# The Cold War

3.5 RECOGNISE the importance of the Cold War in international relations in the twentieth-century world
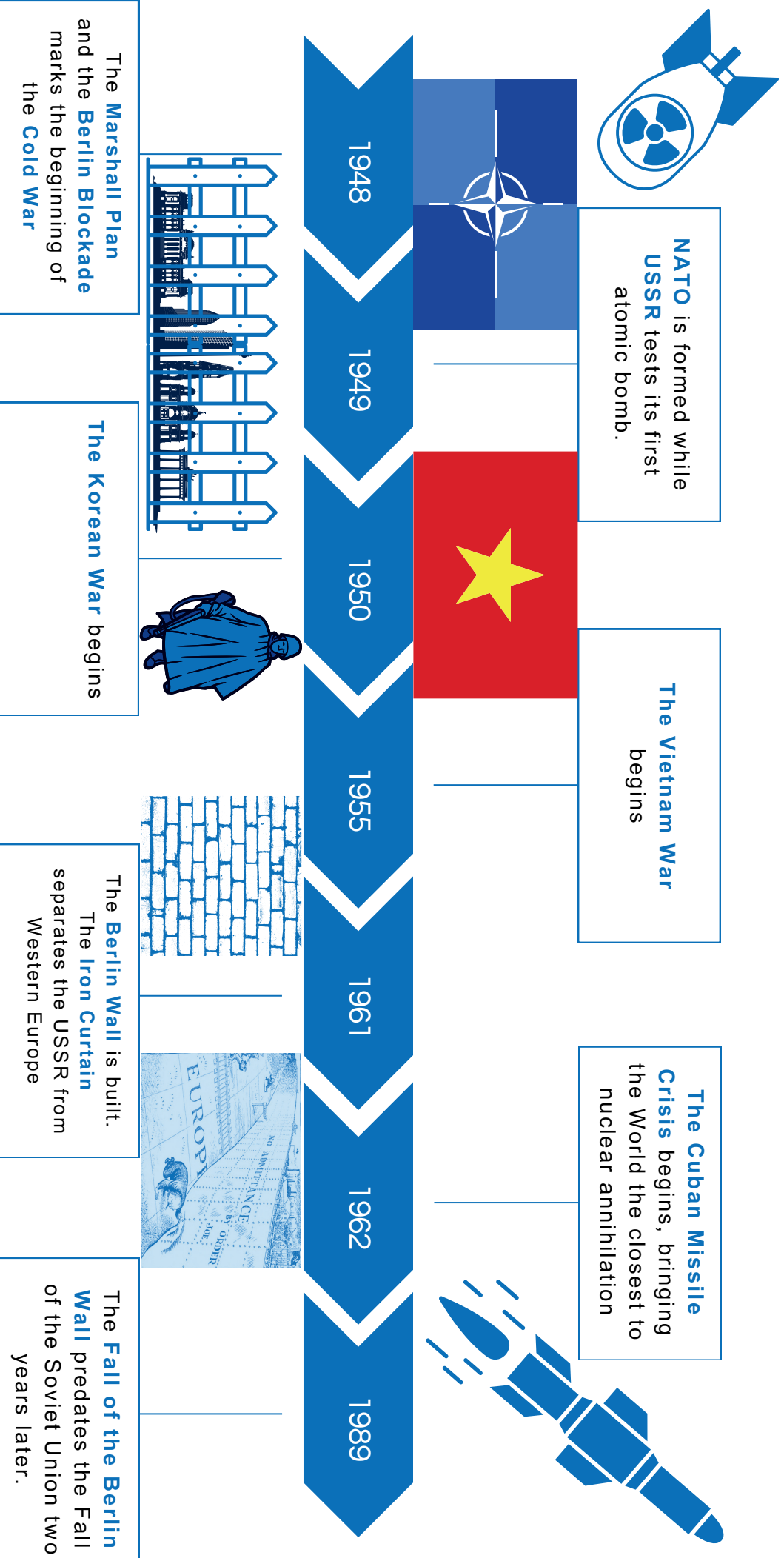
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This chapter will explore the origins, course, and impact of the Cold War, including the arms race, proxy wars, and the impact of Cold War politics on global society.

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# The Cold War

**3.5 RECOGNISE** the importance of the Cold War in international relations in the twentieth-century world

The **Marshall Plan** and the **Berlin Blockade** marks the beginning of the **Cold War**

**NATO** is formed while **USSR** tests its first atomic bomb.

1948

1949

The **Korean War** begins

The **Vietnam War** begins

1950

1955

The **Berlin Wall** is built. The **Iron Curtain** separates the USSR from Western Europe

1961

The **Cuban Missile Crisis** begins, bringing the World the closest to nuclear annihilation

1962

The **Fall of the Berlin Wall** predates the Fall of the Soviet Union two years later.

