

History KS3 Year 9 Spring 2

Blended Learning Booklet

The Cold War 1969-1984

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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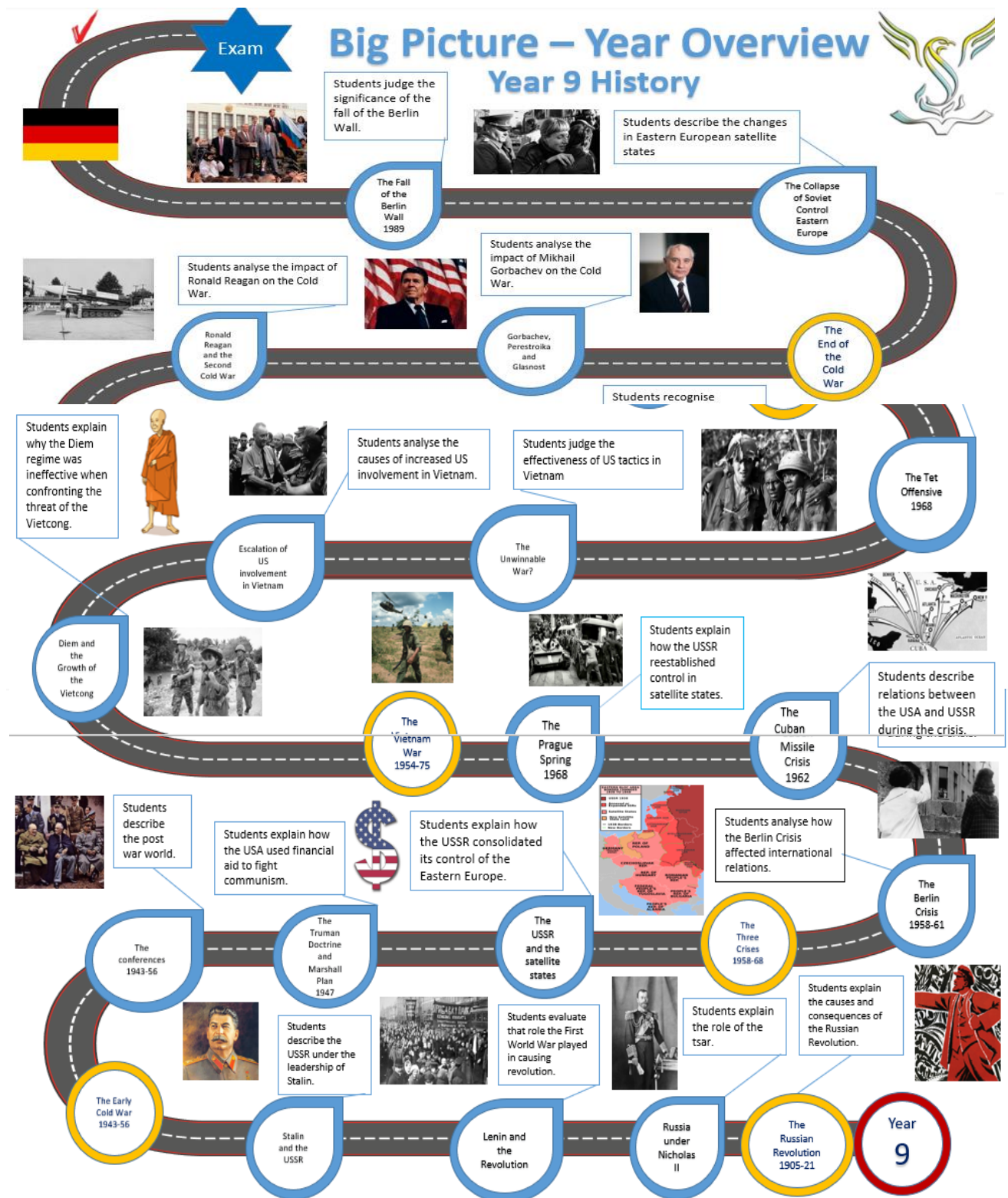
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ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: History Year: 9 Unit: 4
Détente and the Second Cold War 1969-1984

