

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR



Cold War Origins: key words starter

Answers:

Comecon



Aid

Rhetoric



Democracy

Democracy



Doctrine

Manifesto



Ambiguous

Aid



Manifesto

Doctrine



Blockade

Ambiguous



Comecon

Blockade



Rhetoric

To stop important goods and services reaching a country or place

A list of political ideas and proposed actions

A stated idea about government policy - often in foreign policy

Something that is unclear or may have more than one meaning

Vote - people have a say who is elected to lead them


Help or support

An economic alliance of countries in the Eastern Bloc formed in 1949

Persuasive talk

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Comecon	An economic alliance of countries in the Eastern Bloc formed in 1949	
Blockade	To stop important goods and services reaching a country or place	
Rhetoric	Persuasive talk	
Aid	Help or support	
Democracy	Vote - people have a say who is elected to lead them	
Ambiguous	Something that is unclear or may have more than one meaning	
Manifesto	A list of political ideas and proposed actions	
Doctrine	A stated idea / belief about government policy - often in foreign policy	


Origins of the Cold War: Unit Key Words.

 **Mission:** to match and learn 24 unit key words and definitions



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	The Russian communists (group) who killed Tsar Nicholas	R _ _ _ _	A
	Communist groups set up to spread communism outside of the USSR		B
	Political ideologies that (in theory) gives the working classes more control		C
	A set of aims or ideas	A _ _ _ _ _	D
	Use of language and / or persuasive speech	P _ _ _ _ _ _ _	E
	A political ideology based on free trade / economy		F
	The capital of the German state of Brandenburg		G
	Extending power through invasion or other influences		H
	Stopping essential goods getting to an area	E _ _ _ _ _ _	I
	A Soviet resort town located in the Crimea		J
	Political ideologies in which the government has a lot of control		K
	A Russian (communist) leader and hero of the Russian Revolution		L
	U.S. President's instruction to resist the spread of communism		M
	A statement or idea that is not clear or well defined	V _ _ _ _	N
	German Jewish man credited with founding the ideas of communism	M _ _ _ _ _ _	O
	To bring under control by threat / force	Q _ _ _ _	P
	A Soviet led alliance to give mutual / economic assistance in the Eastern Bloc		Q
	A stated idea about government policy - often in foreign policy		R
	Help or support (economic)	R _ _ _ _ _	S
	British PM, Churchill's phrase to describe the line between the East and West		T
	The USSR and the European countries taken under Soviet influence		U
	Countries where people are given freedom to vote + elect governments		V
	The USA and its allies (other friendly countries)		W
	Communist (international) groups created to spread communism worldwide		X

Origins of the Cold War: Unit Key Words.

 **Mission:** to learn (check your answers)



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
Bolsheviks	The Russian communists (group) who killed Tsar Nicholas	Reds	A
Cominform	Alliance of communist parties / governments in Europe - under Soviet influence		B
Left-Wing	Political ideologies that (in theory) gives the working classes more control		C
Manifesto	A set of aims or ideas	Agenda	D
Rhetoric	Use of language and / or persuasive speech	Propaganda	E
Capitalism	A political ideology based on free trade / economy		F
Potsdam	The capital of the German state of Brandenburg		G
Imperialism	Extending power through invasion or other influences		H
Blockade	Stopping essential goods getting to an area	Embargo	I
Yalta	A Soviet resort town located in the Crimea		J
Right-wing	Political ideologies in which the government has a lot of control		K
Lenin	A Russian (communist) leader and hero of the Russian Revolution		L
Truman Doctrine	U.S. President's instruction to resist the spread of communism		M
Ambiguous	A statement or idea that is not clear or well defined	Vague	N
Karl Marx	German Jewish man credited with founding the ideas of communism	Marxism	O
Subjugate	To bring under control by threat / force	Quash	P
Comecon	Soviet led alliance to give economic help in the Eastern Bloc		Q
Doctrine	A stated idea about government policy - often in foreign policy		R
Aid	Help or support (economic)	Relief	S
Iron Curtain	British PM, Churchill's phrase to describe the line between the East and West		T
Eastern Bloc	The USSR and the European countries taken under Soviet influence		U
Democracy	Countries where people are given freedom to vote + elect governments		V
The West	The USA and its allies (other friendly countries)		W
Comintern	Communist (international) groups created to spread communism worldwide		X

The Cold War Origins

Seeds of conflict up to 1945

Play to 4:40



-  Blame Soviets
-  Blame West
-  No Blame

Tsar Nicholas executed: 1918.

