discuss: What were the aims of the USA and the USSR?**

### **The Cold War in Europe**

The Cold War split Europe down the middle. In 1944-45, Stalin's Red Army had liberated almost the whole of eastern Europe from Nazi domination. Those soldiers did not go home when the war was over. Instead, Stalin took the opportunity to impose Communist governments on the nations of eastern Europe: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania. Stalin's principal motive was to create a '**buffer zone**' of friendly nations between Russia and Germany, in order to guard against any future German attack.

Between 1945 and 1948, Communist parties in these countries, directed from Moscow, used a range of tactics to secure political control. Sometimes there was a direct takeover, like the coup in February 1948 that brought Communists to power in Czechoslovakia. More commonly, elections to form new governments were manipulated by violence, intimidation, and fraud in order to produce Communist victories. Once control was secure, regimes were established that imitated the systems and techniques of Stalin's USSR. The newly Communist states of eastern Europe were theoretically still independent nations, but in practice they were controlled by the Soviet Union. They were known as '**satellite states**' – smaller, less powerful nations that depended on, and were directed by, the superpower. Eastern Europe had swapped one form of tyranny for another.

#### **NATO**

In 1949, the USA and the nations of western Europe formed the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**, a defensive military alliance that bound them all to defend each other against any external aggression.

#### **1. Why did Stalin impose communist governments on the nations of eastern Europe?**

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Alarmed by the spread of Soviet power, the Americans resolved to do all they could to prevent Communism from spreading any further – a policy known as **containment**. In 1947, President Harry Truman declared that America would support any nation under threat from Communist revolution or attack. This was known as the **Truman Doctrine**, and it became the basis for American foreign policy throughout the Cold War.



Harry S. Truman (1884-1972)

#### **2. What was the policy of containment?**

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Europe thus became divided into two spheres of influence under the two superpowers. In a speech in March 1946, when many observers already foresaw the complete division of Europe, Winston Churchill declared that “an **iron curtain** has descended across the continent”. The term “Iron Curtain” soon became widely used to describe the division between western, American-allied, capitalist Europe; and eastern, Soviet-dominated, Communist Europe.

3. What did Churchill mean by the phrase ‘Iron Curtain’?

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Divided Germany

The Iron Curtain also ran right through the heart of the most strategically important nation in Europe: Germany. In 1945 Germany was occupied by the Americans and British in the west, and by the Soviets in the east. This division was never intended to be permanent, but it soon became clear that neither side was willing to give up control of their half of the country. Talks aimed at reunification failed because both the Americans and the Soviets feared that a reunited Germany might ally with the other against them. By the end of the 1940s, two entirely separate nations had been established.

4. Why did the United States provide financial aid to the nations of western Europe?

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Marshall Plan

One of the first consequences of the policy of containment was the **Marshall Plan**, a massive program of financial aid that provided \$12.7 billion of American money to help rebuild the nations of western Europe. The Americans feared that the postwar environment of poverty and ruin might cause the people of western Europe to turn to Communism, in the same way that the Great Depression had led to the rise of the Nazis. Paying for European reconstruction was better than risking communist revolution in France or Italy.

West Germany emerged as a stable, tolerant, and peaceful country, widely regarded as a model of successful capitalist democracy. It also boomed economically, surging ahead in prosperity to overtake Britain as the largest, most dynamic economy in Europe. East Germany, meanwhile, became merely another Soviet satellite state. A Communist dictatorship was established, backed by a vicious secret police agency called the **Stasi**. They presided over a country marked by poor living conditions, constant surveillance and censorship, and the imprisonment and torture of all who dared to speak out against the regime.

5. What was the Stasi?

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Exit ticket		
1	What term means a conflict in which two major powers fight each other indirectly by supporting rival sides in a war involving smaller nations?	
2	What is the term for nations that are theoretically independent but in practice controlled by a superpower?	
3	What is the name given to the American policy of preventing communism from spreading into new parts of the world?	
4	What is the name for American foreign policy to contain communism by intervening to support nations under threat?	
5	What is the name of the massive American financial aid programme that funded the reconstruction of western Europe after the Second World War?	