CAREERS

- Lawyer
- Journalist
- Researcher
- Historian

UP NEXT

- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- End of the Cold War

AIMS

1. To explain what the period of Detente was.
2. To explain what agreements were reached during Detente.
3. To explain why Detente ended.
4. To explain the impact of Ronald Reagan's presidency on 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.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Berlin Crisis
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Prague Spring

WHAT WE KNOW/ REMEMBER

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RECOMMENDED READING

John Lewis Gaddis, The Cold War

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

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<u>The beginning of Détente and SALT 1</u>	<u>The Helsinki Accords and SALT 2</u>	<u>The end of Détente – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Ronald Reagan</u>
<p><i>The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown that even if the leaders did not want war, things could get out of hand very quickly. This led o both following a policy of Détente.</i></p> <p>What was Détente?</p>	<p>What were the three main baskets of the Helsinki Accords?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.	<p>What was the cause of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan?</p>
<p>Why did the USA want to follow a policy of Détente?</p>	<p>What were the success and failures of the Helsinki Accords?</p>	<p>What was the American reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?</p> <p>Include the Olympic Boycotts.</p>
<p>Why did the Soviet Union want to follow a policy of Détente?</p>	<p>What were the agreements laid out in SALT II?</p>	



<p>What agreements were reached through SALT 1?</p>		<p>What was Ronald Reagans view on the Soviet Union and communism?</p>
<p>What were the strengths and weaknesses of SALT 1?</p>	<p>Why did Détente come to an end?</p>	<p>What was SDI and why was it a threat to the Soviet Union?</p>

Lesson One – The beginning of Détente and SALT 1

L/I: To understand what Détente meant during the Cold War.

Task One – Read through the DART below and then complete the Question at the end:

Détente

The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown that even if the leaders did not want war, things could get out of hand very quickly. This led to a genuine attempt to have a more co-operative and stable relationship. The policy has generally been referred to as Détente.

Apart from the desire to avoid plunging the world into nuclear war, both the USA and the Soviet Union had internal reasons for improving relations in the late 1960's and 1970's.

The USA:

Richard Nixon was elected president in 1968, he was determined to take his country out of the Vietnam War, which had cost the USA billions of dollars and resulted in the deaths of almost 60,000 American soldiers.

There had also been large scale demonstrations against the war in the USA (which sometimes ended in violence) and many Americans thought the USA should take a less active role in international affairs. E.g., stop trying to contain communism and rival the Soviet Union. On top of this, the USA also had a lot of inequality between rich and poor and white and black people. Spending less money on creating nuclear weapons to fight the Soviets, meant they would have more money to spend on fixing these inequalities.

Task Two – Use the information below, watch the video and highlight the answers to the questions below - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsdKQ-Nbp4Q>

SALT 1

Perhaps the most important agreement between the USA and Soviet Union during the period of détente was the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1) signed in May 1972. The treaty was the result of several years of difficult negotiations between the USA and the Soviet Union about which weapons should be limited. The treaty set out agreements in three areas:

- The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty stated that ABMs were allowed at only two sites. Each site should have a maximum of 100 missiles.
- The Interim* Treaty placed restrictions on the number of ICBMs and SLBMs each country could have. The USA was allowed 1,054 ICBMs and 740 SLBMs. The Soviet Union was allowed 1,618 ICBMs and 740 SLBMs. The Soviet Union was allowed more ICBMs because the USA already had more strategic bombers.
- The Basic Principles Agreement laid down rules for the conduct of nuclear warfare (such as banning the placing of warheads on the seabed) and set out steps for avoiding a nuclear war. For example, both countries agreed to exercise restraint in their relations and if war looked likely, 'to make every effort to avoid this risk'.

SALT 1 had a number of weaknesses. In reality, if nuclear war looked likely, it was unrealistic to expect it could be avoided just because the countries had signed a piece of paper, especially as both countries still owned more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy the other many times over. It was also true that the treaty did not cover the latest technological development, multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs), which carried multiple nuclear warheads on a single missile.

However, SALT 1 did have a significant impact on international relations. Whatever its faults, it had major symbolic importance. Both the USA and the Soviet Union wanted to reach agreement and wanted to demonstrate their better relations publicly.