By the Bolsheviks - He was the cousin of British King

Supporting the Whites 1918-21

Br and Fr support the Whites in the Russian Civil War

Loans 1930s

The Soviets refuse to pay back the loans of previous Russian governments

The Warsaw Uprising 1944

The Soviet army stood by and refused to help the Poles against Germany

Cominterns formed

Soviets encourage communist groups to revolt around the world.

Delayed Second Front WW2 1944

Stalin was angry that Britain and the USA took so long to attack Germany

Lenin, 1919

"It is inconceivable the Soviets should continue to exist side by side with imperialist states"

Appeasement 1938

Stalin unhappy with Britain allowing Germany to strengthen

Mass Grave Found 1943

10,000 Polish soldiers found dead. Soviets responsible.

Karl Marx: 1848

Teaches of a state in which all people are equal.

1917: Russian Revolution.

The Bolsheviks led by Lenin kick out Russian Tsar, Nicholas

Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939

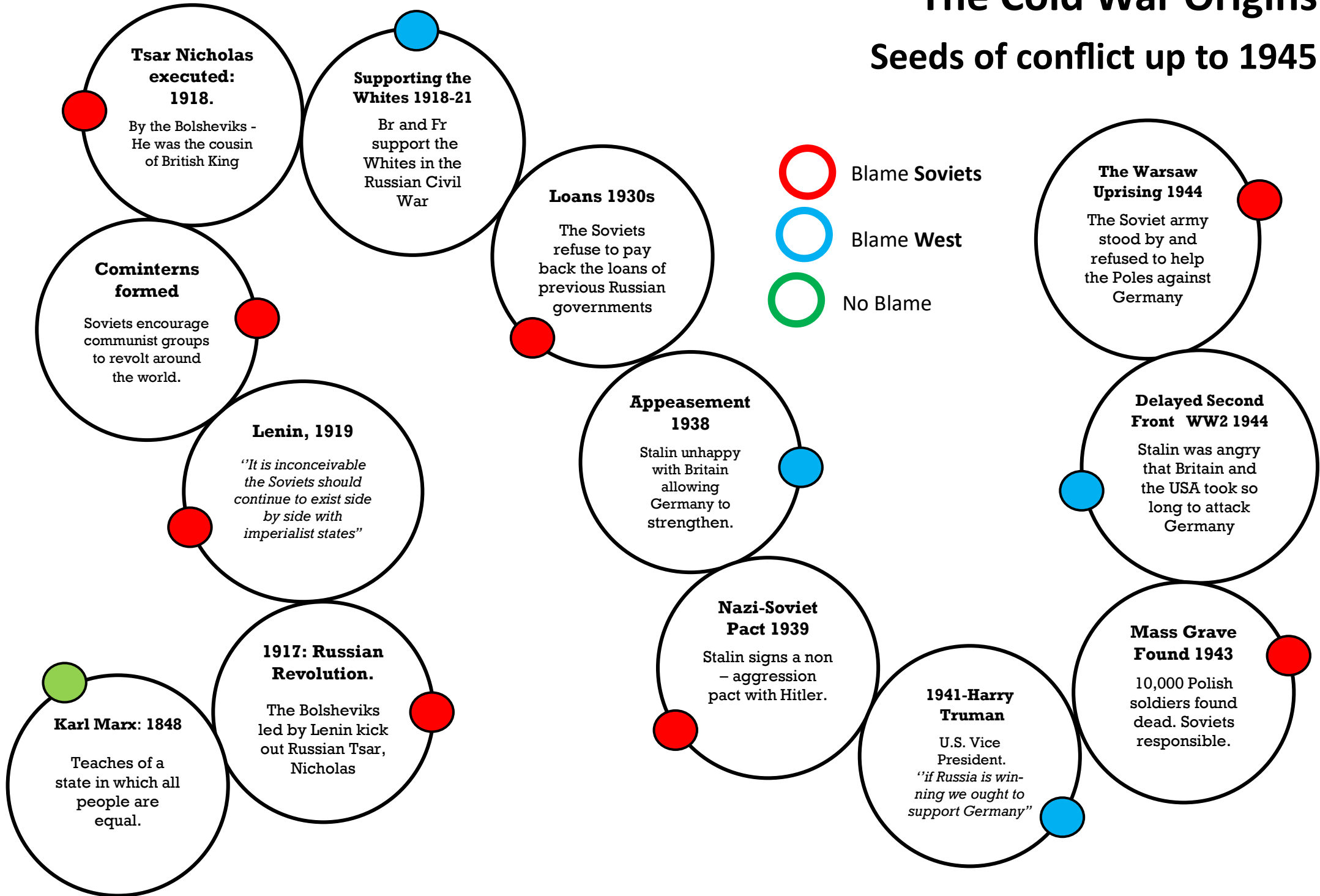
Stalin signs a non-aggression pact with Hitler.