## Historical source

Extracts from Churchill's Iron Curtain speech given in the USA in March 1946

A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future or what are the limits if any to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies. I have a strong admiration and regards for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is sympathy and goodwill in Britain- and I doubt not here also- towards the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to preserve through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships. We understand the Russian need to be secure on her western frontiers by the removal of all possibility of German aggression. We welcome Russia to her rightful place among the leading nations of the world. Above all we welcome constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own people on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my duty however, for I am sure you would wish me to state the facts as I see them to you, to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe.



### 1.What did Churchill welcome Russia to?

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From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.

### 2.What did Churchill say had happened across the continent?

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From what I have seen of our Russian friends and Allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness. For that reason the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength. If the Western Democracies stand together in strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations charter, their influence for furthering these principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If however they become divided or falter in their duty and if these all-important years are allowed to slip away then indeed catastrophe may overwhelm us all.

### 3.What did Churchill say would lead to catastrophe?

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**Deeper thinking question: Why is this source useful for learning about division in Europe after the Second World War?**

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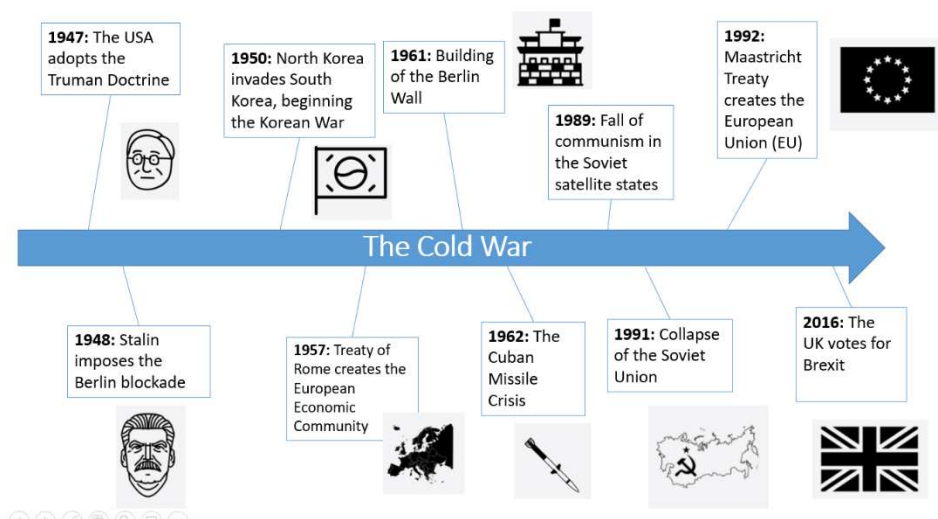
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Date:

**(Lesson 2) Key Question: Why did the Cold War turn 'hot'?**

Do now (theme recall)	A	B	C
1. What country did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	Russia	Germany	France
2. What spread through London in 1665 causing 68,000 deaths?	The Black Death	Miasma	Bubonic plague
3. What term describes government leaving society to function with little intervention?	<i>Laissez faire</i>	Socialism	Communism
<b>Deeper thinking: Why was Germany divided in 1945?</b>			

Knowledge Link Questions (topic recall)	
1. What term is given to nations with the potential power to dominate the world?	
2. What term means a conflict in which two major powers fight each other indirectly by supporting rival sides in a war involving smaller nations?	
3. What is the name of the military alliance of the USA with European nations for mutual defence?	
4. What is the name given to the American policy of preventing communism from spreading into new parts of the world?	
5. What term means the Cold War division between capitalist American-allied western Europe and communist Soviet-controlled eastern Europe?	



Timeline Questions	
1. When did the Korean War begin?	
2. What happened in 1961?	
3. When did the Soviet Union collapse?	