Shortly after signing SALT 1, Nixon visited Brezhnev in Moscow, and in 1973 the Soviet leader came to Washington. In 1974 negotiations began for SALT 2, in which it was hoped agreement would be found on matters not resolved in SALT 1.

- 1. What does SALT 1 stand for?**
- 2. What were the three main agreements reached?**
- 3. What were the weaknesses of SALT 1?**
- 4. What was the positive of SALT 1?**
- 5. What took place after signing SALT 1?**

Lesson Two – The Helsinki Accords and SALT 2

L/I: To reflect on the period of Détente, including its successes and failures.

Starter – Use the previous lessons notes to complete the column of your Knowledge Organiser on Page 5 titled the beginning of Détente and SALT 1

Task One – Read through the DART below and complete the questions below.

The Helsinki Accords, 1975 DART

In 1973, 33 nations from NATO and the Warsaw Pact met to build on the spirit of co-operation which had been established in SALT 1. In August 1975, an announcement was made to say agreements had been reached in three areas, which the conference organisers described as ‘baskets’.



Figure 3.2 The main agreements covered in the three ‘baskets’ of the Helsinki Accords.

Basket 1 was very significant as this was the first time that boundaries between East and West Germany and the existing boundaries of the Soviet-controlled countries were formally accepted.

The spirit of co-operation described in **Basket 2** was followed up that same year with a joint USA-Soviet space mission. You can see more of this on the video below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hM25uYAQWeo>

Helsinki was the high point of Détente. It seemed to mark the dawn of a new approach to international relations. However, not everything was friendly between the two superpowers. Brezhnev liked the agreements of Baskets 1 and 2, as it gave him exactly what

he wanted. E.g. border security and trade which meant a boost to the Soviet economy. However, many American politicians didn't like how much Brezhnev and the Soviets were getting from this deal.

The USA desperately wanted an extension of human rights into Soviet-controlled territories, which could undermine communist authority and weaken the power of the Soviet Union. So, while the Americans were pleased with Basket 3, the Soviets were concerned that organisations would be set up to monitor Soviet policies in satellite states.

- 1. Why can the Helsinki Accords be seen as the high point of Détente? Explain the positives that came from the Helsinki Accords, for the two countries.**

- 2. Explain why the Helsinki Accords did not completely heal the relations between the two countries. Explain what both countries were unhappy with.**

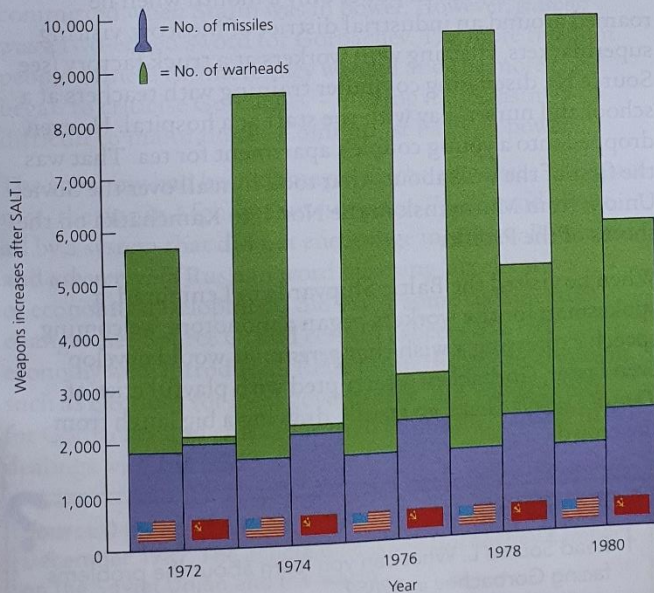
Task Two – Read the information below and answer the three questions

Superpower relations after Helsinki

After 1977, the new US President, Jimmy Carter, was keen to link the issue of human rights to arms limitation as a way to put pressure on the Soviet Union. Following the human rights agreement at Helsinki in 1975, he sent a letter to the Soviet **dissident**, Andrei Sakharov, supporting the stand he and others were taking against Soviet authorities.