1989

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| ***THE CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR*** <br><br> ***COMMUNISM VS CAPITALISM*** | • The Soviet Union was a **communist country**; the state owned all the property and businesses and there were no political freedoms. A single party ruled where there were no elections, no free speech or free media. <br> • The **US** is a **capitalist economy**: individuals are free to acquire wealth, own private property and profit from business with little to no interference from the government. <br> • The **US** is also a **democracy**: there are more than one political parties, people can vote in elections while the free press and free speech are protected. |
| ***CONFLICT AND MISTRUST DURING WORLD WAR II*** | • Tensions existed between the Allies even though they were on the same side in World War II. <br> • **Stalin** believed that Britain and the US had deliberately **delayed the D-Day landings** so that the Soviet Red Army would suffer more. <br> • The US also refused to share the secrets of the **atomic bomb** with the Soviets. |
| **THE IRON CURTAIN** | • Stalin wanted to create a '**buffer zone**' to protect the Soviet Union from future invasions. To do this, he imposed **communist governments** on **East Germany**, **Poland**, **Czechoslovakia**, **Hungary**, **Romania** and **Bulgaria** – the '**satellite states**' controlled by Moscow. The line that divided these countries from the rest of Europe became known as **the Iron Curtain**. <br> • The Western Allies feared that the Soviets would try to take over the rest of Europe. |
| **CONTAINMENT** | • In **1947**, US President **Harry Truman** announced the **Truman Doctrine**, a policy declaring that the US would aid other countries **to resist the spread of communism**. It promised to provide **military aid** to any country that was fighting communist forces within its own state. <br> • The US also announced it would provide **funds to help Europe rebuild** after World War II. This was called the **Marshall Plan**. The US believed that economically **prosperous countries** would be better **able to resist communism**: Stalin refused to allow the Eastern Bloc countries to receive this aid. <br> • Truman understood he could not remove communism but could limit it (**containment**). |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Communism | |
| Capitalism | |
| Democracy | |
| D-Day | |
| Atomic Bomb | |
| Buffer Zone | |
| Iron Curtain | |
| Truman Doctrine | |
| Marshall Plan | |

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| **THE BERLINE BLOCKADE, 1948 - 1949**<br><br>*GERMANY AFTER WWII* | • Before the war ended, the Allies leader had decided how to deal with Germany:<br>  • Germany would be divided into **four zones**, occupied by the Americans, Soviets, British and French – Berlin would also be divided into the same four zones.<br>  • This division was to be temporary in order to stabilize the country.<br>• After the war, Germany was left a devasted country while the Allies disagreed about its future. The Soviet Union wanted to permanently weaken Germany while the Western Allies wanted to create a strong, prosperous, democratic Germany. |
| *THE BERLIN BLOCKADE* | • The Western Allies introduced a **new currency** (**the Deutschmark**) to their zones of Germany and sectors of Berlin; the Soviets refused to allow the new currency in their zone and sector.<br>• On the 24th June 1948**, the Soviets cut off all road, rail** and **canal links to West Berlin**, leaving it isolated within the Soviet zone of Germany, making the beginning of the first major confrontation of the **Cold War**.<br>• The Western Allies decided that they would supply Berlin by air. Under **Operation Vittels,** cargo planes containing food, clothing, medical supplies and fuel were flown into the three air-ports of Berlin.<br>• The Berlin Blockade and Airlift continued for 323 days, finally ending on the 12th May 1949. |
| **CONSEQUENCES OF THE BERLIN BLOCKADE** | • The Soviets were willing to put **pressure on the West** but did not want a **direct military confrontation** (**open-war**).<br>• The divisions of Germany became permanent;<br>  • The three Western zones became the **Federal Republic of Germany** (**West Germany**), which was **democratic** and **capitalist** while the Soviet zone became the **German Democratic**<br>    • **Republic** (**East Germany**), which was **communist**.<br>• In **1949**, the Soviet Union accelerated its **nuclear weapons programme** and denotated their<br>• **atomic bomb**. The two superpowers now had nuclear weapons at their disposal.<br>• The **Berlin Wall** was constructed in **1961**, becoming a symbol of the **Iron Curtain**. |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Berlin Blockade | |
| Deutschmark | |
| Cold War | |
| Operation Vittels | |
| Federal Republic Of Germany | |
| West Germany | |
| German Democratic Republic | |
| East Germany | |
| Nuclear Weapons | |

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| **CONSEQUENCES OF THE BLOCKADE** | • The Soviets' development also meant the beginning of an **arms race** between the US and the USSR. Both sides would go on to spend billions every year to build more powerful nuclear weapons with the power to wipe out the other side.<br>• In 1949, 12 Western countries (including the US, Britain and France) established a military alliance, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation** (**NATO**).<br>• In 1955, the Soviet Union set up its own military alliance in Eastern Europe with the **Warsaw Pact**, the Soviet's response to NATO. |
| *THE KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953* | • Korea was divided along a map line called **the 38$^{th}$ parallel** at the end of World War II.<br>• In **North Korea**, the Soviets established a **communist** government. South Korea had a **US-backed** government.<br>• **1949** saw several **military clashes** along the border before the **North Korean army invaded the South**, armed with **Soviet weapons**.<br>• President **Truman** ordered US military support for the South and persuaded the **United Nations** (**UN**) to send an army to help them.<br>• The war eventually settled into a **stalemate along the 38$^{th}$ parallel**, with the two sides agreeing to a **truce in June 1953** with the **Korean Armistice Agreement**. |
| **CONSEQUENCES OF THE KOREAN WAR** | • North Korea became a **brutal communist dictatorship** while the South became a **prosperous, industrialised capitalist society**.<br>• The US policy of containment had gained its second success as **communism had not spread to South Korea**. However, the Cold War was now dividing Asia as it had already done to<br>• Europe. Some countries would follow a capitalist democracy while others chose communism:<br>  • Capitalists – South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, South Korea and New Zealand<br>  • Communists – China (1949), North Vietnam (1954), Cambodia (1975) and Laos (1975)<br>• The 1953 Agreement continued up until 2018 when the **Panmunjom Declaration** formally ended the Korean War after 65 years with the agreement converted to a full peace treaty. |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Arms race    Panmunjom Declaration<br>NATO<br>Warsaw Pact<br>Korean War<br>38$^{th}$ Parallel<br>North Korea<br>South Korea<br>United Nations<br>Korean Armistice Agreement | |

