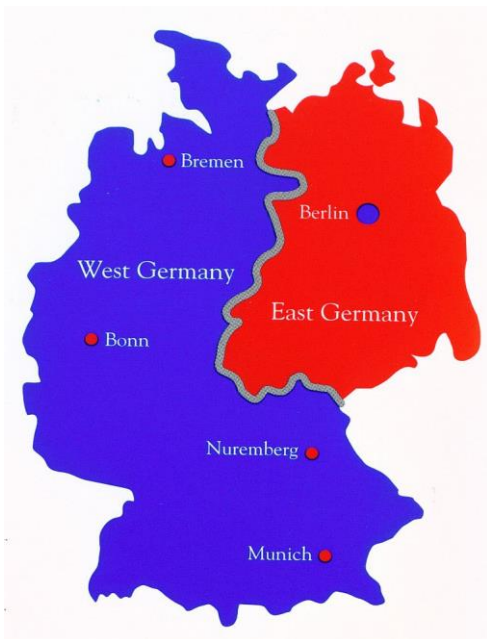
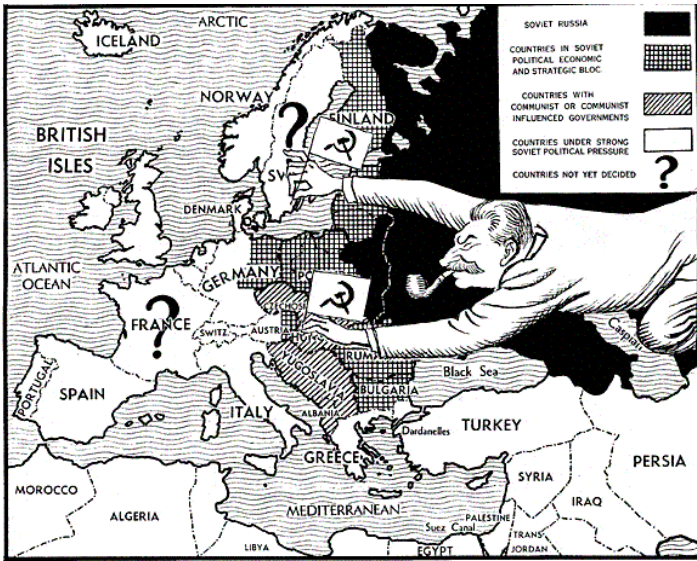
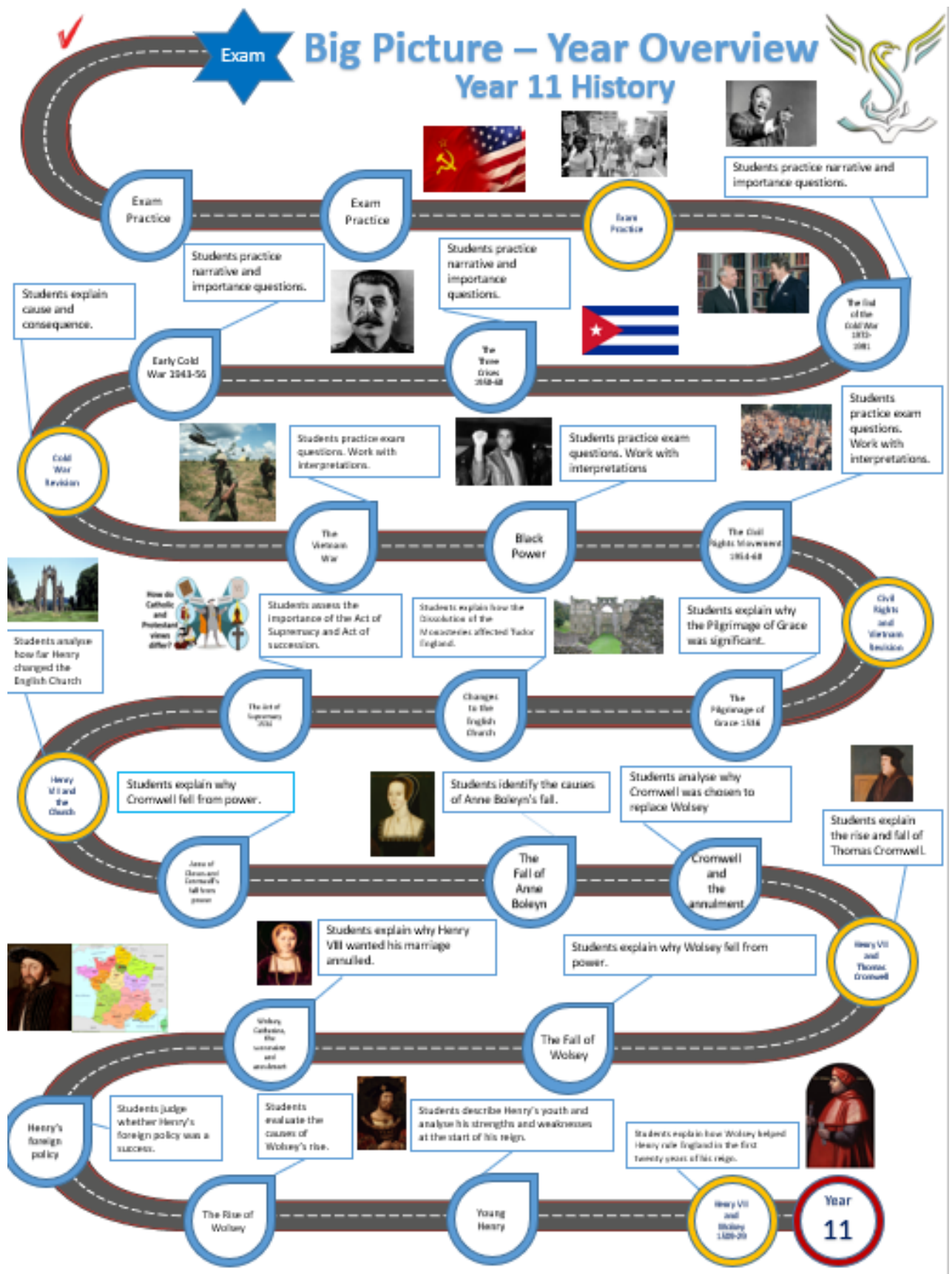