Carter's actions were seen as a gross interference in Soviet internal affairs, and Brezhnev made this clear in a speech during the Helsinki talks. In response, various groups were set up in eastern Europe, known as the Helsinki Groups, to monitor the Soviet Union's adherence to the Agreements. They, along with President Carter and other human rights organisations, complained about Soviet violations of the 1975 Agreements. The violations that were highlighted covered lack of free speech, religious restrictions and lack of freedom of movement. The human rights issue was becoming an embarrassment for Brezhnev. Despite the Helsinki Agreements, the Soviet Union sent huge amounts of weapons to Angola and Ethiopia, and by 1980, 21 other African states had received Soviet weapons.

President Carter asked for an increase in the US defence budget in late 1978. Figure 7.2 gives an indication of superpower weaponry in the 1970s and how little SALT I had affected their approach to arms limitation.



▲ Figure 7.2 The increase in missiles and warheads owned by the superpowers in the 1970s

1. What is the main issue that affected relations between the Soviet Union and the USA after the Helsinki Accords?

Look at the graph.

2. What positive occurred with missiles and nuclear warheads from 1972-1974.
3. What negative occurred with missiles and nuclear warheads from 1976-1980.

Read through the information below:

Worsening Relations

SALT II

A new SALT agreement began in 1974 and the treaty was signed in June 1979. This became known as SALT II. The agreements are outlined below:

- A limit of 2400 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles for each side. E.g., Submarine Lunched Ballistic Missiles (SLBM) and heavy bombers. Things to deliver the missiles to their target.
- A 1320 limit on MRV systems for each side. These were systems that could shoot down incoming nuclear missiles.
- Limits on deployment of new types of strategic offensive weapons.

However, the SALT II agreement failed to begin. On top of this, the improved relations between the Soviet Union and the USA through the 1970's, were beginning to fade.

- In the USA, there was a growing believe that the Soviets could not be trusted and therefore any agreement made with the Soviet Union would be seen by some Americans as a sign of weakness.
- Many Americans wanted to return to the top of the world stage and therefore wanted a strong er stance against the Soviet Union.
- Finally, in December 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, which brought Détente to an end.

Main Task:

Reflect back on the period of Détente over the 1970's, which you have studied over the last two lessons.

Look at both the successes and failure of Détente and weigh up if it was more of a success than a failure and explain why.

Lesson Three – The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979

L/I: To measure the significance of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan.

Starter - Starter – Use the previous lessons notes to complete the column of your Knowledge Organiser on Page 5 titled The Helsinki Accords and SALT 2

Read through the information below:

Lead up to the invasion

- The Soviets saw Afghanistan as an important neighbour. In 1979, a revolution in Iran deposed the Shah (the king) and he was replaced by a strict Muslim government.
- Afghanistan was a buffer between the Soviet Union and Iran. Moscow was determined not to let extreme Muslim ideas spread across its borders.
- To protect Soviet interests, it was important to ensure that there was a pro-Soviet government in Afghanistan.



Build-up to the invasion

In April 1978, a pro-Soviet government took control in Afghanistan and received economic assistance from Moscow. It was toppled in September 1979 when Hafizullah Amin staged a popular coup. At first, Moscow supported Amin, but his government became increasingly unpopular as other pro-Muslim factions tried to overthrow him. When Brezhnev heard rumours that Amin was talking to the USA about possible American support, he decided to act.

On 24 December 1979, Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan. They claimed that they had been invited in by Amin to support his government against terrorists. However, Amin was assassinated on 27 December (almost certainly by Soviet commandos) and replaced by the pro-Soviet Babrak Kamal. The Soviets remained in Afghanistan for almost ten years, fighting opponents of Babrak Kamal.

Task One – Use the information above to create a timeline of the following dates:

April 1978

September 1979

24th December 1979

27th December 1979.



Hafizullah Amin – Becomes leader of Afghanistan in September 1979.

Babrak Kamal – Pro-soviet leader who replaces Hafizullah.