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| **THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, 1962**<br><br>**THE CUBAN REVOLUTION** | • In **1959**, **Fidel Castro** led a **communist revolution** to overthrow the US-backed government of Cuba. He was backed by the **Soviet Union** who agreed to **buy Cuban sugar** and to **sell weapons** to Cuba. As a result, the **US** cut off trade to Cuba through a **trade embargo**. |
| **THE BAY OF PIGS** | • US President **John F. Kennedy** gave the **Central Intelligence Agency** (**CIA**) permission to plan an **invasion of Cuba** by anti-Castro Cuban exiles in April 1961. They were easily defeated by Castro's forces.<br>• Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** was worried about the nuclear missiles that the US had in Europe. Khrushchev offered to build **missile bases in Cuba** within striking range of the US. |
| **ON THE BRINK OF NUCLEAR WAR** | • In October 1962, an **American U-2 spy plane** photographed a **missile base being built** in Cuba. Kennedy immediately announced **a naval blockade** of Cuba; he would **prevent any ship from landing** in Cuba until the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles.<br>• The world held its breath as Soviet ships continued to sail towards Cuba; nuclear war had become a real threat.<br>• After several days of tense stand-off, the **Cuban Missile Crisis** came to an end when the two sides came to an agreement in which:<br>  • The US publicly declared that **it would not invade Cuba** while Kennedy privately promised Khrushchev that he would **remove US missiles from Turkey**.<br>  • In return the Soviets agreed to **dismantle and remove the missiles from Cuba**.<br>• The Soviet ships turned around and returned to Russia. |
| **CONSEQUENCES OF THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS** | • A **telephone hotline** was set up between Moscow and Washington to deal with potential cirisis.<br>• **The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** was agreed which **banned atomic testing** on land, at sea or in space. |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Communist Revolution | |
| Trade Embargo | |
| John F. Kennedy | |
| Central Intelligence Agency | |
| Bay of Pigs | |
| Nikita Khrushchev | |
| Cuban Missile Crisis | |
| Telephone hotline | |
| Nuclear Test Ban Treaty | |

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| **THE VIETNAM WAR, 1964-1975** | • Until World War II, Vietnam had been a **French colony**. During the war, it came under **Japanese occupation**. |
| *VIETNAM AFTER WWII* | • By 1945, local nationalist forces (the **Viet Minh** under communist leader **Ho Chi Minh**) had driven the Japanese out of the northern half of the country. |
| | • The **French tried to return** after the war, but by **1954** the Viet Ming had forced them out. |
| | • Vietnam was **partitioned**; the North was under **Communist rule** while the South was under a **pro-Western** government. |
| | • When promised elections to unify the country did not take place, **the north invaded the south**. |
| *US INVOLVEMENT* | • Under its policy of **containment**, the US sent **aid and troops** to help the south. Under Kennedy, troop numbers rose to **16,000**. |
| | • President **Lyndon Johnson** would go onto send US troops into **direct combat** in Vietnam in **1965** and continued to increase troop numbers, reaching **500,000** in 1968. |
| **WAR IN VIETNAM** | • The North Vietnamese fighters, the **Vietcong**, used **guerrilla tactics** against the US soldiers and their South Vietnamese allies. They had support from **people in rural areas** who hid the fighters and their weapons. |
| | • The US Army struggled to deal with these tactics. They used **chemicals** (such as **napalm** and "**Agent Orange**"), **committed massacres of civilian villages** (**Mỹ Lai massacre** and **Sơn Thắng massacre**) and **bombed the North heavily**. |
| | • Over 58,000 US solders were killed and tens of thousands were injured while Vietnamese casualties numbered in the millions. |
| | • From 1967, as reports from Vietnam surfaced, the **anti-war movement** in the US involved huge **protests**. |