## Cold War crises

*The most dangerous moments in the Cold War were the crises that could have caused it to turn 'hot'. Two of the most serious were the Berlin blockade and the Korean War.*

### The Berlin blockade

When Germany was occupied in 1945, the city of Berlin lay deep within the Soviet zone. However, because of its political importance, the city was divided just like the nation: its western sectors were occupied by the Americans, British, and French, while the Soviets controlled the east. The western sectors of Berlin formed a tiny pocket of Western control, over 100 kilometres behind the Iron Curtain. This made them extremely vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

In June 1948, the British, French and Americans introduced a new currency, the Deutschmark, in their zones of Germany – a major step towards creating an independent West German nation. Stalin responded by imposing the Berlin blockade. Road and rail links between West Berlin and the world outside were blocked, electricity was cut off, and all imports of food and fuel were halted. West Berlin in effect became an isolated island, under siege in the middle of Soviet-governed territory.



Map showing divided Germany and divided Berlin



**Discuss: What prompted Stalin to impose the Berlin blockade in June 1948?**

The USA responded to the Berlin blockade by launching the **Berlin airlift**, a programme of supply that brought vital emergency rations to the city by aeroplane. Regular flights were soon bringing thousands of tonnes of supplies to West Berlin every day. At the height of the operation, a plane was landing in Berlin every 90 seconds. This was vastly expensive at a time when Europe was still struggling to feed itself after the war. Yet the Americans were determined to keep West Berlin alive and free. At last, when the airlift had been sustained through the winter, Stalin accepted that his attempt to intimidate the West had failed. The blockade was lifted in May 1949.



The two sides of the Berlin Wall in 1962

### 1. How did America respond to the Berlin blockade?

### The Berlin Wall

Throughout the Cold War, West Berlin survived as a tiny, isolated outpost of West Germany: an island of freedom inside the Soviet empire. For some years it served as an escape route from communism, as East German citizens who wished to flee their repressive government could come to Berlin, cross into the western sector and then take one of the trains that still connected West Berlin with the rest of the free world. By the middle of 1961, almost three million people had fled communism by going through Berlin. The East German authorities could not allow



this to continue. On the night of 13 August 1961, they built a wall across Berlin, locking off the western city behind a concrete and barbed wire barrier. The escape route to the West was closed.

The **Berlin Wall** was seen to represent the failure of communism. East Germany could not motivate its people to stay, so it had to stop them leaving by force. The wall also became an internationally recognised symbol of division and repression.

## 2. Why did the government of East Germany build the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961?

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### The Korean War

Korea had been ruled by Japan since 1910. When the Japanese surrendered to the Allies in 1945, the country was divided much like Germany, with the USSR controlling the north and the USA controlling the south. Both superpowers withdrew in the late 1940s, but Korea was not reunited. Instead, two separate nations were established, democratic South Korea and communist North Korea.

## 3. How had two separate Korean nations been established by 1950?

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On 25 June 1950, the dictator of North Korea, Kim Il-sung, launched an invasion of the south. He had Stalin's approval, but only because Stalin assumed that the USA would not intervene. This proved incorrect. North Korea's unprovoked attack caused outrage in Washington, D.C., and President Truman resolved to oppose it. The Americans still had an army occupying Japan, so they were able to quickly send troops to defend South Korea.

At first the American counter-attack was successful, and their armies advanced far into North Korea itself. By October it even looked as though Kim Il-sung's government would have to flee, and Korea might be reunited. Stalin chose not to intervene, unwilling to risk direct war with the USA by sending in Soviet troops. But then a different communist power stepped in to support North Korea: China, which had become a communist nation in 1949. Chinese armies launched a massive counter-attack against the Americans in Korea on 26 November, and began pushing them back southwards.