1941-Harry Truman


US V President. *"if Russia is winning we ought to support Germany"*

The Cold War Origins

Seeds of conflict up to 1945






The Origins of the Cold War: up to 1945.

 **Mission:** decide which side was to blame for starting the Cold War


	The 'West'	The 'East'	Sort
Categorise the words in the 'sort' column into this row.			
Differences in Ideology (add from previous page)			The USA USSR Britain Red France Lenin Stalin Comintern Truman Karl Marx Communist Soviets Capitalist Democratic Autocratic Cominform Left Wing Liberal NATO Comecon
Mistrust + Paranoia (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Actions of the Soviets (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Actions of the West (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Rhetoric (add from previous and Know			
Blame % (circle)	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

The Origins of the Cold War: up to 1945.

 **Mission:** decide which side was to blame for starting the Cold War

	The 'West'	The 'East'	Sort
Categorise the words in the 'sort' column into this row.	The USA Britain France NATO	USSR + Red + Soviets Eastern Bloc Bolsheviks Karl Marx + Lenin + Stalin Comecon	
Differences in Ideology (add from previous page)	Capitalist Democratic Liberal	Communist Autocratic	The USA USSR Britain Red
Mistrust + Paranoia (add from previous page and knowledge)	Fear of communism See 'rhetoric'	Fear of attack from the West - especially economically See 'rhetoric'	France Lenin Stalin Comintern Truman
Actions of the Soviets (add from previous page and knowledge)		Russian Revolution Nazi-Soviet Pact Killing Polish soldier Creation of cominterns	Karl Marx Communist Soviets Capitalist
Actions of the West (add from previous page and knowledge)	Appeasement Supporting the 'Whites' Did not help Stalin fight Hitler at the end of WW2		Democratic Autocratic Cominform Left Wing Liberal
Rhetoric (add from previous and Know	<i>'It is inconceivable the Soviets should continue to exist side by side with imperialist states' Lenin.</i>	U.S. Vice President. <i>"if Russia is winning we ought to support Germany"</i>	NATO Comecon
Blame % (circle)	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

The Yalta Conference, Feb 1945

 **Mission** = to understand who was at Yalta and what they wanted

When = February, 1945.

Who = Joseph Stalin (USSR) , Winston Churchill (UK) and Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA)

Why = meet to discuss what would happen after the Second World War.

Where = Yalta on the north coast of the Black Sea in the Crimea.

Context = War not ended yet but Soviet troops in most of Eastern Europe poised to finish off Germany.

Why this context matters = Stalin was in a strong negotiating position as his troops were ready to rumble in.

What needed to be resolved? (apart from the war!)

Roosevelt and Churchill tried hard to restrict Soviet post-war influence in the east. The only concession they could obtain was a promise that free elections would be held. Poland was the main debating point. Stalin explained that throughout history Poland had either attacked Russia or had been used as a corridor through which other hostile countries invaded her. Only a strong, pro-Communist government in Poland would be able to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union.