## Keywords

Vietnam

Viet Ming

Ho Chi Ming

Containment

Lyndon Johnson

Vietcong

Guerrilla tactics

Napalm

Agent Orange

Mỹ Lai massacre

Sơn Thắng massacre

Anti-war movement

## Summary

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| *THE END OF THE WAR* | • The US Forces and the Vietcong had fought to a **stalemate** and **protests in the US** called for their soldiers to come home. A **ceasefire agreement** was signed between the US, the North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese governments in **1972** with US troops withdrawn in **1793**. <br> • Two years later, in **1975**, North Vietnam launched a **full-scale invasion of South Vietnam**. The Southern capital of **Saigon** fell by **April**. |
| *CONSEQUENCES OF THE VIETNAM WAR* | • The policy of **containment** failed in Vietnam; South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia all became <br> • **communist**. <br> • The **US became more cautious** about sending its army overseas during the Cold War. <br> • **Deep divisions** arose in American society about its involvement in the war. |
| *EASTERN EUROPE UNDER THE SOVIETS* <br><br> **CONTROLLING EASTERN EUROPE** | • After World War II, communist governments were set up in Eastern European countries. <br> • Alongside the Soviet Union, these counties were known as the **Eastern Bloc**. The Soviet Union <br> • retained control over these countries by various means: <br>   • **Economic**: The Soviet Union launched **Comecon** in **1949** to give aid to other communist countries. It also allowed Moscow to **control their economies**. <br>   • **Military**: The **Warsaw Pact** (Soviet answer to NATO) was established in **1955**. It brought the <br>   • **armies** of the satellite states under **direct Soviet control**. <br>   • **Political**: An organisation called **Cominform** coordinated the activities of local communist <br>   • parties and ensured local leaders' **loyalty to Moscow**. |
| **SOVIET CONTROL IN ACTION** | • The Soviet Union controlled the satellite states for **over 40 years** and intervened directly to <br> • reinforce its control a number of times, for example: <br>   • **The Hungarian Uprising** (**1956**): Mass protests against the Soviet Union and the local <br>   • communist government were crushed by a Soviet invasion after 13 days. <br>   • **The Prague Spring** (**1968**): The Czechoslovakian government tried to introduce more freedoms <br>   • for its people. Moscow feared that the country would try to leave and sent in tanks. |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Stalemate    The Hungarian Uprising <br> Ceasefire <br> Saigon    The Prague Spring <br> Containment <br> Communist <br> Eastern Bloc <br> Comecon <br> Warsaw Pact <br> Cominform | |

# The Cold War

| Headings | Notes |
|---|---|
| **THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM** | • **Mikhail Gorbachev** was appointed **Soviet Leader** in **1985**. He believed that the Cold War was too costly and wanted to **reduce military spending** and **improve the lives of Soviet citizens**.<br><br>• Gorbachev and US President **Ronald Reagan** built a relationship based on **trust**. They made **nuclear disarmament agreements** which reduced nuclear weaponry and tensions between East and West.<br><br>• In **1988**, Gorbachev declared that the Soviet army would no longer be used to keep communist governments in power in Eastern Europe.<br><br>• In **1989**, **protests** broke out in all the countries under communist rule. Without the Soviet military to back them up, **each of these governments fell**.<br><br>• In **November 1989**, the **Berlin Wall** was opened and communist rule came to an end in Europe.<br><br>• The Soviet economy continued to decline.<br><br>• By the **end of 1991**;<br>  • states such as **Estonia**, **Latvia**, **Lithuania** and **Ukraine** began to break away from the USSR<br>  • **the Soviet Union ceased to exist**<br>  • **the Cold War had come to an end** |

| Keywords | Summary |
|---|---|
| Mikhail Gorbachev<br>Ronald Reagan<br>nuclear disarmament<br>Berlin Wall    Cold War<br>Estonia<br>Latvia<br>Lithuania<br>Ukraine<br>Soviet Union | |

# The Cold War

| Keywords | Definition |
|---|---|
| Arms Race | • Competition between countries to have the most deadly and effective weapons. |
| Atomic Bombs | • A nuclear weapon that the USE used against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. |
| Blockade | • The sealing off of a place to prevent people or goods from entering or leaving. |
| Capitalist economy | • An economic and political system that allows businesses and their profits to be privately owned and controlled. |
| Checkpoint Charlie | • A crossing point in the Berlin Wall between East Berlin and West Berlin. |
| Communist Country | • An economic and political system in which business and their profits are owned and controlled by the state. |
| Containment | • US foreign policy of not allowing communism to spread into Western Europe and beyond. |
| Democracy | • A system of government under which there are various political parties, people can vote in elections, and the free press and free speech are protected. |
| Détente | • A period of improved relations between countries. For example, between the USA and USSR from 1967 to 1979. |
| Domino Theory | • The belief that if one country fell to communism, it would cause nearby countries to fall as well. |
| International Relations | • The political relations between two or more countries, based on each country's foreign policy. |
| Glasnost | • Openness' to public debate in the USSR about political and economic policies. |
| Marshall Plan | • A US scheme that provided billions of dollars to countries in Europe to help them recover after World War II. |
| Perestroika | • Restructuring' of Soviet political and economic policy to give businesses the power to decide what products to produce and what prices to change. |
| Proxy Wars | • Wars encouraged or supported by the superpowers in which they did not directly fight each other; e.g. the Korean War. |
| Satellite States | • Countries that were under the control of Moscow: East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. |
| Superpowers | • Extremely powerful and influential countries with superior economic and/or military strength; USA and USSR after World War II. |
| The Cold War | • An intense rivalry between countries that may include political and economic action, propaganda and proxy wars but does not involve direct warfare. |
| Truman Doctrine | • A policy that military and economic aid should be given to the government of any country that is in danger of becoming communist. |

# The Cold War

## Chapter 27

### 3.5 RECOGNISE the importance of the Cold War in international relations in the twentieth-century world

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### The Importance of the Cold War

The Cold War was a geopolitical struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union, which dominated international relations for much of the twentieth century. It was characterized by tensions, proxy wars, and the arms race, as both superpowers sought to expand their spheres of influence and ideological dominance. The importance of the Cold War in international relations cannot be overstated, as it led to the formation of military alliances, the development of nuclear weapons, and a race for technological superiority. The conflict also had a significant impact on global politics, shaping the balance of power and influencing the course of many regional conflicts.