For almost three more years, American and Chinese armies battled each other across Korea. The combat often resembled the static, trench-based warfare of the First World War, and neither side could secure a definite advantage. When an armistice was agreed in July 1953, the border between North and South Korea ran in roughly the same place that it had done in 1950. That armistice has held ever since, and the two countries are still separated by that same border. North Korea remains a communist dictatorship, and the descendants of Kim Il-sung are still in power. South Korea had remained a democracy.

## 4. How did America and China end up at war against each other in Korea?

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The Demilitarised Zone (no man's land) between North and South Korea

[illegible]18

Historical Skill: Using Historical Interpretations	
<p><b>Interpretation 1: From <i>European History for Certificate Classes</i>, a student examination revision book published in 1965</b></p> <p>“The ‘Cold War’ was a mixture of religious crusade in favour of one ideology or the other, and of the most ruthless power politics, striking out for advantage or expansion not only in Europe but all over the world.”</p>	<p><b>Interpretation 2: Extract from <i>The Cold War</i>, a history book written by John Lewis Gaddis (2005)</b></p> <p>“Stalin’s post-war goals were security for himself, his regime, his country, and his ideology, in precisely that order. He sought to make sure that no internal challenges could ever again endanger his personal rule, and that no external threats would ever again place his country at risk. The interests of communists elsewhere in the world, admirable though those might be, would never outweigh the priorities of the Soviet state as he had determined them.”</p>

1. What is the main view of Interpretation 1 on the cause of the Cold War?

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2. What is the main view of Interpretation 2 on the cause of the Cold War?

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3. Suggest one reason why the authors of Interpretations 1 and 2 have different views about the cause of the Cold War?

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4. Which interpretation do you agree with on the cause of the Cold War? Explain why and include your knowledge.

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Success Criteria (Using Historical Interpretations)		Achieved
<b>Skills</b>		
1	I have identified the main view of authors writing about the cause of the Cold War	
2	I have explained why the two interpretations have different views about the cause of the Cold War	
3	I have explained my own opinion, using evidence to support my view	
<b>Knowledge</b>		
4	Included key knowledge:	
	• Superpowers	
	• Truman Doctrine	
	• Containment	
	• Iron curtain	
	• Berlin blockade	

**Pupil improvement:**

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Exit ticket		
1	When Germany was occupied in 1945, which city laid deep within the Soviet zone?	
2	What did Stalin impose on Berlin in 1948?	
3	What is the supply operation designed to counter the Berlin blockade by bringing food and fuel rations to West Berlin by aeroplane?	
4	What was built by the East German Communists to physically separate West Berlin from East Berlin?	
5	Which country became a communist nation in 1949?	

Date:

**(Lesson 3)** Key Question: Why was the world on the brink of nuclear conflict?

Do now (thematic recall)	A	B	C
1. What type of buildings did Viking raiders target for their gold and treasures?	Cathedrals	Valhalla	Monasteries
2. What style of government did Cromwell pursue through his 11 Major-Generals?	Parliamentary democracy	Military dictatorship	Military democracy
3. How many children worked in Britain's coalmines by the early 1840s?	2,000	20,000	200,000

**Deeper thinking: Why was Japan defeated by USA in 1945?**

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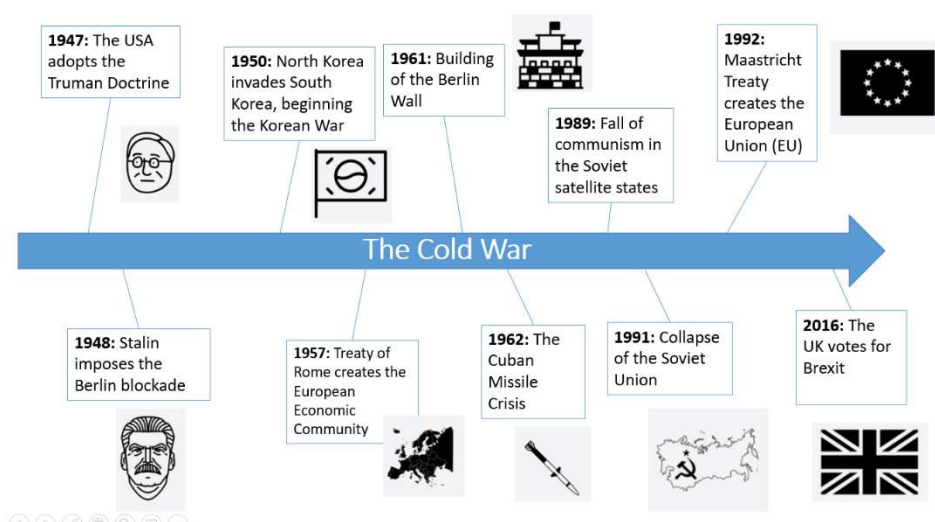
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### Knowledge Link Questions (topic recall)

