THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

CCCP

USA
## Origins of the Cold War: Key Words

**Discover:** new vocabulary  
**Explore:** key word meanings  
**Skill:** vocab development.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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**Definitions:**
- The Russian communists who killed Tsar Nicholas
- Communist groups set up to spread communism outside of the USSR
- Political ideologies that (in theory) give the working classes more control
- A set of aims or ideas
- Use of language and/or speech
- A political ideology based on free trade/economy
- The capital of the German state of Brandenburg
- Extending power through invasion or other influences
- Prevention of essential goods to an area
- A Soviet resort town located in the Crimea
- A Soviet plan to provide mutual/economic assistance in the Eastern Bloc
- A Russian leader and hero of the Russian Revolution
- An instruction to resist the spread of communism
- A statement or idea that is not clear or well defined
- The German/Jewish man credited with founding the ideas of communism
- To bring under control
- A communist organisation of Eastern Bloc counties headed by the USSR
- An instruction or teaching
- Help or support
- Churchill’s phrase to describe the line between the East and West
- The USSR and the European countries taken under Soviet influence
- Countries where people are given freedom to vote + elect governments
- The USA and its democratic allies
- Political ideologies in which the government has a lot of control
Having again forgotten to feed the animals, a drunk, Mr. Jones, of Manor Farm locked the hen-houses for the night and went to bed. As soon as the lights in the bedroom went out there was movement throughout the rest of the farm. Word had gone round that Old Major, the White boar, had had dream that he wanted to share the other animals. At one end of the barn Old Major was already sat on his bed of straw. He was twelve years old and rather fat, but he had a wise appearance. Before long the animals began to arrive and make themselves comfortable. First came the three dogs, Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher, then the pigs, who settled down in the straw. The hens perched themselves on the windows, the pigeons fluttered up to the roof, the sheep and cows lay down behind the pigs. Next, the two cart-horses, Boxer and Clover, entered walking slowly and setting down their big hairy hoofs with care should be some small animal be hidden in the straw. Clover was a stout motherly mare approaching middle life. Boxer was an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together. A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance. It was true he was not the smartest of animals but he was respected for his honest character and tremendous powers of work.

Old Major began. "Comrades, I shall not be with you for much longer but before I die and I wish to speak to you. Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, are forced to work to the last atom of our strength. The very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are killed with hideous cruelty. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth. Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who live upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! The soil of England is fertile, its climate is good. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labour is stolen from us by human beings. There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word...Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.

While Major was speaking four large rats had crept out of their holes and were sitting on their hindquarters, listening to him. The dogs had suddenly caught sight of them, and it was only by a swift dash for their holes that the rats saved their lives. Major raised his trotter for silence. "Comrades," he said, "here is a point that must be settled. The wild creatures, such as rats and rabbits—are they our friends or our enemies? Let us put it to the vote. I propose this question to the meeting: Are rats comrades?" The vote was taken at once, and it was agreed by an overwhelming majority that rats were comrades. There were only four dissentients, the three dogs and the cat, who was afterwards discovered to have voted on both sides. Major continued: "I have little more to say, I merely repeat, remember always your duty of enmity towards Man and all his ways. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal."

Discover: why the USA supported the Greece monarchists  
Explore: the importance of the Truman Doctrine  
Skill: source evaluation.

What was happening in Greece? (highlight Greece on the map)
As you can have learned, Stalin had taken control of much of eastern Europe after WW2. These 'Eastern Bloc' countries essentially became puppet states ruled from Moscow (the capital of the USSR). Hence, many were unwillingly forced into communist rule. Greece was the only country in Eastern Europe not yet part of the Eastern Bloc. After the Nazis left in 1944 two groups wanted power. On the left, communists, wanted Greece to join the Soviet Bloc, while on the right, Monarchists aimed for a return of Royal family. The monarchists had been aided by Britain who had sent troops there in 1945 to 'keep order'. The situation descended into civil war by 1946, Britain, also weak from war, told the USA it could not afford to keep its soldiers there. It seemed Greece would also fall under Stalin's grip.

The Truman Doctrine: March 1947.
In response to Britain's announcement that she would have to remove troops from Greece the USA sent aid to help Britain pay to keep them there. The US President, Harry Truman wanted to do more. In March 1947, he gave a speech to the US Congress. This speech would later be termed the Truman Doctrine. (See source analysis worksheet).