### The Berlin Blockade

**The Berlin Blockade (1948-1949)** was a major crisis in the early stages of the Cold War. Following World War II, the Soviet Union and the Western Allies divided Germany into four occupation zones. In June 1948, the Soviet Union blocked all road, rail and water access to West Berlin, which was located in the Soviet zone. In response, the Western Allies launched the Berlin Airlift, a massive humanitarian operation to supply the city with food, fuel and other essential goods. The blockade lasted for nearly a year before being lifted in May 1949 after Stalin realised his plan failed.

### The Korean War

**The Korean War (1950-1953)** was a conflict between North and South Korea, which had been divided along the 38th parallel following World War II. North Korea, backed by China and the Soviet Union, invaded South Korea in June 1950, triggering a response from the United Nations, led by the United States. The war saw significant military action, including amphibious landings and intense air battles. The conflict ended in July 1953, with a ceasefire and the creation of a demilitarized zone along the 38th parallel.

### The Cuban Missile Crisis

**The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)** was a tense confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. In October 1962, the United States discovered that the Soviet Union had installed missiles in Cuba, which could reach major American cities. President Kennedy imposed a naval blockade on Cuba, demanding the removal of the missiles. The situation escalated as both sides prepared for military action, but a compromise was reached when the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for US removing theirs in Turkey.

### The Vietnam War

**The Vietnam War (1955-1975)** was a protracted conflict between North and South Vietnam, which drew in regional and global powers. The war began in 1955 when communist guerrillas in South Vietnam, known as the Viet Cong, began fighting against the US-backed government. The conflict saw significant ground battles and intense aerial bombardment. The war ended in 1975, when North Vietnamese forces captured Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, and reunited the country under communist rule.

### The Space Race

**The Space Race (1957-1975)** was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve spaceflight milestones. The race began in 1957 when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite. The competition saw significant achievements, including the first manned spaceflight, the first spacewalk, and the first lunar landing. The competition fueled technological innovation and national pride.

### The Arms Race

**The Arms Race (1945-1991)** was a competition between the US and the USSR to develop and deploy nuclear weapons and other advanced military technologies. The race saw significant increases in military spending and technological innovation, both sides developed increasingly powerful weapons. The race led to the creation of strategic arms limitation treaties, which sought to limit the number and types of nuclear weapons that both sides possessed. The arms race was a significant factor in shaping the balance of power during the Cold War, and the legacy of the competition is still felt in global politics today.
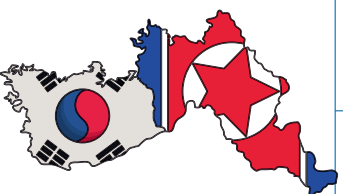
# The Cold War

**Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes**
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

## CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR

- **Communism vs Capitalism**: The Cold War was a conflict between the **Soviet Union** (communism) and the **USA** (capitalism).
  - **Communism**: The state controls property, industry, and services with limited freedoms.
  - **Capitalism**: Individuals are free to own property and businesses with minimal government interference.
- **Tensions during World War II**: Despite being allies, tensions arose during the war. Stalin believed that Britain and the US delayed the **D-Day** landings to weaken the USSR. The US also refused to share atomic bomb secrets with the Soviets.
- **The Iron Curtain**: Stalin established **satellite states** in Eastern Europe, creating a **buffer zone** to protect the USSR. In 1946, **Winston Churchill** described this divide as the **Iron Curtain**.
- **Containment**: The US, fearing the spread of communism, adopted the **Truman Doctrine** to support countries resisting communism. The **Marshall Plan** provided economic aid to rebuild Europe.

## EARLY COLD WAR CRISES

- **Berlin Blockade (1948-1949)**: The Soviets blocked access to West Berlin, but the Allies supplied the city through the **Berlin Airlift**. This marked the first major Cold War confrontation.
  - **Results**: Germany was divided into **West Germany** (capitalist) and **East Germany** (communist). The **Berlin Wall** was later built in 1961, symbolising the Cold War divide.
- **Korean War (1950-1953)**: North Korea (communist) invaded South Korea (capitalist). The US led **UN forces** to support the South, while **China** supported the North. The war ended in a stalemate, with Korea remaining divided.

## THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS (1962)

- **Cuban Revolution**: **Fidel Castro** led a communist revolution in Cuba. In response, the US supported the failed **Bay of Pigs Invasion**.
- **Missile Crisis**: The USSR placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. US President **John F. Kennedy** imposed a **naval blockade**, and after tense negotiations, the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for the US not invading Cuba.
  - **Results**: A **hotline** was set up between **Moscow** and **Washington**, and the **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** was signed.

## THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS (1962)

- **Background**: After World War II, Vietnam was divided along the **38th parallel**:
  - **North Vietnam**: Communist government under **Ho Chi Minh**, supported by the **USSR** and **China**.
  - **South Vietnam**: Anti-communist government, supported by the **USA**.
- **US Involvement**:
  - The US provided financial aid to the French, who were fighting the **Viet Minh** during the **First Indochina War**. After the French withdrawal, the US increased support for South Vietnam under the policy of **containment** to prevent the spread of communism.
  - **Troop Deployment**: Under President **Lyndon B. Johnson**, US troop numbers in Vietnam surged, reaching **500,000** by 196The war escalated as US forces engaged in **direct combat**.
- **Tactics and Guerrilla Warfare**:
  - The **Vietcong** used **guerrilla tactics**, such as ambushes and hit-and-run attacks. They were supported by the local population and operated in **jungles**, making it difficult for US forces to counter them.
  - The US used **napalm** and **chemical defoliants** like **Agent Orange** to destroy the jungle and disrupt Vietcong supply lines, but these actions led to growing opposition to the war.
- **Opposition and Withdrawal**:
  - The war became highly unpopular in the US, sparking **anti-war protests**. President **Richard Nixon** initiated the process of **Vietnamisation**, gradually withdrawing US troops and transferring combat duties to South Vietnamese forces.
  - In **1975**, the North Vietnamese launched a final offensive, capturing **Saigon** and unifying Vietnam under communist control.
- **Consequences**:
  - The **policy of containment** failed in Vietnam, and the war deeply divided US society. The US faced a humiliating defeat, and **Vietnam**, **Laos**, and **Cambodia** fell under communist regimes.

## THE COLD WAR AROUND THE WORLD

- **Proxy Wars**: The US and USSR backed opposing sides in conflicts in the **developing world**, such as in **Africa** and **Latin America**.
- **Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979-1989)**: The USSR invaded **Afghanistan** to support its communist government. The Soviets faced guerrilla warfare and eventually withdrew.

## THE END OF THE COLD WAR

- **Ronald Reagan**: The US president increased military spending, pressuring the USSR to do the same, which strained the Soviet economy.
- **Mikhail Gorbachev**: The Soviet leader introduced reforms:
  - **Glasnost**: Openness and greater political freedom.
  - **Perestroika**: Economic reforms allowing some private ownership.
- **Collapse of Communism**: In 1989, protests led to the fall of communist governments in Eastern Europe. The **Berlin Wall** was torn down, and by 1991, the **Soviet Union** collapsed, ending the Cold War.

# Ch. 27 – The Cold War

Source A is a cartoon showing US president Lyndon B. Johnson dressed as a cowboy, carrying atomic bombs and a sign that says 'Mightiest Nation in History'. He has been stopped by a Vietnamese boy who is carrying a gun marked 'conventional arms'. The text in source B is by Joseph Buttinger, an expert on South-East Asia, who wrote about the US bombing of North Vietnam in his book A Dragon Defiant (1972). Study the sources and answer the questions that follow.

'STICK 'EM UP!'
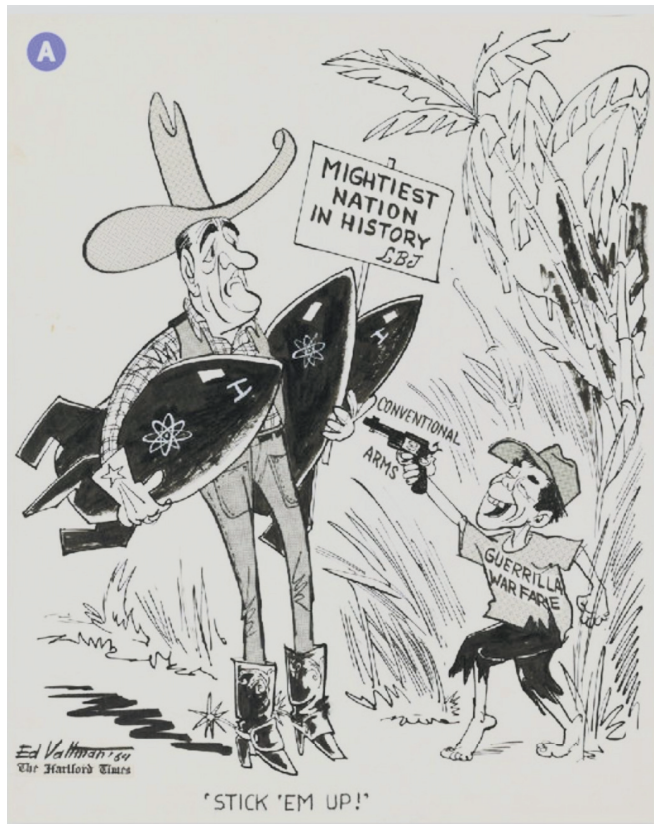
B The total tonnage of bombs dropped between 1964 and the end of 1971 was 6.2 million. This means that the US has dropped 300 pounds of bombs for every man, woman and child in Indochina, and 22 tons of bombs for every square mile. Enormous craters dot the landscape in many regions covering dozens of square miles. Hundreds of villages were totally destroyed by bombs and napalm, forests over vast areas defoliated, making the land infertile for years, and crops destroyed, with little or no consideration for the needs of the people, merely on suspicion that some of the crop might benefit the enemy... The total number of people made refugees is more than 5 million... The rise of the refugee population in South Vietnam was partly due also to the past American policy of removing from countless villages, for strategic reasons, the entire population, and of putting these unfortunate people in what were called refugee camps or relocation centres.

