

1943
Feb 1945
July-Aug 1945
Aug 194
1945-194
1946
1947
1948-49
1949
1952
1955
1956

	Topic 1: The origins of the Cold War 1941-58	
1943	Tehran Conference USA/GB agreed to declare 2 nd front	
Feb 1945	Yalta Conference Nazis banned, prosecuted, UN set up, free elections in Poland, Germany split into 4 zones.	
July-Aug 1945	Potsdam Conference Germany & Berlin divided into 4; took own reparations. Disagreements about Poland.	
Aug 1945	Atomic bomb used by US on Japan	
1945-1948	Satellite states: Stalin unofficially took over eastern European countries – see map, used as a 'buffer zone' to protect USSR	
1946	Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech said Stalin was dividing Europe in two by increasingly influencing the East.	
	Novikov Telegram Said USA wanted to dominate world	
	Long Telegram Said Stalin wanted to destroy capitalism	
1947	Truman Doctrine Communism should be contained, US will support countries by sending troops/money.	
	Marshall Plan US sent \$13 billion to Western Europe.	
	Cominform set up, politically controlled Eastern Bloc	
1948-49	Berlin Blockade and airlift Stalin blocked land routes to West Berlin in the hope that he'd be given all Berlin but USA/GB airlifted supplies for 318 days.	
1949	Creation of FDR (West Germany) by 'Trizonia'	
	Creation of GDR (East Germany) by Stalin	
	USSR created the atomic bomb	
	Comecon created as response to Marshall Plan – created 5 year plans (economic) for satellite states.	
	NATO created as a military alliance between Western countries	
1952	USA created hydrogen bomb 1000x more powerful than A-bomb	
1955	Warsaw Pact created – communist military alliance	
1956	Hungarian Uprising 20,000 Hungarians killed in Soviet invasion	

Topic 2: Cold War Crises 1958-70			Topic 3: The end of the Cold War 1970-91		
Berlin Crisis 1958-61				May 1972	SALT 1 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (maximum of 100 ABMs), Interim Treaty
1958	Refugee Crisis: 3 million East Germans migrated to West Ger (brain drain)	H @			(Restricted ICBMs and SLBMs), and Basic Principles Agreement.
	Khrushchev's Ultimatum – Berlin to demilitarise & become free city in 6 months	DÉTENTE (peace)	eac	1975	Helsinki Conference European borders can't be changed by force, international cooperation e.g. Apollo-Soyuz, human rights
May 1959	Geneva Summit USA and USSR foreign ministers, no agreement		June 1979	SALT 2 Restricted missile launchers and strategic bombers – never	
Sept 1959	Camp David Khrushchev & Eisenhower meet, 6 month ultimatum withdrawn				carried out (ratified).
May 1960	Paris Summit U2 spy plane shot down over USSR, Khrushchev stormed out	SE	COLLAPSE OF DÉTENTE	Dec 1979	USSR invaded Afghanistan assassinating Hafizullah Amin (pro USA),
June 196	Vienna Summit Khrushchev gave 6 month ultimatum to JFK who refused to back down, spending \$2bn on armed forces.	ILAP		1980	replaced with Kamal (pro USSR), fought 10 years against mujahideen. Olympic Boycott – USA boycotted Moscow Olympics, USSR boycotted
12 Aug 19	Berlin Wall East German troops start building 165km wall around West Berlin.	8	P		LA Olympics in 1984
1963	JFK visited West Berlin made famous 'Ich bin ein Berliner' speech	COLD		1982-4	Arms spending Reagan spent 13% more on weapons in 1982, then 8% more in 1983/4. Also created Trident submarines and Stealth bombers
Cuban Missile Crisis 1959-62		2nd (~	1983	Reagan Doctrine – supported anti-communist groups abroad
1959 Cuban Revolution Castro becomes new Cuban leader, took over US land in Cuba		AN'S	×	1983	Reagan's 'Evil Empire' speech – described USSR as 'evil empire'
1960 Castro made agreement w/USSR to sell sugar, buy arms. US banned trade w/Cuba		REAGA		1984	SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) 'Star Wars' Nuclear umbrella to use
April 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion 1400 Cuban exiles sent to Cuba secretly by US to try and overthrow Castro – humiliating defeat for USA		RE			missiles in space to shoot down USSR missiles.
14-28	ays – U2 spy plane took photos of nuclear missile sites on Cuba and Soviet ships	OLD WAR		Nov 1985	Geneva Summit Gorbachev and Reagan met 1st time +ive relationship
Oct	travelling to Cuba with missiles. JFK set up naval blockade. Khrushchev sent 2			Oct 1986	Reykjavik Summit After Chernobyl disaster, no formal agreement
	telegrams saying he would back down (1) if the US removed missile sites in Turkey (2), JFK agreed to both, but only telegram 1 publicly.			Dec 1987	Washington Summit (INF Treaty) Both countries abolished all land-based missiles within a range of 500-5500km
1963 'Hottine' set up between US and USSR		l p		1988	Moscow Summit Led to Gorbachev going to US, troops left Afghanistan
Test Ban Treaty banned testing nuclear weapons in space or atmosphere		END O	-	1989	Malta Summit Gorbachev met with President Bush, end of Cold War
1967 Outer Space Treaty USA/USSR agreed not to use space for military purposes		Z		May 1989	Hungary took down border with Austria, free elections held
1968 Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty Agreed not to give weapons to other countries		STERN	ates	June 1989	Poland - Solidarity legalised and won victory
Czechoslovakia 1968			8		
1968	Alexander Dubcek elected head of Czech gvmt, 'socialism with a human face'	P. P.	COLLAPSE OF I BLOC (satellite	Nov 1989	East Germany - Berlin Wall torn down, uniting East and West Germany
April 1968	Prague Spring reforms reducing censorship, trade with West, travel to other countries, trade unions wider powers, more power to regional governments	APSE		Dec 1989	Czechoslovakia – Velvet Revolution elected Havel as President Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia become independent from USSR
Aug	Brezhnev sent 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops into Prague, arrested Dubcek who was		SE		
1968	ordered to reverse reforms. Brezhnev Doctrine all communist countries would be orevented from introducing liberal reforms.			July 1991	Warsaw Pactended
				Dec 1991	Gorbachev resigned as Soviet leader, and the Soviet Union broke up