Read through the information below and watch the video:

The Mujahideen

- The Muslim fighters that fought against the Soviets and Babrak Kamal were known as the Mujahideen.
- The USA supplied the Mujahideen with weapons and billions of dollars and for the Soviets, the cost of the war was \$8 billion a year (ended in 1989) and 15,000 Soviet troops.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8ZFf7Fufok>

The end of Détente and consequences of the invasion DART

The Americans saw the Soviets as trying to spread communism abroad, which they did not like. President Carter went as far to say that the invasion was the biggest threat to world peace, since the end of the Second World War. President Jimmy Carter cancelled SALT 2 and increased spending on arms. He also promised that he would repel by force, if necessary, any threat to American interests in the Persian Gulf. This became known as the Carter Doctrine.

Détente was already close to breaking up before the invasion. After the invasion, it was finished. In the 1980 the presidential election in the USA, Ronald Reagan ridiculed the President at the time of the invasion, Jimmy Carter, for looking weak and argued that the time had come to reclaim its top position on the world stage and stand up to communism. Reagan won in a landslide victory.

The Olympic Boycotts 1980/1984:

In protest the invasion of Afghanistan, the USA led a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games, which was held in Moscow. Over 60 nations supported the US boycott.

- Olympic Games are a global event which the Soviet Union was hoping to promote communism to the huge television audience.
- The boycott reflected the influence that the USA had in international affairs.
- The boycott was successful because the Moscow Games looked second-class, with star athletes not featuring.
- Soviet Union was extremely angry about this, they felt undermined and relations with the USA deteriorated even further.
- Soviet Union reacted by trying to boycott the USA's Olympics in Los Angeles in 1984 and Soviet Union led a boycott of the games which was joined by 15 communist countries.

Main Task - Write a narrative account of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan:

A narrative account needs three paragraphs and must explain the beginning, middle and end of an event. E.g., Causes, Event, Consequences:

Paragraph One – Beginning – What caused the Soviets to invade Afghanistan?

Paragraph Two – Middle – What did the Soviets do in Afghanistan and who fought against them?

Paragraph Three – End – What were the consequences of the invasion?

Lesson Four – Ronald Reagan and the ‘Second Cold War’

L/I: To analyse how the superpower relationship changed in the late Cold War.

Task One – Use the points below, to explain Reagan’s attitude towards the Soviet Union, when he became President. Try to include information from all three bullet points below!

Reagan’s policies

President Reagan’s tougher approach towards the Soviet Union led to a period of tense and hostile relations that is often referred to as the Second Cold War.

Use the points below, to explain Reagan’s attitude towards the Soviet Union, when he became President. Try to include information from all three bullet points below!



