

History KS3 Year 9 Spring 1

Blended Learning Booklet

The Cold War 1958-70

Name:

Form:

Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser on page 3 has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.



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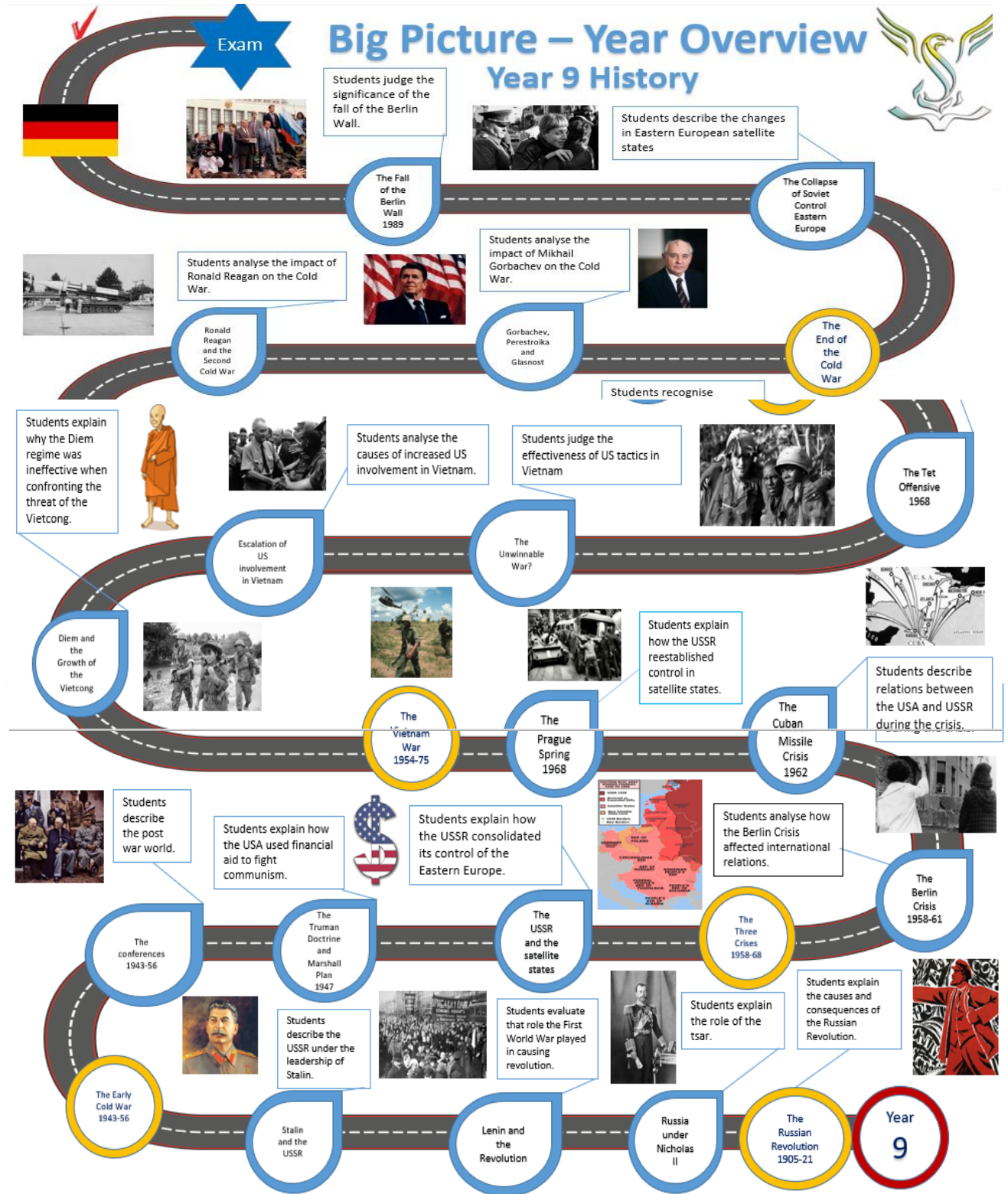
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ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: History Year:9 Unit: 3
The Three Crises 1958-1970

CAREERS

- Lawyer
- Journalist
- Researcher
- Historian

UP NEXT

- Detente
- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- End of the Cold War

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- Confidence to write at length about how the superpower rivalry developed.
- Opportunity to discuss US and Russian influence on the world.
- U Able to work as a class together to discuss issues.
- R Being resilient when set an extended writing task.
- Appreciation of democracy
- G Being generous with Historical detail in writing
- E Finish a History essay.