Year 11 Cold War Blended Learning Booklet Spring 1



Name _____

Other resources for revision: Your old exercise books, PPE papers, GCSE Pod and <https://www.senecalearning.com>



| Topic | I know what it is | I can explain it | I am an expert |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| The Conferences- Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam | | | |
| Stalin's takeover of Eastern Europe | | | |
| The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan 1947 | | | |
| The Berlin Blockade 1948-49 | | | |
| NATO and the Warsaw Pact | | | |
| The Hungarian Uprising 1956 | | | |
| The Berlin Crisis 1958-61 | | | |
| Cuba-Revolution 1959, Bay of Pigs 1961 and the Cuban Missile Crisis 1962 | | | |
| The Prague Spring 1968 | | | |
| SALT I 1972 | | | |
| Helsinki 1975 | | | |
| The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan 1979 and the Carter Doctrine 1980 | | | |
| Ronald Reagan and the Second Cold War. Evil Empire and SDI. | | | |
| Gorbachev's net thinking-Glasnost | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| and Perestroika. | | | |
| The fall of communism in Eastern Europe.. | | | |
| The fall of the Soviet Union. | | | |

Lesson 1 – Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences

LI: To identify the key features of the breakdown of the Grand Alliance.

Tehran 1943



Tehran 1943

1. The USA and Britain would open up a second front to relieve the pressure on the USSR.
2. USSR would declare war on Japan after Germany was defeated.

Stalin was very annoyed that Britain and the USA were taking so long to open a second front. Britain was suspicious of the Soviet advance through Eastern Europe.

Yalta February 1945

Yalta February 1945

1. Germany would be reduced in size, demilitarised and pay reparations.
2. Plans over how to rebuild Germany. Nazi Party banned and members would be put on trial.
3. United Nations (UN) formed.
4. Confirmed that USSR would invade Japan.
5. Poland would be in the Soviet sphere of influence but should have a democratic government.

Potsdam July-August 1945

Potsdam July/August 1945

Truman had put the conference back two weeks so the atomic bomb could be tested. As we have seen there was a great deal of tension at Potsdam but there were some agreements.

What was agreed?

1. Confirmation of the division of Germany into four zones to be controlled by Britain, France, USA and USSR.
 2. Berlin was also to be divided into four zones controlled by Britain, France, USA and USSR.
 3. USSR was to be given reparations from the other three zones because its zone was not as developed industrially as the others.
-

Key Questions

- 1) Why was Stalin frustrated with the USA and UK over their agreement at Yalta?
- 2) What key agreement from Yalta did Stalin break in 1945?
- 3) Who do you think was to blame for the breakdown of the grand alliance?