Observations = Britain and Americans had no negotiating strategy for Yalta good enough to combat 'a Bear who would certainly know his own mind'. Stalin on the other hand had very clear intentions = to recover or control the territories of the old Russian Empire - Poland . The Soviet Union badly needed to replenish its resources, human and material, that were lost in the fight against Germany in WW2. How a defeated Germany was organised mattered to Stalin as a source of reparations - dominance in Eastern Europe was about populations and trade.

Churchill = The main objective of Winston Churchill (and Stalin) was to be the first side to capture of Berlin, the capital of Germany. FDR did not agree and this ensured that Soviet forces would be the first to reach Berlin. Churchill did score some successes at Yalta. One was the agreement that France should be invited to occupy a zone in Germany. He also got Stalin to agree to free elections and democratic governments - yeah right!

FDR = was a sick puppy / man, and died two months after Yalta. His main priority was to get Stalin's help in the fight against Japan. Advisers had warned FDR that victory could take another 18 months, and at this stage it was by no means certain that the (secret) atom bomb would work. Roosevelt needed Soviet help in beating Japan, and was prepared to pay for it by conceding Stalin's demands.

What was agreed?

To divide Germany up amongst the Allies - USA, USSR, Britain and France.

Also agreed to split Berlin into 4 zones and run as above.

Stalin to help the USA fight Japan once Germany crushed.

Stalin agreed to hold free and fair election in Eastern Europe.

They agreed that Nazis are bad and should be held to account.

New territory given to Poland (from Germany) at the Oder - Nesei line

They agreed to set up a United Nations.

history.blog.gov.uk



The Potsdam Conference, July - Aug, 1945



Mission = to understand who was at Potsdam and what was / was not agreed

When = July—August, 1945.

Who = Joseph Stalin (USSR) , Winston Churchill then Attlee (UK) and Harry Truman (USA)

Why = meet to discuss what would happen after the Second World War.

Where = Potsdam, Germany.

Context = Germany now defeated after surrendering on May 7th.

Why this context matters = It was time to put in the agreement made at Yalta into action.

Main objective -- The main objective of the Potsdam Conference was to finalise a post-war settlement and put into action all the things agreed at Yalta. While the meeting at Yalta had been reasonably friendly, the Potsdam Conference was fraught with disagreements, which were the result of some significant changes that had taken place since the Yalta Conference.

Main change 1 = FDR was dead. RIP Franklin! He had been replaced by Harry S. Truman who was much more aggressive towards communism. He was 'tired of babying the Soviets'.

Main change 2 = The USA now had a working nuclear / atom bomb. This gave them a military advantage over the Soviets. *"If it works, I'll sure have a hammer on those boys"*. Truman.

Main change 3 = Despite agreeing to holding free and fair election Stalin's Red Army had taken over Poland and was setting up a communist government.

What was agreed?

To implement what had been agreed at Yalta - note Stalin's action in Poland.

To go after Nazi war criminals.

Soviets could take whatever reparation they wanted from Soviet zones of Germany.

Soviets got 10 % from other zones.

Demand unconditional surrender from Japan.

What they argued / disagreed about?

Stalin's actions in Poland / Eastern Europe.

The boundaries of how Germany as to be divided up.

Truman less interested in Stalin's help against Japan now he had the bomb. The U.S. did not want Stalin to be able to lay claim to territory in the Far East as 'spoils of war'.



Why did USA / USSR relations break down by 1946?

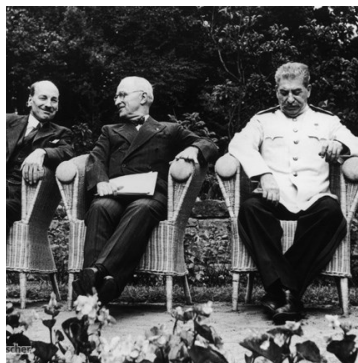
Mission: to know why relations collapsed and consider exactly when the Cold War started

During the Second World War, The Soviet Union, Britain, France and the USA had fought a common enemy, Hitler. However, with Hitler gone and Germany defeated both sides, East and West squared off against each other across the European playing field. Would this war time alliance of necessity hold up now that Hitler and Germany was out the way? The simple answer is no!