AIMS

1. To explain why the Brain Drain took place
2. To explain why the Berlin Wall was built.
3. To explain the consequences of the Cuban Revolution
4. To understand the Prague Spring.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Division of Berlin
- Arms Race
- New leaders of the USA and Soviet Union
- Hungarian Uprising.

WHAT WE KNOW/REMEMBER

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RECOMMENDED READING

John Lewis Gaddis, The Cold War

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

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<u>The Berlin Crisis 1958-61</u>	<u>The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962</u>	<u>The Prague Spring 1968</u>
<p><i>Between 1949 and 1961 2.7 million people left East Germany and moved to West Germany.</i></p> <p>What were their reasons for leaving?</p>	<p><u>The Cuban Revolution 1959</u></p> <p>How did Castro change Cuba when he came to power in 1959?</p>	<p>What were living conditions like in Czechoslovakia in 1967 under Novotny?</p>
<p><i>By 1958 Khrushchev was extremely worried about the amount of people crossing East Berlin to escape to the West. German people clearly thought that Capitalism was better than Communism. If this crisis continued East Germany might even collapse.</i></p> <p><u>The Ultimatum</u></p> <p><i>In 1958 he demanded that the Western powers remove their troops from Berlin within six months and make it a free city.</i></p>	<p>1961 The Bay of Pigs</p> <p>What was the aim of the Bay of Pigs?</p> <p>Why was this event a disaster for Kennedy?</p>	<p>What did Dubcek mean by 'socialism with a human face'?</p> <p>Why could Brezhnev not allow Dubcek's reforms to continue?</p> <p>How was the Prague Spring different to the Hungarian Uprising of 1956?</p>
<p><u>The Summits 1958-61</u></p> <p>What happened at the following summits?</p> <p>Geneva</p>	<p><i>The Cuban Missile Crisis 1962</i></p> <p><i>Having led the revolution in 1959 Castro had angered the USA greatly. Eisenhower had refused to deal with Castro and the USA reduced imports of Cuban sugar by 95%. This tension pushed Castro further towards Communism and Khrushchev.</i></p> <p><i>By 1962 the Soviet Union and Cuba were strong allies. Khrushchev placed Soviet missiles in Cuba. In October 1962, an American U2 spy plane spotted the missile sites and reported them to Kennedy.</i></p>	



<p>Camp David</p> <p>Paris</p> <p>Vienna</p>	<p>Why did Kennedy decide to react by introducing a naval blockade?</p> <p>What was the deal that ended the crisis that had almost resulted in a nuclear war?</p>	
<p>The Construction of the Berlin Wall August 1961 Khrushchev decided to build the wall to stop the refugee crisis and consolidate control of East Germany. Although the wall partly solved the question of the ultimatum it still created a great deal of tension between the US and USSR. Thousands of families were divided for the next 28 years.</p>		<p>What were the key points of the Brezhnev Doctrine?</p>
<p><u>'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' 1963</u> Why was Kennedy's speech to West Berlin a significant event?</p>	<p>Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>1963</p> <p>1968</p>	<p>Consequences of the Brezhnev Doctrine 1968</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.

Lesson One – The Berlin Crisis – The Refugee Crisis and Summits

L/I: To explain how tension in Berlin increased in the late 1950s.

Activity One – Read through the information below and highlight points that explain what the major problem for Berlin was, during the Cold War.

The Refugee problem in Berlin, 1958 DART

In 1949, Germany had been divided into two: West Germany was democratic and East Germany was communist. West Germany received a lot of money from Marshall Aid and during the 1950's, it was rebuilt and became a rich country where people enjoyed a high standard of living. East Germany received far less aid from the Soviet Union and because of this, East Germans suffered a very low standard of living with shortages of basic goods. The communist government in East Germany became very unpopular, with many restrictions on what people could say or do. They were constantly monitored by the Secret police.

Due to all these reasons, many East Germans chose to leave their homes and moved to the West. They knew that their quality of life was going to be much better in the West. Most of the crossings between East and West Germany were closed and fenced off, but in Berlin, it was as simple as getting a bus from East Berlin to West Berlin. Once they were in West Berlin, they could move into West Germany, or any other part of the world, by getting on a plane.