Now try some more events providing two consequences each time:

Explain two consequences of the Yalta conference 1945 (8)

Explain two consequences of the Potsdam conference 1945 (8)

Use page 6 for exam advice and examples

Cold War Question 1 Explain two consequences of...

Identify two consequences of a Cold War event and provide supporting detail. Each consequence is marked out of four. Make sure you include key details to support the consequence itself.

Example: Explain two consequences of the Cuban Revolution 1959 (8)

Consequence 1

The First consequence of the Cuban Revolution was that Castro became leader of Cuba and nationalised the land. He took over American properties and business. This led to the USA losing millions of dollars. In retaliation Eisenhower cut the import of Cuban sugar by 95%.

Consequence 2

The second consequence of the Cuban Revolution was Castro turned to the USSR for help. Khrushchev was delighted to have an ally so close to the USA. He sent economic aid, military equipment and advisers to Cuba.



Now try some more events providing two consequences each time:

Explain two consequences of the Yalta conference 1945

Explain two consequences of the Potsdam conference 1945

Explain two consequences of the Truman Doctrine 1947

Explain two consequences of the Marshall Plan 1947

Explain two consequences of the Berlin Blockade 1948-49

Lesson 2: Tension between East and West 1945-49

L1: To explain how Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe caused tension between the superpowers.

Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe DART:

At Yalta it was agreed that Eastern Europe could follow its own path through free elections. The West agreed to Stalin's sphere of influence, but he wanted much more than that as he looked for protection against an attack from the West. The insurance was a buffer zone of satellite states.

Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary had been 'liberated' in 1944 as the Red Army marched through Eastern Europe. In Hungary, the communists intimidated voters during elections. By 1949 Hungary was a one-party state.

Stalin and the USSR forced the Nazis to retreat. The Red Army occupied Poland but did not help the Poles in fighting the Nazis. This was known as the Warsaw Uprising. Instead the Red Army waited for uprising to be crushed by the Nazis. This meant both the Nazis and the Poles were weakened. The USSR then defeated Nazi Germany in 1945.

Poland had a Communist government by 1945 after opposition was wiped out and trialled in Moscow. 500,000 troops were stationed in Poland to ensure conformity was enforced. In the period 1945-48 150,000 Poles were imprisoned. The majority of those imprisoned had not committed crimes. Gomulka's government was consolidated by fraudulent elections. By 1947 all opposition parties had been eliminated.

Czechoslovakia was the last country in the East to still have a democratic government at the start of 1948. The US offered millions of dollars in Marshall Plan money that would have improved living standards in the country.

Stalin banned the Czechs from accepting the money and increased the communist influence over the government. Klement Gottwald was a communist and took control. They looked to eliminate any opposition immediately. Jan Masaryk (right) was an independent member of parliament and not



communist. He was found dead on the street having apparently fallen from a third-floor window. However, many have said that this was no accident and he was murdered.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe 1944-56

- **The Warsaw Uprising 1944**
- **The Hungarian Uprising 1956**

Read the advice on page 9

You will also need to include a paragraph on Cominform, Comecon and the Warsaw Pact. Use this GCSE POD video to help you.

<https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/10646/65375>

Cold War Question 2 Write a narrative of ...

Writing a narrative does NOT mean write me a made up story or diary entry about how hard it was to live during the Cold War blah blah blah

It means the causes (beginning), event (middle) and consequences (end)

Three paragraphs with links

Now try some of these narratives:

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Berlin Blockade 1948-49

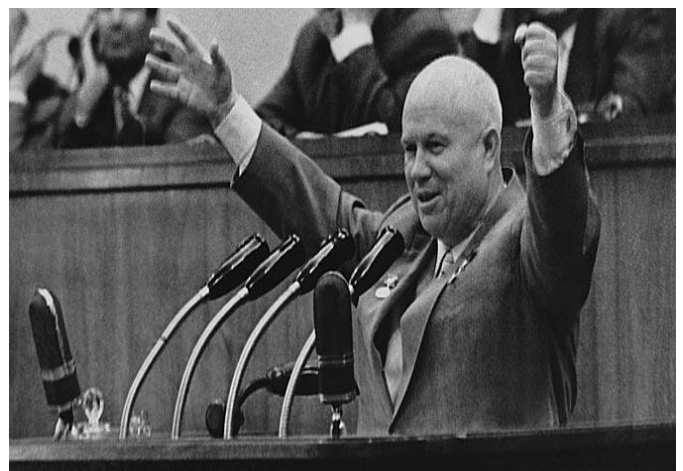
- Stalin's fears
- The Berlin Airlift

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Cuban Missile Crisis 1962

- Naval blockade
- Nikita Khrushchev

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe 1944-56

- The Warsaw Uprising 1944
- The Hungarian Uprising 1956



Lesson 3 The Prague Spring 1968

LI: To judge the significance of the Brezhnev Doctrine

Czechoslovakia was a democratic country in the 1920s and 1930s. Czechs has been used to democracy and no censorship. The USSR invaded Czechoslovakia during the Second World War in their bid to defeat Nazi Germany. After the war Stalin ensured that a communist government ran the country under strict guidance from Moscow.

By 1968, Czechs were growing very frustrated with the Communist way of life. Under Antonin Novotny there was strict censorship and tight control of the economy which led to poor living standards. Czechs were furious and demanded change. Novotny was replaced with Alexander Dubcek who introduced 'socialism with a human face'. These reforms promised to change Czechoslovakia for the better.



Socialism with a human face:

- The economy would be decentralised. Czechoslovakia was able to trade with capitalist countries in the West.
- Czechs could travel to West Germany
- Czechs could vote for non communist parties
- Dubcek was careful not to make the same mistake as Nagy in Hungary in 1956 so he said that Czechoslovakia would remain loyal to the Warsaw Pact.

Czechs were delighted with these reforms. For four months people felt they had more freedom and non communist parties grew. Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the USSR, knew that these reforms could not continue as they undermined soviet control of Czechoslovakia and could inspire other satellite states to move away from strict soviet control.

Brezhnev sent Warsaw Pact troops into Czechoslovakia where they were met by non violent citizens who did not want a repeat of the violent scenes of Hungary in 1956. Czechs were non violent and one student Jan Palach set himself on fire in a non violent protest. Dubcek was arrested and taken to Moscow to sign the Moscow Protocol which completely limited any reforms. By 1969, Dubcek was expelled by the Communist Party.



Brezhnev's policy was called the Brezhnev Doctrine in which he explained that if one member of the Warsaw Pact threatened the security of the other then it would be invaded.

Dubcek was replaced with Gustav Husak who ensured that Czechoslovakia returned to strict Soviet control.

Brezhnev's actions were criticised by Yugoslavia and Romania, two countries who were communist but did not follow Soviet rules. The invasion damaged the image of the USSR and countries in the West such as the USA and West Germany were very critical of the USSR. The Prague Spring showed the rest of Eastern Europe that rebellion was possible.

Complete this question

Explain the importance of the Brezhnev Doctrine 1968 for Soviet control of the satellite states. (8)

Cold War Question 3 Explain the importance

For this question you choose two of three options explaining the importance of a Cold War event and its impact on international relations.

The key to reaching L3 (6-8 marks) is explaining the importance or significance of each event. Key phrases are:

This was important because...

This worsened relations...

This improved relations...

This demonstrated...

This led to...



Choose two of these questions:

Explain the importance of the Fall of the Berlin Wall 1989 for relations between the superpowers. (8)

Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 1979 for relations between the superpowers. (8)

Explain the importance of the development of the US atomic bomb for relations between the superpowers in the years 1945-49.(8)

Lesson Four

LI: To practice Henry VIII exam questions

Henry VIII Question 1(a) Describe two features of...4 marks

Make a point and use supporting detail

Describe two features of Elizabeth Barton's Opposition to the Reformation (4)

Elizabeth Barton was a nun who claimed to have visions. When she met Henry in 1532 she warned him he would die a villain's death. Her presence was very embarrassing and could inspire religious protest against Henry so he ordered her execution in 1533.