Summarise the Truman Doctrine:
1: _______________________________
2: _______________________________
3: _______________________________
4: _______________________________

Why was this Truman Doctrine significant?
1: _______________________________
2: _______________________________
3: _______________________________
4: _______________________________

In June 1947 the US foreign secretary, George Marshall travelled to Europe. He was shocked at the damage and devastation he saw as a result of WW2. He believed every country in Europe was so poor it was in danger of falling to communism. He felt that US financial aid was needed thus 'Marshall Aid' was authorised...$13 billion dollars given freely to European countries. Winston Churchill described Marshall Aid as..."The most unselfish act in history". Do you agree with Churchill’s view?
Yes: No: _______________________________

The Soviet Response.
In theory, Marshall Aid was available to all war torn countries but in reality communist states were not given money. Regardless, Stalin saw this aid as an attack on communism. His foreign minister, Molotov, described Marshall Aid as 'Dollar imperialism.' Communist countries were told to reject any help, instead offered his own economic solution: This was called Comecon.


1941 The Nazis Invade Greece
1944 Nazi Troops Leave Greece
1945 The End Of WW2
1945 British Troops Arrive
1946 The Greek Civil War Begins
1947 British Troops To Leave?
1947 USA Funds The British Army
1947 The ‘Truman Doctrine’
1947 Marshall Aid begins
1947 Stalin Blocks Marshall Aid
1950 The Monarchists Victorious
The Origins of the Cold War: event summary + blame.

**Review**: the causes of the Cold War  
**Explore**: where the blame lay  
**Skill**: causation and classification.

**Origins: the seeds of conflict**

Even before WW2 ended there were reasons why the "West" and the "East" would split. The Russian revolution. Appeasement then Nazi-Soviet Pact and the actions of both sides during the war made a post-war alliance look unlikely.

**The Potsdam Conference**

After a successful meeting at Yalta, little agreed at Potsdam. Stalin now occupied Eastern Europe and the new leadership of the West had little time for Stalin.

**The Eastern Bloc Formed**

At Yalta, Stalin agreed to allow those Eastern European countries under his influence to hold democratic elections. By 1946 it became clear Stalin would not allow this to happen.

**The Marshall Plan**

As the West saw more countries fall under Stalin's control and following the 'Truman Doctrine' the USA decided to flood Europe with aid to help prop up the war-torn economies.

**The Berlin Blockade**

Berlin was deep inside the Soviet zone of a greater Germany. To try and squeeze the West out of East Berlin the Soviets blocked all road and rail access.

**The Berlin Airlift**

Rather than give up and face a humiliating defeat over West Berlin, the USA began a massive airlift dropping supplies to the blockaded population. Stalin allowed the planes to fly over the Soviet zone.

**Soviet Blame**

Cominterns, communist groups in the West, had been active since 1918. In response to Marshall Aid Stalin set up Comecon. A Soviet led alliance of communist countries with a view to providing economic aid in the Eastern Bloc.

**USA and West to Blame**

The Berlin Airlift

Rather than give up and face a humiliating defeat over West Berlin, the USA began a massive airlift dropping supplies to the blockaded population. Stalin allowed the planes to fly over the Soviet zone.

**No Blame Misunderstandings**

The Berlin Blockade

Rather than give up and face a humiliating defeat over West Berlin, the USA began a massive airlift dropping supplies to the blockaded population. Stalin allowed the planes to fly over the Soviet zone.

**Ideological Differences**

The Potsdam Conference

As the West saw more countries fall under Stalin’s control and following the ‘Truman Doctrine’ the USA decided to flood Europe with aid to help prop up the war-torn economies.

**The Cold War Timeline**

- **1848-1949**
  - 1848: The Communist Manifesto
  - 1917: The Russian Revolution
  - 1918+: International Cominterns set up in the West
  - c1920: Soviet Civil War: Britain supports the Whites
  - c1938: Appeasement
  - Aug 1939: The Nazi–Soviet Pact
  - Feb 1945: The Yalta Conference
  - Aug 1945: WW2 ends: USA drops the atomic bomb
  - Aug 1945: The Potsdam Conference
  - 1946: Eastern Bloc takes shape
  - Mar 1946: The Iron Curtain Speech
  - 1946: The Greek Civil War Intensifies
  - Jan 1947: Bizonia: US and Britain join their German zones
  - Mar 1947: The Truman Doctrine
  - June 1947: The Marshall Plan
  - June 1947: The Berlin Blockade
  - June 1947: The Berlin Airlift
  - Jan 1949: Comecon established
  - Apr 1949: NATO established

**Colour code the red circles to classify events into major causes.**
### Determining The Usefulness of A Source Using NACHOS.

**Discover:** how to judge the usefulness of a source using the ‘NACHOS’

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**Conclude:** the source is / is not useful. Answer should always have a ‘yes’ element!

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