1. What term is given to nations with the potential power to dominate the world?	
2. What term means the Cold War division between capitalist American-allied western Europe and communist Soviet-controlled eastern Europe?	
3. Who was the dictator of North Korea that launched an invasion of the south on 25 June 1950?	
4. What kind of combat did the Korean War often resemble?	



### Timeline Questions

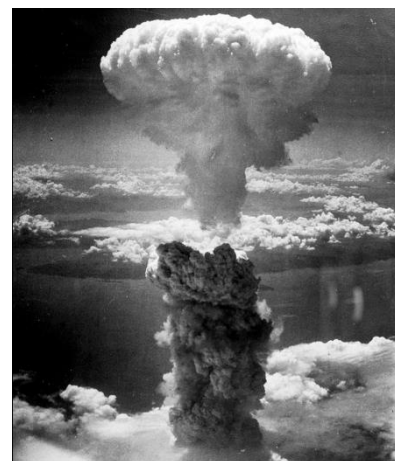
1. When did USA adopt the Truman Doctrine?	
2. When was the Cuban Missile Crisis?	
3. What did the UK vote for in 2016?	

## Nuclear weapons

*When the USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the world entered the nuclear age. The Cold War was defined by the possibility that these weapons might be used again.*

### The nuclear threat

The destructive power of nuclear weapons was (and remains) so great that the possibility of their use threatened the continued existence of human civilisation. This is because nuclear explosions are not only immensely large and destructive blasts. They also release vast amounts of nuclear radiation, which damages living matter on a molecular level. Living things affected by radiation experience radiation sickness, which can lead to death within hours or even minutes. For those who are not exposed to enough radiation to die quite so fast, cancers develop very swiftly. If ever, for any reason, large numbers of nuclear bombs were to be used in any area of the world, most living things on the planet would sicken and die.



Mushroom cloud of the atom bomb over Nagasaki



### Discuss: What makes nuclear weapons so extraordinarily destructive?

The USSR developed its own nuclear bomb in 1949. For the duration of the Cold War, the USA and the USSR both stockpiled thousands of nuclear weapons, and were prepared at any moment to use them against each other. Each of the superpowers possessed the ability to obliterate the other, and indeed to critically endanger all life on Earth, many times over.

Both the Americans and the Soviets were relying on what is known as the **deterrent** effect. This is the theory that a nation possessing nuclear weapons will never have to use them, because nobody will dare to attack it. The possibility of nuclear retaliation, it is believed, deters all potential aggressors. When both the USA and the USSR were relying on their nuclear arsenals as deterrents, this created a situation known as **mutually assured destruction** (shortened to MAD). This meant that if either of them used nuclear weapons against the other, the nuclear firepower unleashed by both would be so great that both nations would be wiped out – destruction would be mutually assured. As a result, in theory, neither of them would ever be willing to “press the button”.