Answer the following

Describe two features of:

Wolsey's reforms

The Amicable Grant 1525

The Treaty of London 1518

The Act in Restraint of Appeals 1533

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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Feature 1

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Feature 2

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Feature 1

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Feature 2

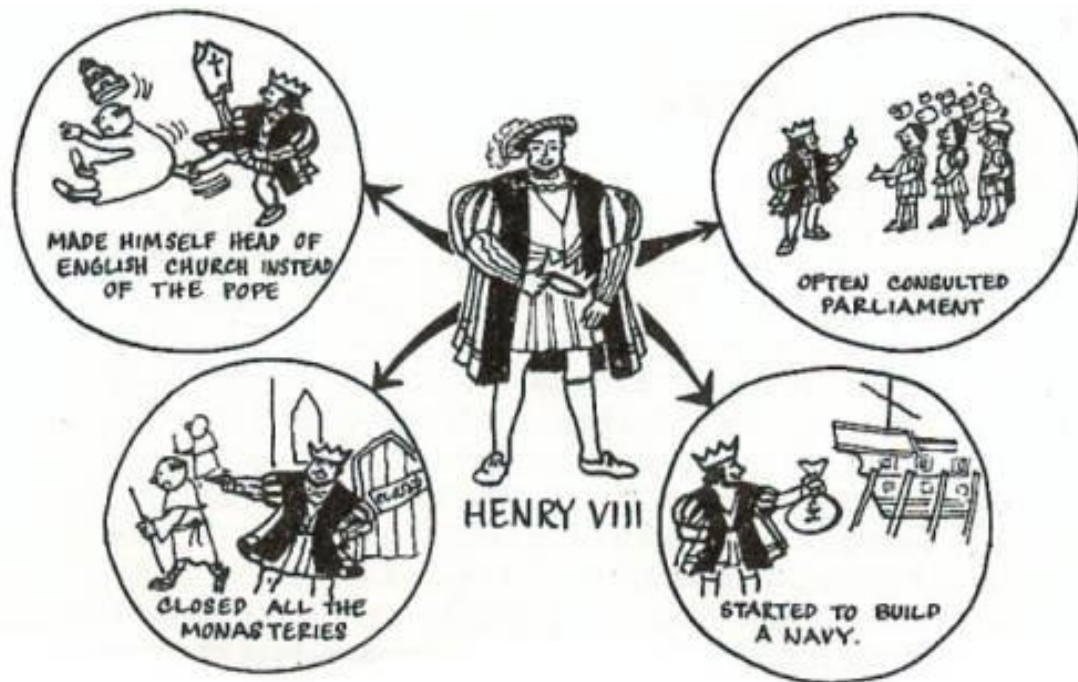
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Feature 1

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Feature 2

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Question 1(b) Explain why ...12 marks

12 marks 15 minutes

Three paragraphs-no conclusion needed

Explain why something happened. Two points provided add one of your own.

Key phrases for this question are:

This was important because...

This led to...

This meant that...

One of the main causes of change was...

This was a major change because...

Answer the following questions:

Explain why Henry's foreign policy failed in the years 1518-29 (12)

- Wars with France 1522-25

- Holy Roman Emperor Charles V

Explain why Cromwell rose to power in the years 1529-1534 (12)

- Loyalty to Wolsey
- Securing the annulment

Explain how Henry reformed Henry's government 1534-1540 (12)

- The Council of the North
- Use of parliament

Lesson Five

LI: To answer a 16 mark question on foreign policy.

Henry VIII and Wolsey's foreign policy

Henry's major aim as a young monarch was military glory and this meant the re-conquest of France. The major obstacle in Henry's way was the two great powers of France and the Habsburg Empire (Holy Roman Empire). Francis I of France was a new king just like Henry and he could boast of a much bigger population and a much bigger income. The most powerful man in Europe was Charles V ruler of the Holy Roman Empire. Charles ruled over Spain, The Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He had a massive income of £560,000 a year (5x what Henry earned).

Despite his lack of presence on the European stage, Henry decided to invade Northern France. The first attempt in 1512 was a disaster as most of the army were drunk. However Wolsey managed to organise a stronger and more disciplined army in 1513. Wolsey was certainly the brains behind the **Battle of the Spurs in 1513** and Henry was rewarded with Tournai and Therouanne. In truth these two towns were of little value but Henry boasted about this great victory in France and it was a great success for Wolsey.



Wolsey was realistic and knew that war was extremely expensive. Therefore he wanted to increase Henry's prestige across Europe through peace.

The Treaty of London 1518 was the first example of this policy. It was an agreement between England, France and Spain as well as 17 other rulers of Europe to a 'universal peace'. This was a great success for Wolsey and Henry as they were viewed as great European peacemakers. They were now at the centre of European politics. However this peace did not last long as Charles V surrounded French land.