By 1958, three million East Germans, over a sixth of the country's population, had moved over to the West. Many of them were exactly the kind of people East Germany urgently needed to build its economy. Skilled workers, such as engineers, technicians and even teachers, left knowing that they could earn much higher salaries in West Germany. This became known as the Brain Drain. Khrushchev could not allow this to continue. Not only was East Germany losing valuable people, but this was also a complete embarrassment for East Germany and communism



The Ultimatum

3 Million left
East Germany
for West
Germany.

1958

Khrushchev gave the West an
ultimatum.
Khrushchev demands that American
and other Western troops leave
Berlin within six months.

Activity Two – Watch the following video

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/archive/panorama--panorama-goes-to-berlin/zhk9scw>

Main Activity – Use the information below to complete the questions below

By 1958, both the USA and Soviet Union had large numbers of nuclear weapons. Neither side wanted the crisis to lead to war, so between 1959 and 1961, a series of talks were held to try and solve the Berlin problem.

The summit meetings of 1959–61

Geneva, May 1959

The first summit meeting between the foreign ministers of the various countries was held in Geneva, in neutral Switzerland. Both sides put forward proposals for how Berlin should be governed, but no agreement was reached. President Eisenhower invited Khrushchev to the USA for further talks.

Camp David, September 1959

Eisenhower and Khrushchev met face-to-face for the first time at the presidential ranch. There was still no agreement about a way forward for Berlin but the Soviets did agree to withdraw the Berlin Ultimatum. The meeting appeared to establish better relations between the two leaders and it was agreed that further talks would be held in Paris the following summer.

Extend your knowledge

Khrushchev in the USA

In 1959, Khrushchev made the first ever visit by a Soviet leader to the USA. He ate hot dogs, met ordinary people, visited Hollywood and seemed to enjoy himself. However, after a meeting between Khrushchev and Eisenhower, the American president was not convinced that the Soviet policy on Berlin had actually changed.

Paris, May 1960

As the various parties prepared for the Paris talks, the Soviet Union made an announcement that destroyed any chance of those talks being successful. On 1 May, they had shot down an American U-2 spy-plane as it flew over the Soviet Union. The Americans tried to claim it was a weather plane that had blown off-course, but the Soviets interrogated the pilot, Gary Powers, who admitted to being on a spying mission. Although President Eisenhower was embarrassed by what had happened, he refused to apologise, saying that spying operations like this were unavoidable. Khrushchev walked out of the meeting and it ended with no decisions being made.



Vienna, June 1961

In January 1961, John F. Kennedy became president of the USA. Kennedy followed a policy of building up the USA's military forces, but at the same time trying to resolve difficulties with the Soviet Union through talks.

Khrushchev believed that as Kennedy was inexperienced in foreign affairs, it would be possible to get the better of him. He also knew that Kennedy's reputation had suffered when an American invasion of Cuba at the 'Bay of Pigs' in April 1961 failed (see page 50). So, at a new round of talks held in Vienna in June 1961, Khrushchev took a tough stance and renewed the Berlin Ultimatum of 1958.

Kennedy was extremely concerned by Khrushchev's approach, but was determined not to appear weak and not to give way over control of Berlin. He refused to make any concessions and once again the meeting ended with no final decision on Berlin. The personal relationship between Kennedy and Khrushchev became very strained.



Geneva, May 1959

Where did it take place? Who was the meeting between?

|

What agreements were made?

What would happen after this meeting?

Camp David, September, 1959

What was special about this meeting?

What agreement was made?

What was the outcome of this meeting?

Paris, May 1960

What ruined this meeting?

What was President Eisenhower's reaction?

What was Khrushchev's reaction?

Vienna, June 1961

What had changed at this meeting?

What were Khrushchev's thoughts on Kennedy? How did he handle him?

What did this meeting do for Kennedy and Khrushchev's relationship?

What happened after Vienna?

Lesson Two - The Berlin Crisis - The Berlin Wall

L/I: To describe the key stages of the Berlin crisis.

Activity One – Read the information and watch the following video

Building the Berlin Wall

- On one day in August 1961, 40,000 East Germans crossed to the West.
- The East German leader, Walter Ulbricht, urged Khrushchev to close the border. On the 12th August 1961, a barbed wire fence was built around Berlin and between the East and West.
- Soon, work on a concrete wall 165 kilometres long, began. Berlin and Germany were to remain split, but the refugee problem was solved.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIfJfa23TIA>

Activity Two – Answer the following question using the text below

Impacts of the Berlin Wall

The impact in Berlin

The Berlin Wall cut through streets and even buildings. While it was being built, many more people made escape attempts. One woman threw a mattress out of the window into West Berlin and then jumped onto it. She landed on the mattress but later died of her injuries. The West Berlin fire service tried to help others ready to jump by catching them in blankets.