(a) According to source A, how did the Vietnamese fighters respond to the USA?
(b) What is the message of the cartoonist about the war in Vietnam? Explain your answer.
(c) According to source B, what was the total tonnage of bombs dropped on Vietnam?
(d) What impact did the bombing have on Vietnam?
(e) What can we learn about the US tactics in the war from the sources A and B?
(f) Name three sources a historian could use to find out more about the impact of the war on the people of Vietnam.
(g) From your study of the Cold War, write an account of an incident that involved both superpowers and include the consequences of that incident.

**Question 8**

The 1960s was an important decade in Ireland, Europe and the wider world. Bob Dylan, an American singer and songwriter, born in 1941, became a major figure in popular culture during the 1960s. Examine the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

**Source 1:** Vinyl album cover for *The Times They Are A-Changin'*, released on January 13, 1964.



**Source 2:** Extract from the lyrics of *The Times They Are A-Changin'* recorded in Columbia Studio, 7th Avenue, New York City, August 6 – October 31, 1963.

> Come mothers and fathers
> Throughout the land
> And don't criticize
> What you can't understand
> Your sons and your daughters
> Are beyond your command
> Your old road is rapidly agin'  [ageing]
> Please get out of the new one if you can't lend your hand
> For the times they are a-changin'

**(a)** What age was Bob Dylan when *The Times They Are A-Changin'* was released in 1964?

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**(b)** When and where was *The Times They Are A-Changin'* recorded?

| When: |
|---|
| Where: |

**(c)** In 1964, this album was released in the format of a vinyl disc, as shown in **Source 1**. Explain **two** ways in which access to music has changed since the 1960s.

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**(d)** In your opinion, are songs and/or album covers useful sources of evidence about the past? Explain your answer.

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Do **not** write about Bob Dylan in your answers to parts (e) and (f) below.

**(e)**    From your study of the 1960s as an important decade in Irish, European and/or world history, give the name of one personality, issue or event from the 1960s.

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**(f)**    Does this personality, issue or event show that the 1960s was a time of change?
Tick (√) **one** of the following.

Yes    ☐

No    ☐

Explain your answer, using information about the personality, issue or event you studied.

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Look at this advertisement and answer the questions which follow.



**(a)** Where in Ireland is this museum located?

**(b)** What is the museum's website address?

**(c)** What are **two** types of information you would expect to find on a museum website to help you plan a visit to the museum?

**(d)** What are **two** topics that you could learn about at this museum?

**(e)** You studied the 1960s as an important decade in Irish, European and/or world history. Give the name of one personality, issue or event you studied from the 1960s.

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**(f)** Briefly, why is this personality, issue or event considered historically significant?

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Historian Gillian O'Brien gives the following advice about setting up museum exhibitions:

> Objects and documents are vital, but photographs, film, and oral testimony can be fascinating too.

**(g)** Suggest **three** examples of objects, documents and/or other presentation methods you would use to set up a museum exhibition about this personality, issue or event from the 1960s. Justify each choice.

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**(g)** (Continued):

Optional writing space: label all work clearly with the question number and part.

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**Question 8**

Study this cartoon from November 1945. It is a comment on relations between the USA (America) and the USSR (Russia) during the early days of the Cold War.



Time to Bridge That Gulch

Images in the cartoon:

Bear

Eagle

Gulch/ravine

Dark clouds

**(a)** The cartoonist used images to represent different meanings in his drawing. Complete the following sentences using the list of images from the box above.

The USA is represented by the _____

A sense of gloom or trouble ahead is represented by the _____

The USSR is represented by the _____

The dangerous division between them is represented by the _____

**(b)**   Do you think that this cartoon is biased or neutral in its portrayal of America's role in the Cold War? Tick (✓) one of the following:

pro-American ☐

anti-American ☐

neutral ☐

**(c)**   Explain your choice, supporting your answer with reference to the cartoon.

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**(d)**   What is meant by the cartoonist's statement, 'Time to bridge that gulch'?

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**(e)** From your study of the Cold War, name an incident which involved the USA, the USSR, and at least one other country (e.g. Germany, Korea, Cuba, etc.).

| Name of incident: |
| --- |

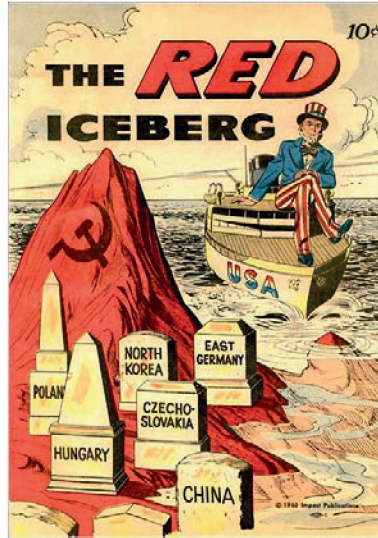**(f)** Give an outline of what happened during this incident.

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**(g)** What was one outcome of this event for each of the countries involved in this incident?

| USA: |
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| USSR: |
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| The third country: |
|  |

**Question 6**

The image below shows the cover of an American comic book published in 1960. Examine it and answer the questions that follow.