The **Field of the Cloth of Gold 1520** was Henry's next attempt to increase his prestige. This outrageous and spectacular meeting aimed to show what a valuable ally England was. However it turned into a competition between Henry and Francis. Henry spent thousands of pounds on feasts, wine fountains, tents made out of gold cloth and even wrestled Francis I. The result was a lot of money was spent and England and France's relationship had not been improved. Henry thought the event had brought him power and prestige. For Henry appearances were everything.



By 1522 Henry was desperate for war so sided with the Holy Roman Empire. There was no way England could defeat Charles V but maybe the French throne would be up for grabs if Charles V defeated Francis I with Henry's help. Wolsey needed to delay sending troops for a year and also needed to gather the money for war. This delay was called the **Treaty of Bruges 1522**.

In 1523 England was ready for war. The Duke of Surrey invaded France and was only 80km of Paris he even had the support of a French nobleman. The Duke of Bourbon. However in August the invasion failed because the troops Charles had promised never arrived and the Duke of Bourbon had no support either. 11,000 English soldiers now had to return to England.

Henry's hopes were raised when Charles V's army destroyed the French army at the **Battle of Pavia in 1525**. Francis I was taken prisoner. The French throne was open this was Henry and Wolsey's big chance to take the French throne. They planned to split France with Charles V. Unsurprisingly Charles did not want to share power with a junior partner so ignored Henry's request. After three years Henry had spent £430000 and had not made any progress. This led to Wolsey negotiating the **Treaty of More 1525** and agreeing peace with France.

Wolsey helped organise the **League of Cognac 1527** which was an alliance between France, the pop Venice and Florence but this was not very successful as Charles V was so powerful. England even declared war on Charles V in 1528 but no troops were sent. As the case for the annulment took over Wolsey became less concerned with foreign policy. By 1529 Francis I and Charles V made peace at the **Treaty of Cambrai** and Wolsey was only made aware of this at the last minute.



Cromwell's reforms of government 1533-40

Thomas Cromwell made some extremely important changes to government in England and Wales. The first change he made was to the Royal Council as it had no rules over how meetings should be organised. It had 100 members but very few attended and decisions were not recorded. The Royal Council had also been dominated by Wolsey and Cromwell. Therefore, the Royal Council became the Privy Council. It was reduced from 100 members to 20. These 20 members were lawyers and administrators who could help Cromwell run the country for Henry.



Cromwell then focused on governing the North. The North of England had always governed themselves and almost saw themselves as independent. Cromwell soon put a stop to this as he abolished the Franchises and Liberties. This meant the North would be controlled from London much more. The Council of the North was given lots of power to maintain law and order.

In 1536, Cromwell introduced the **Act of Union** which officially made Wales part of England. English law replaced Welsh law. Wales was given representation in parliament and was divided into counties. These counties each had a Justice of the Peace who was like a policeman and a judge all in one.



Cromwell had to keep an eye on Henry's income and expenditure. Henry's chamber was in the Royal Household but it was very disorganised. Henry did not really take any interest in finances so it was left to Cromwell to re-organise. Firstly, he created the **Court of Augmentations** in 1536 which dealt with property and income gained from the dissolution of the monasteries. This was extremely important as Henry's income rapidly increased as more monasteries were closed.



The second court that was created was the **Court of First Fruits and Tithes 1540**. This collected tax from the clergy who had previously paid their money to the pope in Rome.

Cromwell made massive changes to the running of government and created many systems that we still use today. He created **modern bureaucracy** where each department of government received money from a specific source. Each department was checked to ensure it was working properly. Each department had well trained professionals. All of this resulted in Henry not having to be as involved in the routine task of monitoring income and



expenditure.

Question 1c (i) or (ii) How far do you agree? 16 marks

16 mark+4 SPaG 25-30 minutes

You are provided with a statement and you must say how far you agree with the statement.

You must also see both sides of the argument. You must provide three points.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| Agree | Disagree |
| Point 1 | Point 2 |
| | Point 3 |



Conclusion-Explain exactly how far you agree and provide your most important argument.

Answer the following questions

(c) (i) 'Wolsey's main foreign policy success was the Treaty of London.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

How far do you agree?

- Perpetual Peace (Treaty of London/Field of Cloth of Gold)
- Wars with France 1522-25

'In the years 1534-40 the English Church changed very little'. (16 marks)

How far do you agree?

- The Act of Supremacy 1534
- The Six Articles 1539