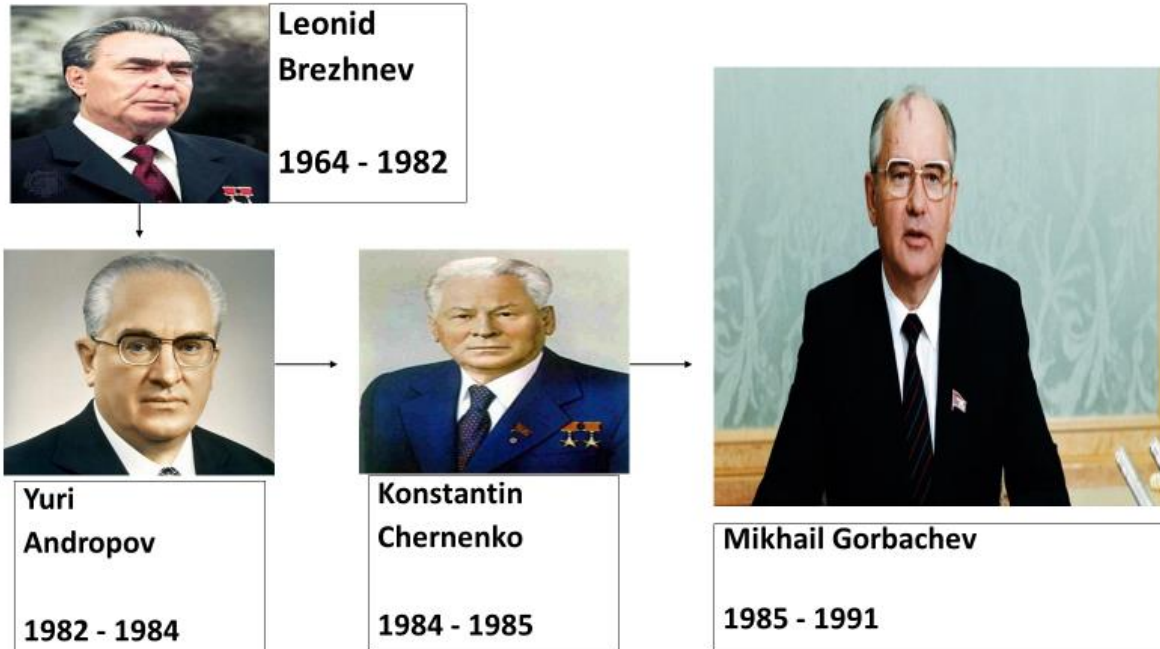
Reagan’s policies

President Reagan’s tougher approach towards the Soviet Union led to a period of tense and hostile relations that is often referred to as the ‘Second Cold War’. In reality, the change had already begun under President Carter, but it became much more obvious under Reagan.

- Reagan’s mind-set was made clear in a speech to a Christian group in 1983, in which he described the Soviet Union as an ‘evil empire’ and said that the USA represented the forces of ‘good’.
- Reagan persuaded the US Congress to boost America’s armed forces by increasing spending on arms. In 1982, 13% more was spent, with a further 8% in 1983 and 1984. New weapons such as Trident submarines and Stealth bombers were developed.
- He announced the ‘Reagan Doctrine’: the USA would not only support anti-communist governments, but also anti-communist groups trying to overthrow communist governments. In line with this doctrine, support was given to insurgent groups in Central American countries including El Salvador and Nicaragua. US forces also invaded the Caribbean island of Grenada and toppled the communist government there. Reagan described this as the first ‘rollback’ of communist influence since the Second World War.

Read through the information below – Crisis point for Soviet leadership and their economy:

Regan was a strong new President for the USA, who was completely against communism and the Soviet Union. However, in the Soviet Union, leadership was a huge problem. You can see from the diagram below, until Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union, leaders kept dying very quickly!



- President Reagan knew that the Soviet economy was struggling, largely due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- He knew that if he increased spending and support for anti-communists, he could create real difficulties for the Soviet Union.
- The Soviet Union would need to find extra funding, that it did not have, to properly counter the USA. The Soviet economy was just too weak to compete.

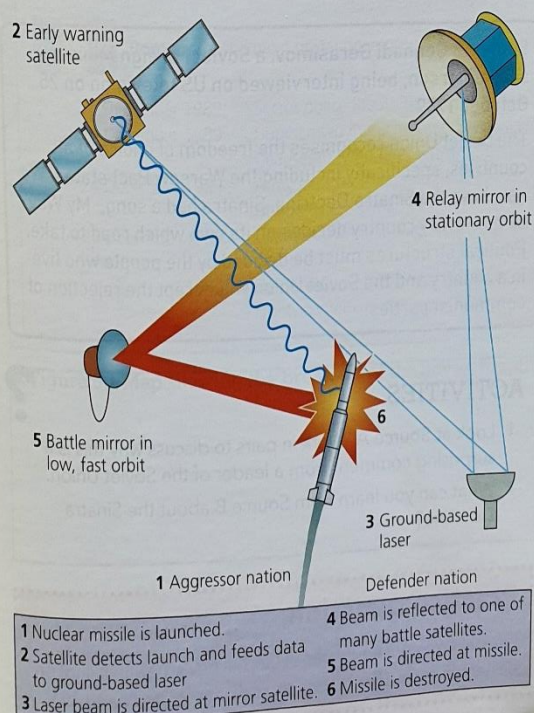
8.4 The Strategic Defence Initiative

On 23 March 1983, President Reagan announced the Strategic Defence Initiative, quickly nicknamed the 'Star Wars' programme (after the film) by the media. SDI was a plan for a ground- and space-based, laser-armed anti-ballistic missile system that, if deployed, would shield against missiles launched at the US, destroying them in the process (see Figure 8.3).