In practice, we now know that the world came close to near-total destruction several times during the Cold War, as both the Americans and the Soviets came within a whisker of deliberately or accidentally firing nuclear weapons. Probably the most dangerous of these near-misses, and the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war, was the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

### 1. What is the theory of the nuclear deterrent?

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### The Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1959, a communist revolution led by Fidel Castro took place in the Caribbean island nation of Cuba. The Americans were alarmed by the presence of a communist regime allied to the Soviet Union less than 150 kilometres from the US coastline. In 1961, the USA supported an attempt by CIA-trained Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro's government. This was called the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The leader of the Soviet Union at this time was Nikita Khrushchev, who came to power following the death of Stalin in 1953. In 1962, Khrushchev chose to station Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. This was to deter the USA from intervening again, and to provide nuclear protection for future communist revolutions that Khrushchev hoped would take place in Central and South America. By sending missiles to Cuba, Khrushchev was actually placing the two superpowers on a more equal footing, because the USA already had nuclear missiles stationed in Turkey at a comparable distance from the USSR. Nevertheless, when American spy planes detected the missiles in Cuba in October 1962, the news immediately triggered a crisis.



Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev together

## 2. Why did Nikita Khrushchev station Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962?

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For thirteen days the two superpowers were locked in a deadly stand-off. President John F. Kennedy imposed naval blockade to prevent any more missiles from reaching Cuba, and demanded that Khrushchev dismantle and remove the missiles that were already there. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles. Secretly, Kennedy also agreed to remove the US missiles that were stationed in Turkey. The blockade of Cuba was lifted and the world breathed a sigh of relief.

## 3. What agreement did Khrushchev and Kennedy make to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis?

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Recognising how close they had come to nuclear war, after 1962 both the Americans and the Soviets began making certain efforts to decrease tensions and to reduce the risk of conflict. In the later 1960s and 1970s the superpowers entered a period of **détente**, meaning slightly improved relations and limited but important cooperation. In 1972, a series of meetings called the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks led to a treaty called SLT I, which for the first time placed limits on the number of nuclear missiles that each side could possess.

## 4. How did the superpowers attempt to limit the risk of nuclear war in the period following the Cuban Missile Crisis?

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### Chernobyl

On 26 April 1986, there was an accidental explosion at the Soviet nuclear power plant at **Chernobyl**, in the Ukraine. It released over a hundred times the radiation of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined. The atomic fallout was carried by the wind over much of Europe. Figures are disputed, but at least 4000 and perhaps closer to 100 000 people are estimated to have died from medical conditions directly linked to Chernobyl.

### The Collapse of communism

At the end of the 1980s, the USSR and its network of eastern European satellite states rapidly collapsed, and communism all but disappeared from Europe. The Cold War was over. In 1990, West and East Germany were officially reunited, becoming a single nation once again. Communism in Europe had disappeared into history.

### European integration

Throughout the post war period, Europe moved closer and closer into an international union, designed to foster trade and cooperation between European countries. In 1950, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was created. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome upgraded the ECSC to the European Economic Community. In 1993, the European Union (the EU) was created. In 2016, the UK held a referendum on whether to remain in or leave the EU ('Brexit'). The vote resulted in 52% of voters choosing to leave. This made the UK the first-ever member state to vote to leave the European project. The future of Britain's relationship with Europe appeared deeply uncertain.

5. What did the UK hold in 2016? What was the impact of this?



Nuclear weapons Quiz

Score

Hinge questions – true or false	True	False
1. In 1945, the USA dropped atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki		
2. The USSR developed its own nuclear bomb in 1959		
3. In 1962, the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war is the Turkish Missile Crisis		
4. President John F. Kennedy imposed a naval blockade to prevent any more missiles from reaching Cuba		
5. 'Détente' means the state of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry		

**Deeper thinking:** What is the main reason why the world was on the brink of nuclear conflict in 1962? Give reasons for your answer. Include – Deterrent - Cuban Missile Crisis - Naval blockade



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**Student Improvement:**

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Exit ticket		
1	What term means a weapon or threat that discourages people from doing something, even if it is never used?	
2	What is the term for a situation in which two superpowers each possess enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other, so any war will result in the defeat of both?	
3	What event in 1962 is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war?	
4	In 1962, what did Khrushchev chose to station in Cuba?	
5	What term means the state of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry?	