By the end of the summer, the wall was finished. Along the 27-mile section that cut through the centre of Berlin there were (strictly speaking) two walls, one facing East, and the other West. They were separated by a zone known as 'no-man's land' packed with booby-traps, barbed wire, minefields and car-barriers, all guarded by hundreds of lookout towers, with machine-gun nests and powerful searchlights. Families, friends and neighbours were parted, often for years on end.



Impact on international relations

Positive Outcomes – Now that Berlin's borders had been closed, it was less likely the USA and the Soviet Union would go to war. Kennedy even stated that, 'A wall is better than a war'.

Negative Outcomes – There had been arguments over Berlin since the end of the Second World War, but now things were so bad a wall had to be built to divide the city. This reminded people of the 'Iron Curtain' and was a powerful symbol of the differences between the East and the West.

Lesson Three – The Cuban Revolution and the Bay of Pigs

L/I: L/I: To evaluate the significance of the Cuban Revolution.

H/W – Complete the questions on the Berlin Crisis on Page 5 and 6

Activity One – Read through the information and highlight key points

The Cuban Revolution

In January 1959, a group of revolutionaries, led by **Fidel Castro** and **Che Guevara**, toppled the pro-American government led by **Batista**. Eisenhower was concerned, as Cuba is close to the USA, only 145 kilometres away and has close business links with the USA, too.

Much of the Cuban land was owned by the USA and so was a lot of Cuban railways, oil refineries, electricity, and phone networks. The USA also bought a lot of Cuba's main export, sugar.

Fidel Castro was a nationalist, who no longer wanted the USA to have so much control over Cuba. This created great tension between the USA and Cuba.

The aftermath of the Revolution

- The USA said that it would stop giving any kind of economic aid (money) to Cuba, unless it follows strict guidelines.
- **All the land** in Cuba that was owned by the USA, was taken over by the Cubans – May 1959
- In February 1960, the Cubans turned to the Soviet Union and Khrushchev for help. The Soviet Union would now start buying Cuban sugar and would give the Cubans weapons and arms.

The USA intervenes

- President Kennedy did not want a communist ally so close to the USA, so supported a CIA plan that had been agreed when Eisenhower was still president.
- The attack would have Cuban exiles trained to launch an invasion of Cuba and they would then overthrow Castro.
- This would look like a Cuban counter-revolution, so the USA could claim they were not involved.
- On the 17th April 1961, around 1,400 Cuban exiles landed in the 'Bay of Pigs' in Cuba. This was a massive failure, as the plan had leaked, and 20,000 Cuban soldiers were waiting for them.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iT6msx5nVgk>

Lesson Four - The Cuban Missile Crisis**L/I: To understand what the Cuban Missile Crisis was.****Activity One – Read through the information and highlight what the problem for Kennedy was**

On 14th October 1962, an American U-2 spy-plane took pictures of what seemed to be launch pads for medium-range ballistic missiles, which could carry nuclear warheads capable of causing terrible damage to US cities. American intelligence agencies informed President Kennedy that a fleet of Soviet ships was sailing to Cuba, presumably carrying the missiles to go on the launchpads. Khrushchev had previously told Kennedy that he would not place missiles in Cuba, but missiles had been based in Turkey, just a short distance from the Soviet Union. Khrushchev wanted to make the USA feel under threat, just like how the Soviets felt.

If the Soviet Union had wanted to, they could have launched an attack on the USA from their own soil. This meant it did not make a great deal of practical difference, but it mattered a great deal politically. The big problem was how to stop the missiles getting to Cuba, without starting a nuclear war. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara advised Kennedy that the missiles would be operational within two weeks.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5HRU5yonyK8>

Activity Two – Create a timeline of the following days, on a separate piece of paper, using the information below.16th October22nd October

24 October

26th October27th October28th October



The Thirteen Days, 16–28 October 1962

On 16 October, Kennedy called together an Executive Committee (ExComm for short) to discuss how the USA should react. ExComm met every day for thirteen days, during which the world faced the threat of nuclear war.

