

GCSE History Topic 2: Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945 – 1972



Key topic 2 – The Development of the Cold War

Key people	
Nikita Khrushchev	Leader of the USSR 1953 – 1964
John F Kennedy (JFK)	US President 1961 - 1963
Imre Nagy	Leader of the Hungarian Communist Party
Gary Powers	Pilot of the U2 Plane
Dwight Eisenhower	US President 1953 - 1961
Joseph McCarthy	Key figure in the Red Terror. McCarthyism was coined after him.

Key Tier 3 vocabulary	
MAD	Mutually assured destruction - This theory assumed that each superpower had enough nuclear weaponry to destroy the other.
Brinkmanship	Pursuing a dangerous policy to the limits of safety before stopping
Hotline	Established in 1963 and links the Pentagon with the Kremlin
Sputnik	A basketball-sized satellite that became the first manmade object to orbit the Earth.
Warsaw Pact	a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955 between the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries.
Arms Race	Countries trying to gain military superiority over another
Space Race	The contest between the USA and the USSR to gain aerospace superiority

Key Tier 3 vocabulary	
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation A military alliance of capitalist countries from the Northern hemisphere
De-Stalinisation	The period after Stalin's death in which Khrushchev tried to make changes to the Soviet Union
Détente	Improving relations between the USA and the USSR in the 1970s
ICBM	Intercontinental ballistic missile – long range missile
Kremlin	The headquarters of the Soviet Government in Moscow during the Cold War.
Unilateral disarmament	The policy of giving up nuclear weapons without an agreement from other countries to do the same.
Politburo	The group that officially decides government policy in a communist country
Security Council	The senior committee of the United Nations
McCarthyism	The name given to the anti-communist hysteria that engulfed the USA in the 1950s; named after Senator Joseph McCarthy
Intelligence	The gathering of secret information by a country about other countries
Summit	A meeting of leaders from a country
House Un-American Activities Committee	HUAC – the committee in the US house of Representatives that pursued and investigated those suspected of being involved in 'Un-American' (communist) activity

GCSE History Topic 2: Conflict and Tension between East and West 1945 – 1972

Key topic 1 – The origins of the Cold War



Key dates

1949	NATO is formed
1955	The Warsaw Pact is formed
1956	Hungarian Uprising
1957	October – Sputnik becomes the first manmade object to orbit earth
1959	January – Castro takes power in Cuba
1960	May – U2 crisis
1961	April – Bay of Pigs August – Berlin Wall is constructed October – The USSR explodes the most powerful bomb in history
1962	October – Cuban Missile Crisis
1969	July – Neil Armstrong becomes the first human to walk on the moon

Source Analysis

Content – what can you take from the source? What is it saying? What can you see?

Provenance – what is the NOP of a source?

N – nature (type of source)

O – origin (when the source was made, where the source was made, who made the source)

P – purpose (why the source was made, who the intended audience was, what the intended message was)

How can this affect the reliability of the source?

Accuracy – How accurate is the source? What own knowledge do you have that can support or challenge the source.

Prior knowledge required:

- World War Two
- Nazi Germany

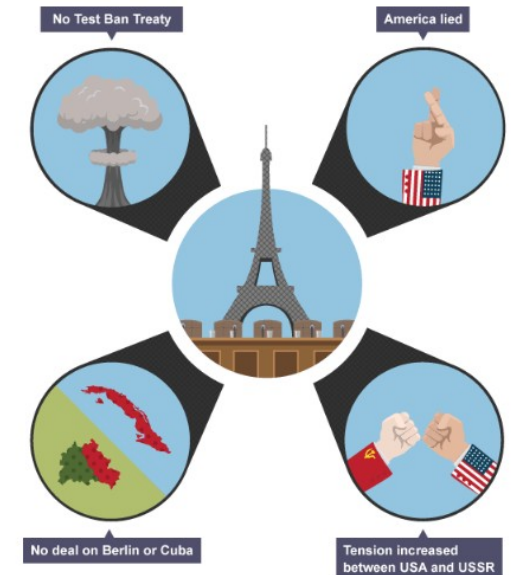
Provides building blocks for:

- A Level – Britain 1930 – 1979

Agenda for the Paris Peace Summit



Outcome of the Paris Peace Summit



	NATO	The Warsaw Pact
Formed	April 1949	1955
Aims	To resist an attack by the USSR on the USA or its Allies in Western Europe based on the principle that an armed attack on one of its members was an attack on them all.	To resist an attack on the Soviet bloc by the USA or its NATO allies.
Members	Original members; USA, UK, Canada, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway. West Germany joined in 1955, this prompted Russia to create the Warsaw Pact.	USSR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany (GDR), Albania.