3 reasons why USA / USSR relations broke down by 1946

Disagreements at Potsdam

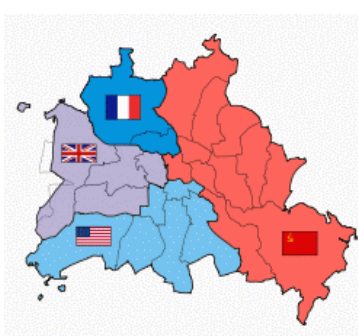
Truman took a much harder line against Stalin than FDR had at Yalta. They argued over how severely Germany should be treated. Stalin wanted Germany destroyed - Truman did not. USA showed its hand - the atomic bomb to frighten Stalin.



Evaluation / link - this caused a breakdown because...

The Merging of Zones

At Yalta it had been agreed that Berlin would be divided into four Zones. The USA, Britain, France and the USSR controlled one each. The West began to rebuild their zones and joined them together.



Evaluation / link - this caused a breakdown because...

Soviet Influence: Eastern Bloc

Stalin claimed he wanted a 'buffer zone' to keep the USSR safe from future German attack. From 1945 he made sure 'friendly' communist states were set up under Soviet -influence.



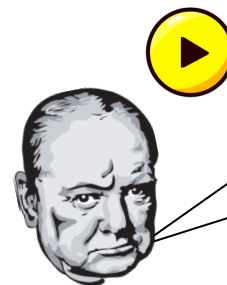
Evaluation / link - this caused a breakdown because...

The Start of The Cold War ?

The Long Telegram

In 1946, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Kennan sent a telegram back to the US. He observed:

- 1: Stalin wanted to destroy the American way of life.
- 2: Russia was the greatest threat the US has ever faced.
- 3: The Soviets must be stopped.
- 4: This can be done without going to war.
- 5: Making people happy and free was the best way to do it.



In March 1946, Winston Churchill gave his "iron curtain" speech to the Americans warning them about the USSR. Find a quote from this speech that relates to his views on the Soviet Union.
(Click the yellow play button for help)

'Mr Churchill has called for a war on the USSR.'


Stalin, writing in the Russian newspaper *Pravda* in March 1946.




How the USSR Controlled Eastern Europe Between 1945 - 48

Mission: to understand why, how and where Stalin set up his Eastern Bloc buffer zone.




 Poland	Year complete - 1947
Who took over: Lublin Government set pro - Soviet	
How: Rigged elections (80 % voted for communists)	
Previous leadership fate: Leader of London Poles fled	

 Czechoslovakia	Year complete - 1948
Who took over: Coalition of communists + non communists took over at first, then ...	
How: Communists launched a coup in to take control.	
Leadership fate: Yan Masaryk <i>'fell through a window'</i> .	

 Bulgaria	Year complete - 1946
Who took over: Coalition government set up dominated by communists.	
How : Bullied monarchy and rigged elections.	
Previous leadership fate: Monarchy abolished in 1946	

 Romania	Year complete - 1946
Who took over: Prime minister chosen by Stalin	
How: King Michael bullied into submission. Prime Minister helped set up pro-Soviet communist government.	
Previous leadership fate: Monarchy abolished in 1947	

 Yugoslavia	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Previous leadership fate:	



How the USSR Controlled Eastern Europe Between 1945 - 48



Mission: to understand why, how and where Stalin set up his Eastern Bloc buffer zone.



<input type="radio"/> Poland	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Previous leadership fate:	

<input type="radio"/> Czechoslovakia	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Leadership fate:	



<input type="radio"/> Bulgaria	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Previous leadership fate:	



<input type="radio"/> Romania	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Previous leadership fate:	



<input type="radio"/> Yugoslavia	Year complete -
Who took over + how?	
Previous leadership fate:	



The Cartoon About A Man Looking Under A Fence

 **Mission:** to analyse and evaluate this cartoon from 1946



By the British Cartoonist Illingworth, published in the Daily Mail, 6th March, 1946.