**(a)** Which country is represented by the iceberg? Give a reason for your answer.

| |
|---|
| Country: |
| Reason: |
| |
| |

**(b)** Do you think this cartoon is biased or neutral in its portrayal of America's role in the Cold War? Tick (✓) **one** of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pro-American | |
| Anti-American | |
| Neutral | |

Explain your choice, supporting your answer with reference to the cartoon.

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**(c)** From your study of the Cold War, name an incident which involved the USA, the USSR, and **at least one** other country (e.g. Germany, Korea, Cuba, etc.).
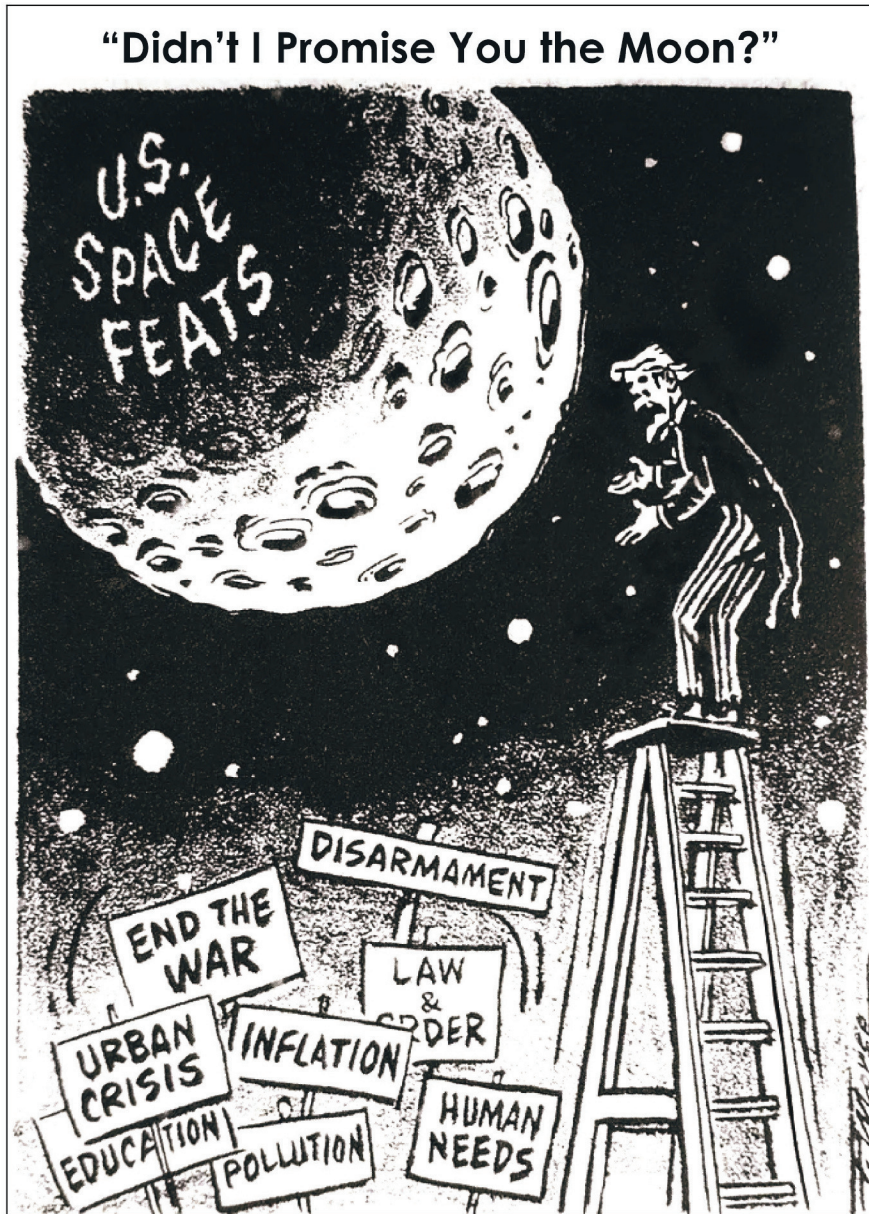
| Name of incident: |
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**(d)** Give an outline of what happened during this incident.

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**Question 7**

Study this cartoon, which comments on the Space Race during the 1960s, and answer the questions which follow.



**(a)** Name **two** issues that the cartoonist is concerned about.

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**(b)** Who do you think the man on the ladder represents?

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**(c)** In your opinion, what is the main message of the cartoon?  Use evidence from the cartoon to support your answer.

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**(d)** Historians use sources printed in newspapers, including cartoons, to research events such as the Space Race.
Suggest **two other primary sources t**hat historians could use to research these events.
Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each source.

| Primary source 1: |
| --- |
| Advantage of this source: |
|  |
| Disadvantage of this source: |
|  |

| Primary source 2: |
| --- |
| Advantage of this source: |
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| Disadvantage of this source: |
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**(e)** The Space Race occurred during the Cold War.  Briefly explain what the Cold War was.

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U.S. President John F. Kennedy stated that his country "will do whatever must be done to protect its own security and that of its allies".

**(f)** Identify **one** key event of the Cold War.

<br>

**(g)** Explain why this event was significant during the Cold War.