

# History Year 9 Spring 1

## Section A – Timeline of The Early Cold War.

<b>1917</b> Communist Revolution in Russia creates the USSR.	<b>Feb, 1945</b> Yalta Conference: USSR, USA & UK leaders discuss how to defeat Nazis	<b>Summer, 1945</b> Potsdam Conference: Leaders meet to discuss Post-WW2 plan for Germany	<b>1946</b> Churchill makes his famous 'Iron Curtain' Speech	<b>1947</b> Marshall Plan created offering aid to all countries willing to follow US example.	<b>1947</b> Molotov Plan created in response.	<b>1948</b> Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift	<b>1949</b> Chinese Communist Revolution led by Mao Ze Dong.	<b>1950</b> The start of the Korean War	<b>1961</b> The Building of the Berlin Wall
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### Section B: Key people

<b>1. Winston Churchill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British Prime Minister during WW2</li> <li>Warned the Western powers of the threat of Communism</li> </ul>
<b>2. Joseph Stalin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ruthless Dictator of the USSR (Soviet Union)</li> <li>Seen as the leader of the Communist movement worldwide.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Franklin D. Roosevelt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Idealist President of the USA through WW2.</li> <li>Worked with Stalin at Yalta.</li> <li>Died during his 4<sup>th</sup> term as President</li> </ul>
<b>4. Harry Truman</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaced FDR as president</li> <li>Much less trusting of the USSR than FDR</li> <li>Had a hard-line approach to Communism</li> </ul>
<b>5. Mao Ze Dong</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leader of Chinese Communist Party</li> <li>Defeated the Nationalists and eventually became dictator of China</li> <li>Idolised Stalin and Soviet Communism</li> </ul>

### Section D: Key words

<b>Bloc</b>	A group of countries that have similar ideological beliefs
<b>Communist</b>	A political Ideology focused on 'equality' through government control
<b>Revolution</b>	People rising up to defeat their own rulers.
<b>Blockade</b>	Blocking transport of people and goods in and out of a city
<b>Conference</b>	An important meeting
<b>Cold War</b>	A conflict without fighting between the main powers.
<b>Soviet</b>	Used as a synonym of Communist
<b>Dictator</b>	One ruler with unchallenged power.

### Section C: Key Events

<b>The End of WW2</b>	The end of WW2 brought an end to the common enemy of Nazi Germany. The USA and USSR were left with opposite political ideologies trying to work together in the Post-War world. The optimism of defeating the Nazis soon led to fear of their one-time allies.
<b>Yalta Conference</b>	Stalin, FDR and Churchill met at Yalta to discuss the Allied Plan to defeat Nazi Germany. This was a time of optimism for the possible co-operation between the victorious Powers.
<b>Potsdam Conference</b>	Stalin was met by Truman and Atlee (replacing FDR and Churchill) to discuss the plan for Germany. This meeting was far less positive and all sides left feeling wary of the other.
<b>Marshall and Molotov Plans</b>	These were the economic aid plans offered by both the Eastern and Western Bloc to countries that were willing to follow their respective political ideologies.
<b>Berlin Blockade</b>	Stalin and the USSR tried to block all movement of goods in and out of Berlin. This was the first time the Eastern Bloc had attempted to control the city of Berlin, which was located inside the Soviet zone. This was countered by the Berlin Airlift by the US and its' Allies.
<b>Chinese Communist Revolution</b>	Mao Ze Dong led an unlikely victory of the Communist Party over the Nationalists to win the Chinese Civil War. The Chinese leader idolised the Soviet Leader Stalin and wanted to modernise China using the Soviet methods.
<b>Korean War</b>	This was a civil war in a small country in Asia that ended up involving the major powers. The US supported the South and the Soviets and Chinese supported the North. This war ended up in stalemate and Armistice that exists till today.
<b>The Building of the Berlin Wall</b>	The mass movement of people from the East to the West was causing significant problems for the USSR and the Communist Bloc. This was most noticeable in Berlin, a city within the Soviet Zone of Germany but divided into East and West. In 1961, the USSR decided to ban free movement through the city and built a wall to enforce this decision. The Wall became a physical symbol of the divide.

### Section F

#### Homework - Read/Cover/Write and Self –Mark.

- 1) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the key words and meanings in Section D.
- 2) Learn/Cover/Write and self-mark the timeline in Section A.
- 3) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the Key Events in Section C.
- 4) Read/Cover/Write and self-mark the Key people in Section B.

EXT: Write a Profile of 1 of the Key People of the Cold War (Stalin, FDR, Churchill, Truman or Mao)