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

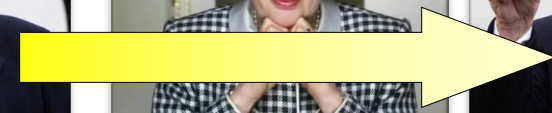
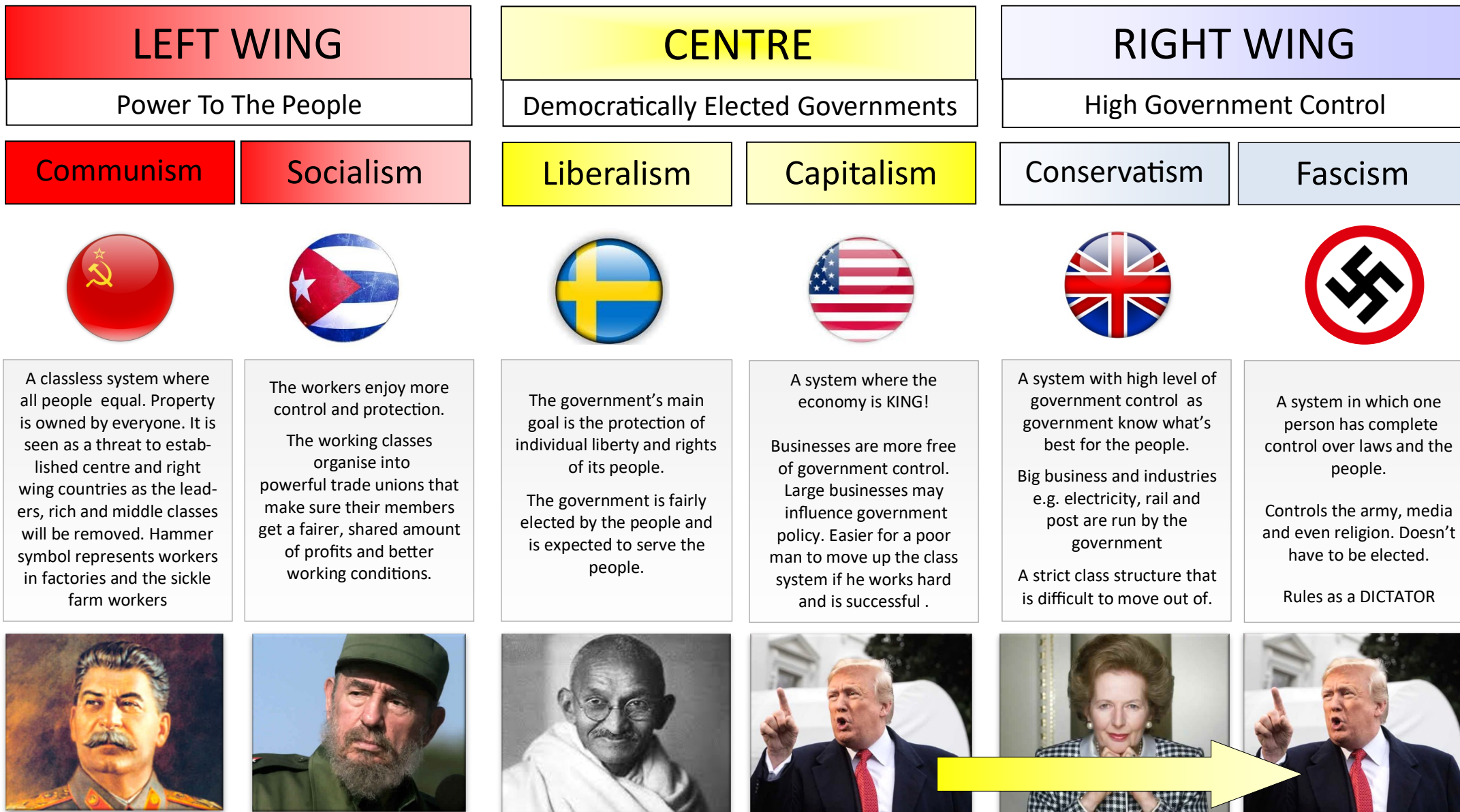
Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

Understanding The Political Spectrum

Ordered

Discover: 6 ideologies exist within the political spectrum **Explore :** the nature of these ideologies **Skill :** organisation and classification.

The term right-wing and left-wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.



Cold War Origins

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