After several days of discussion, on 22 October, Kennedy decided not to launch an attack. Instead he set up a naval blockade around Cuba. No ships would be allowed to pass through the blockade without US permission. Kennedy appeared on US television that evening to inform a shocked US public about the missiles in Cuba. Many Americans expected the Soviet Union to ignore the blockade. Then the USA would have to sink their ships and war would follow. Kennedy was aware of this and prepared 54 bombers, each with four nuclear warheads, in case war broke out. The world held its breath.

On 24 October, the Soviet ships reached the blockade – and turned around! Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State, told Kennedy, 'I think the other guy just blinked!'

From confrontation to agreement

The Soviet decision not to break through the naval blockade meant direct confrontation had been avoided, but the Soviets still had missile sites in Cuba and the USA still wanted them removed. The answer appeared to come on 26 October, when Khrushchev sent Kennedy a telegram offering to remove missiles from Cuba if the Americans agreed not to invade.

Before Kennedy could respond, another telegram arrived on 27 October, saying Khrushchev would remove the missiles only if US missiles in Turkey were also removed. On the same day an American U-2 plane was shot down over Cuba. The Hawks* in the USA demanded military action, but Kennedy refused to take that route.

Instead, he decided to ignore the second telegram and agreed to Khrushchev's proposal to pledge not to invade Cuba, in return for dismantling the missile sites. On 28 October, Khrushchev sent his agreement.

We now know that Kennedy's brother, Robert had met the Soviet ambassador in Washington the day before and agreed to remove the Turkish missiles. However, this part of the deal was kept secret.

Main Activity – Complete the questions below using the information below

The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis made clear what could happen if the Soviet Union or the USA continued to follow a policy of brinkmanship*. Both Khrushchev and Kennedy had come under pressure to take action that could have led to full-scale war. Fortunately, this had not happened and both countries now wanted to make sure that future misunderstandings would not cause war to break out. Four important steps were taken:

- In June 1963, a direct communications line was set up between Washington and Moscow. This became known as the 'hotline'.
- In August 1963, a Test Ban Treaty was signed by the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain. The three states agreed to prohibit the testing of nuclear weapons in outer Space, underwater or in the atmosphere. This was an important step towards the control of nuclear weapons.
- In 1967, the Outer Space Treaty was signed. As the USA and Soviet Union began a 'Space race', competing to explore Earth's orbit, the Moon and beyond, the possibility of launching a military attack from Space was starting to look realistic. In this treaty, the USA and Soviet Union agreed not to use Space for military purposes. The treaty specifically ruled out putting nuclear weapons into orbit.
- In 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation* Treaty was signed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Countries that signed up to the treaty agreed not to share their nuclear technology with other countries.

Key terms

Brinkmanship*

Pushing disagreements to the point where there is a risk of war. In 1956 a former US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, wrote, 'If you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost'.

Non-proliferation*

Stopping the spread of something, usually weapons or armaments.

Extend your knowledge

Nuclear non-proliferation treaties – who signed?

The USA and Soviet Union were the most important countries to sign the treaties limiting the spread of nuclear weapons but they were not the only ones. The UK and France also had nuclear weapons and signed up, as did many countries around the world that did not have nuclear weapons. Some countries including Israel, Pakistan and India, either never signed the treaty or developed nuclear weapons regardless.

In some ways the Cuban Missile Crisis actually led to the world becoming a safer place. It also led to a change in relations between Kennedy and Khrushchev. Kennedy had shown himself to be a strong leader, not only in standing up to Khrushchev, but also in confronting the Hawks in his own government. His popularity increased significantly in the United States, particularly as the agreement over Turkey had not been made public. This increased popularity gave him more confidence in his dealings with the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev claimed that he had been the victor in the dispute, as he had guaranteed the security of Cuba (see Source F). However, this was not the feeling in Moscow, where the military felt that they had been forced into a humiliating withdrawal. The unpopularity was a significant factor in Khrushchev's dismissal in 1964.

Source F

An extract from Khrushchev's memoirs, published in 1967.

We sent the Americans a note saying that we agreed to remove our missiles and bombers on condition that President Kennedy gave us assurances that there would be no invasion of Cuba. Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed to make a statement giving us such an assurance. It was a great victory for us – a spectacular success without having to fire a single shot.

The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis**Hotline – June 1963****How would this help prevent nuclear war?****August 1963 – Test Ban Treaty****How would this help prevent nuclear war?****1967 – Outer Space Treaty****How would this help prevent nuclear war?****1968 – Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty****How would this help prevent nuclear war?**

Lesson five - Czechoslovakia – The ‘Prague Spring’

L/I: To explain why there was unrest in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

H/W – Complete the Cuban Missile Crisis questions on Page 5 and 6

Activity One – read through the information below. Highlight the reasons why life was difficult for the Czech people and what was done to try and fix it.