Four days after the President's announcement, and in direct response to it, Andropov spoke out firmly. He accused the USA of preparing a first strike attack on the Soviet Union and asserted that President Reagan was 'inventing new plans on how to unleash a nuclear war in the best way, in the hope of winning it'. Andropov saw that SDI would give the USA an advantage in any conflict and would then readily consider a tactical nuclear war. The US Congress voted in favour of funds for the development of SDI.

Source M From President Reagan's State of the Union speech to the USA, March 1983. He was introducing the idea of the Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars)

Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive ... What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant US retaliation to deter Soviet attack? We could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies.



SOVIET RESPONSE TO SDI

- SDI presented enormous problems for Andropov and his advisers, who realised that the Star Wars programme meant that they would have to spend even more money on armaments in order to compete with the USA.
- The Soviet economy was already experiencing problems and renewed arms spending might destroy it completely. Part of Reagan's plan was that the Soviet Union would try to compete and, in so doing, its economy would collapse.
- America had won the race to the moon in 1969 and, in the early 1980s, developed the next generation of spacecraft – the space shuttle.
- Moreover, the Soviet Union was also behind the USA in computer technology. During the 1980s, the American computer market boomed. Soviet leaders, however, were highly suspicious of computers because they were concerned that they might be used to undermine the power of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, for example being used to produce anti-communist propaganda. However, computers were essential for the development of a Star Wars-type programme. The Soviet Union could no longer compete in the arms race.

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

The Strategic defence Initiative:

1. Why was SDI set up?

2. What was SDI?

3. What was the Soviet reaction to SDI?

Main Task – Explain in your own words below, how Reagan was being aggressive towards the Soviet Union.

Consider the following in your answer:

- What Reagan said about the Soviet Union.
- SDI
- Reagan’s support for anti-communists

Lesson Five - Year 9 History Assessment One – Question One**L/I:** To complete two GCSE style questions**Starter – Use the previous lessons notes to complete the column of your Knowledge Organiser on Page 5 titled the end of Détente – Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Ronald Reagan****Use Lesson Three to help you with Q1.****Q1. Explain two consequences of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan****Q1. Explain two consequences of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan****Question One needs two paragraphs:****Paragraph One – End of SALT 2 and Carter Doctrine or Olympic Boycotts****Give detail on the above point and explain how it was a consequence:***The first consequence of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan was the.....***Paragraph Two – Election of Ronald Reagan and SDI****Give detail on the above point explain how it was a consequence:***The second consequence of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan was.....***Link back to the question at the end of your paragraph and explain how it was a consequence! E.g. This was a consequence of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, because.....**

Question One - Consequence question mark scheme**Consequence One**

Level 1	1-2	Simple comment on a consequence. Limited knowledge of the period.
Level 2	3-4	Features of the period are explained to explain a consequence. Good understanding of the period.

Consequence Two

Level 1	1-2	Simple comment on a consequence. Limited knowledge of the period.
Level 2	3-4	Features of the period are explained to explain a consequence. Good understanding of the period.

Lesson Six - Year 9 History Assessment One – Question Two

L/I: To complete two GCSE style questions

Use Lesson One and Two to help you with Q2.

Q2. Write narrative account of the period of Détente.

Q2. Write narrative on the period of Détente

A narrative needs:

A beginning – Explained what caused Détente

During the 1960's, there was a genuine effort to create a better relationship between the Soviet Union and the USA. This policy became known as Détente. It occurred because.....

A middle – Explain what happened during Détente

Due to this period of Détente being created, agreements were reached between the Soviet Union and the USA, such as.....

An end – Explain what caused Détente to come to an end

As a consequence of the invasion of Afghanistan.....

Another way of organising your answer is causes, event and consequences.

The paragraphs should link and flow together



Question Two - Narrative Account question mark scheme

Level 1	1-2	General comment about the event. Limited analysis or organisation.
Level 2	3-5	Narrative given showing organisation of events. Some linkage between them. Some knowledge of and understanding of events.
Level 3	6-8	Narrative is organised into a clear sequence of events. Analysis of links between the events. Good knowledge of events.