Date:

**(Lesson 4) Key Question: Review:** Did the USA cause the Cold War by “comparing communism to a disease”?

Do now (thematic)	A	B	C
1. What did Viking warriors name their heaven?	Valhalla	Danegeld	Vellum
2. How many Irish people are thought to have died due to the famine and war caused by Cromwell?	2,000	200,000	2,000,000
3. Who became king after the death of Charles II in 1685?	Charles I	George I	James II
4. Which English scientist demonstrated that blood circulates the body?	Nell Gwyn	Robert Harvey	Isaac Newton
5. In what year was the first workable steam engine built?	1476	1776	1976
6. Which city, known as ‘Cottonopolis’, was the centre of Britain’s cotton industry?	Liverpool	Manchester	London
7. What term describes the growth of urban areas, often caused by inward rural migration?	Urbanisation	Industrialisation	Communism
8. What is an association of workers formed to pursue collective interests called?	Union	Luddites	<i>Laissez faire</i>

**Challenge: Why has European integration changed since 1945?**

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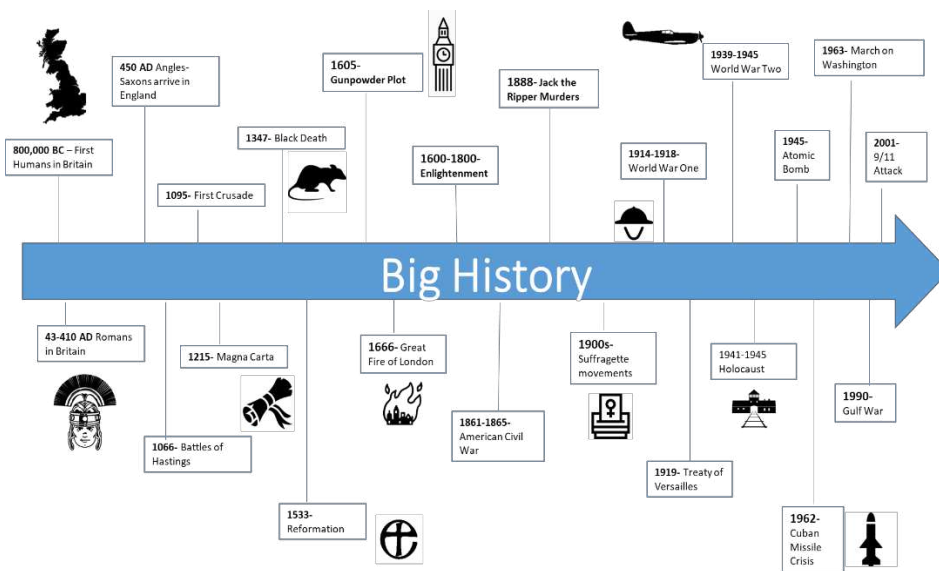
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### Timeline Questions

1. When did the Angles and Saxons arrive in England?	
2. When was the Enlightenment?	
3. When happened in 1962?	

<b>Content Review</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
1. What term is given to nations with the potential power to dominate the world?	Majorpowers	Superpowers	Satellite states
2. What is the name of the military alliance of the USA with European nations for mutual defence?	NATO	EU	WHO
3. What is the name of the territory controlled or influenced by a nation, serving as a barrier to separate it from an enemy?	Influence zone	Barrier zone	Buffer zone
4. What is the name given to the American policy of preventing communism from spreading into new parts of the world?	Prevention	Containment	Restraint
5. What is the name for American foreign policy to contain communism by intervening to support nations under threat?	Truman Doctrine	Marshall Doctrine	Stalin Doctrine
6. What term means the Cold War division between capitalist American-allied western Europe and communist Soviet-controlled eastern Europe?			
7. What did Stalin impose on Berlin in 1948?			
8. What was built by the East German Communists to physically separate West Berlin from East Berlin?			
9. Which country became a communist nation in 1949?			
10. What term means a weapon or threat that discourages people from doing something, even if it is never used?			
11. What event in 1962 is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war?			
12. In 1959, who led a communist revolution in the Caribbean island nation of Cuba?			
13. What did President John F. Kennedy impose to prevent any more missiles from reaching Cuba?			
14. What term means the state of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry?			
15. What is the name of the Soviet nuclear power plant where there was a disastrous accidental explosion in 1986?			