In 1948, Stalin supported a communist takeover in Czechoslovakia, which removed all non-communists from power and established a pro-Soviet communist government. This government was under the control of a man named Klement Gottwald. Life was very difficult for the Czech people. Secret police were used to maintain control through fear, there were barely any consumer goods to buy, no freedom of speech and all news was censored to only say positive things about the Soviet Union and the communist government of Czechoslovakia. In 1968, Alexander Dubcek was elected as First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party. The head of the Czech government.

The Soviet Union trusted that Dubcek would sort out the government of Czechoslovakia while keeping the country loyal to the Soviets. Dubcek was a devoted communist. He believed though, that communism should not make you miserable. He wanted ‘communism with a human face’. He thought citizens should be able to express their views about communism without fear of being punished.

The 'Prague Spring'

In 1968, Alexander Dubcek was elected as First Secretary of the Czech Communist Party – in effect, the head of the Czech government. The Soviet leadership approved of Dubcek and trusted him to make the government of Czechoslovakia more effective and less unpopular, while keeping the country completely loyal to the Soviet Union.

Dubcek was committed to the Warsaw Pact and a devoted communist. He believed that communism was the right political path but should not make life miserable. A communist government should offer 'socialism* with a human face'. He thought citizens should be able to enjoy life, express their views in public and speak out against Communist Party decisions they did not like, without fear of being punished by the government.

Key term

Socialism*

Communist countries sometimes refer to themselves as 'socialist'. For example, the Soviet Union was also known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The reforms Dubcek introduced from April became known as the 'Prague Spring', after the country's capital.

- Censorship was relaxed and criticism of government actions was allowed.
 - Trade unions were given wider powers and government control of industry was reduced.
 - More power was given to the Czech regional governments.
 - Trade with the West was increased.
 - Czech people were given greater freedom to travel abroad.
-
- The idea of having multi-party elections was discussed, though Dubcek and other Communist leaders emphasised that this would not happen for many years.

Dubcek's reforms were met with great enthusiasm by the Czech people, but they were much less popular in Moscow. Dubcek was careful to assure Moscow that Czechoslovakia would remain in the Warsaw Pact and was a loyal ally of the Soviet Union.

However, the Soviet leader, Brezhnev (who replaced Khrushchev in 1968), disapproved of many of the measures Dubcek was proposing. If these measures were introduced in Czechoslovakia, wouldn't the other Warsaw Pact countries want similar reforms? At this time, Romania was refusing to attend Warsaw Pact meetings and the Yugoslavian leader, Tito, refused to accept control from Moscow. What if Moscow also lost control of Czechoslovakia?

Lesson Six - Czechoslovakia – The Soviet Reaction

L/I: To explain why Brezhnev ensured the Prague Spring was stopped.

Activity One – Highlight the following in the text below:

- **How did the Soviets react to the Prague Spring?**
- **What happened to Dubcek?**
- **Who was Gustav Husak?**
- **What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?**

The Soviet reaction

Throughout the months after Dubcek became leader, Brezhnev remained in contact, urging him not to endanger communism in Czechoslovakia by going too far with his reforms. He also ordered Warsaw Pact troops to carry out practice in Czechoslovakia, to threaten Dubcek. Brezhnev eventually decided to act.

On 20th August 1968, 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia and ended the Prague Spring. There was little opposition to the invasion. Brezhnev had ordered the Czech army to remain in its barracks and not to fight back. The Czech people could do little against such a powerful force. The invading forces had been told they were invited to help restore order in Czechoslovakia. They were shocked by the hostility they encountered.

Dubcek was arrested, sent to Moscow, and ordered to reverse his reforms. In 1969 he was dismissed from office and replaced by Gustav Husak. Husak was loyal to the Soviet Union and would not go against Brezhnev. For the next 20 years, the country was firmly under communist control.

Brezhnev Doctrine

- The invasion of Czechoslovakia was justified by the Soviet Union, by stating that they were defending the unity of communism in Europe.
- On the 26th September 1968, the Soviet paper Pravda, set out what was to be known as the Brezhnev Doctrine.
- The Doctrine stated that actions of individual communist countries affected every communist country. Therefore, if one countries action threatens the rest, it is the duty of the other countries to stop those actions.
- What he was really saying was the no communist country would be able to make changes to make their country freer.