Extended writing

The United States became involved in the [Korean] war for a number of reasons, and these evolved and shifted over time. Primarily, every American president regarded the enemy in Korea... as agents of global communism... Americans compared communism to a disease. If it took hold in one nation, U.S. policymakers expected other nations to all fall to communism, too, as if nations were dominoes lined up on end.

John Whiteclay Chambers, extract from *The Oxford Companion to American Military History*, written in 1999.

**Do you agree that the cause of the Cold War was the USA “comparing communism to a disease”?**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- The USSR
- Berlin blockade
- The Korean War
- The nuclear threat
- The Cuban Missile Crisis

[illegible]

Success Criteria	Achieved
Answer explains in detail why you agree or disagree with the statement	
Included key knowledge:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The USSR</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berlin blockade</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Korean War</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nuclear threat</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cuban Missile Crisis</li> </ul>	

**Pupil Improvement:**

[illegible]

Exit ticket		
1	What term is given to nations with the potential power to dominate the world?	
2	What is the name for American foreign policy to contain communism by intervening to support nations under threat?	
3	What is the supply operation designed to counter the Berlin blockade by bringing food and fuel rations to West Berlin by aeroplane?	
4	What event in 1962 is the closest the world has ever come to nuclear war?	
5	What term means the state of improved relations and decreased tensions following a period of rivalry?	



## The European Union (EU)

In 1992, French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl drew up the Maastricht Treaty, which officially created the **EU** in 1993. Some European leaders supported this because the reunification of Germany had made them fearful that Germany might again pose a threat to Europe. They felt that if German prosperity depended on cooperation within a larger system, the Germans would have no reason to threaten their neighbours. However, most of Europe's leaders agreed to the creation of the EU because they recognised the benefits that it could bring to their people.

### 1. How was the European Union (EU) established in 1992?

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For its citizens, the EU brought the freedom to travel, live, and work anywhere in the Union. The introduction between 1999 and 2002 of a common currency, the **Euro**, made trade within the Union even easier (even though some member states chose not to adopt it). The EU did not replace any of the core functions of national governments: to this day it has no army, collects no taxes, and provides no welfare or social services. What it did provide was a framework for international movement, exchange, and co-operation. Many of the EU's supporters went further, and argued that by bringing Europeans closer together, the EU had helped to bring peace to a continent historically scarred by war.

### 2. What framework did the EU provide?

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The new system, for all the prosperity and opportunity it created, did attract criticism. The EU remained only partially democratic, with most of its leading officials appointed by governments rather than chosen by voters. The policy of free movement aroused opposition among those who saw it as giving up control of national borders. In the 21st century, resentment towards the EU's 'democratic deficit' and concern about lack of immigration controls combined to fuel a backlash against the project of European integration. In multiple member states, '**Eurosceptic**' political parties appeared calling for the EU to be downgraded or even dissolved.

The Eurosceptic movement reached a climax in 2016, when the UK held a referendum on whether to remain in or leave the EU ( '**Brexit**'). The vote resulted in 52% of voters choosing to leave, and 48% voting to remain. This made the UK the first-ever member state to vote to leave the European project. The future of Britain's relationship with Europe appeared deeply uncertain.



Pro-EU and anti-Brexit protesters gathered opposite the Houses of Parliament in December 2016

### 3. What were some of the causes of the Eurosceptic movement that emerged in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century?

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Quizzes:







## This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]