

Key Dates	
1947-9	Berlin Blockade
1949 Apr	NATO formed
1949 Aug	USSR test nuclear bomb
1949 Oct	Communist Revolution in China. Chairman Mao
1950	Start of the Korean War
1952	US Tests Hydrogen Bomb
1953	Korean War Ends
1955	Warsaw Pact formed
1956	Hungarian Uprising
1957	Sputnik USSR launches first satellite.
1958	Khrushchev issues Berlin ultimatum.
1959	Geneva Summit
1959	Communist revolution in Cuba. Fidel Castro
1959	Camp David Summit
1961	Yuri Gagarin 1st man in space USSR
1961	Vienna Summit
1961 Apr	Bay of Pigs incident
1961 Aug	Berlin Wall constructed
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1965	US troops arrive in Vietnam
1968	Prague Spring
1968	Brezhnev Doctrine
1969	Neil Armstrong first man on the moon USA
1972	SALT 1 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
1973	US troops withdraw from Vietnam

Hungarian Uprising 1956

- In 1956 Hungarian people started to protest their lack of political freedoms. There were riots in cities and so Soviet troops were sent in to keep peace.
- Khrushchev, the new Soviet Leader, replaced Hungary's prime minister and thought this would end the protests. The new leader, Imre Nagy immediately released political prisoners and encouraged the Red Army to leave. Nagy went on to announce Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact. In response to this Khrushchev, who was worried this would lead to more countries leaving, invaded Hungary and killed up to 20,000 Hungarians.
- Hungary asked for help from the west but none came. Nagy was executed. Nagy had expected support as it had been offered financial support as part of the Marshall plan. Though the USA was sympathetic and some western countries took in refugees no military support was offered. Though the USA was willing to support any country fighting communism it was unwilling to involve itself in the satellite states. The USSR became more certain that the USA would not risk war and it became clear to the Warsaw pact nations that no support would come from the West.

The Berlin Ultimatum and Summits

- By 1958 3 million East Germans had crossed to the West (1/3 pop) Showed unpopularity of communism
- Khrushchev wanted to take over West Berlin to stop this -1958 demanded West recognise East as independent country, and Berlin to be demilitarised (Berlin Ultimatum) or he would hand control of Berlin transport to the East government.
- Camp David Summit 1959—Eisenhower and Khrushchev met and agreed to withdraw ultimatum.
- Paris Summit 1960—USSR shot down US U2 spy plane. US tried to cover up and Khrushchev walked out of the meeting.
- Vienna Summit 1961—Khrushchev saw Kennedy as weak and reissued Ultimatum. Kennedy refused to make concessions, so nothing was agreed.

The Berlin Wall

- 12 August 1961 East German Leader Ulbricht ordered a barbed wire fence around West Berlin to stop the refugee problem. Soon grew to 165km, cutting through streets and even buildings. Developed into two walls separated by no man's land with booby traps, barbed wire, watch towers and guards with machine guns.
- People tried to escape East Berlin 130 killed. Khrushchev had to abandon plans for a united communist Germany and it showed how unpopular communism was, but it did stop the refugee problem and showed communism was in control in the East. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of freedom and defiance against communism.
- Kennedy's visit to Berlin and famous 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner' speech 1963 show capitalism was far more popular.

Cuban Revolution to the Bay of Pigs 19659-61

- In 1959 a group of communist revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro toppled the pro-American government of Cuba.
- The Soviet Union sent aid and bought Cuban sugar as well as secretly sending them weapons.
- The USA was concerned about having a Soviet ally so close to them. President Kennedy therefore agreed to a plan that had been previously agreed to send American backed Cuban exiles to Cuba to attempt to overthrow it. On the 17th of April 1961 1,400 exiles landed in Cuba. They were no match for the battle hardened Cuban Revolutionaries who had found out about the invasion and prepared for the exiles to arrive. The exiles were not supported by America air support or troops and so were defeated.
- Americans had assumed that they would be supported by the majority of Cubans but they were mistaken. This event was deeply humiliating for Kennedy and his new administration. America was accused of attempting to build an empire and the USSR quickly claimed that the people of Cuba were happy under Castro. This event led to stronger relations between the USSR and Cuba.

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962

- 14th of October American spy planes took pictures of what looked like launch pads for ballistic missiles
- There was a fleet of Soviet ships approaching Cuba, presumably to deliver the missiles themselves. It is believed that Khrushchev was sending missiles because NATO had missiles based in Turkey which was close to the Soviet Union.
- Kennedy believed that missiles being placed on Cuba would ruin his chances of winning re-election as well as letting Khrushchev think he could bully Kennedy. Kennedy set up a naval blockade around Cuba not letting in the Soviet ships. Many people were preparing for war however when the Soviet ships reached the blockade on 24th of October they turned around.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis made it clear what could happen if relations didn't improve. Both nations now wanted to make sure this didn't happen again. In 1963 a direct line was set up between the Whitehouse and the Kremlin. The Test Ban Treaty was signed between the USA, USSR and Great Britain agreeing not to test weapons in space. In 1967 the Outer Space Treaty was signed preventing both sides from using space for military purposes. In 1968 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty was signed, nations agreed not the share the secrets of nuclear weapons with nations who didn't currently possess the technology.
- Some believe that the Cuban missile crisis led to the world becoming a safer place. Kennedy became very popular for his handling of the crisis, whereas Khrushchev had lost a lot of support which was a significant factor in his dismissal in 1964.

Czechoslovakia 1968

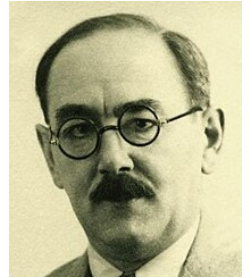
- Alexander Dubcek introduced reforms 'Socialism with a human face'. Not anti- communist, just wanted more freedom. Multi-party elections and more trade with the West. This became known as 'the Prague Spring'.
- Brezhnev worried about reforms spreading to other Eastern Block countries so invaded with 500,000 troops. Czechs didn't fight back- learn their lesson from Hungary! Dubcek arrested.
- **Brezhnev Doctrine**- actions of any individual country affected whole Eastern Bloc, so he would use Warsaw Pact troops to restore communist pro-USSR governments. USA criticised but took no direct action.

Korean War 1950-53

- After WWII Korea divided: North Korea (USSR controlled) led by Kim Il Sung and South Korea (USA Controlled) led by Syngman Rhee.
- In 1950 with USSR and Chinese military equipment North Korea invaded South Korea. The USA asked the UN to send in a military force to defend South Korea. A UN military force led by General MacArthur quickly pushed the North out of the South.
- China directly intervened in the war in Oct 1950. This led to a stalemate and a final ceasefire is agreed in 1953. The North remained communist and the South remained capitalist.
- It was the first proxy war of the Cold War it showed that the US would intervene to contain communism but the dismissal of the MacArthur when he threatened to escalate the war showed the USA was not prepared to risk a nuclear war with the USSR.

Hungary

Nagy



Vietnam War 1965—73

1954 Ho Chi Minh defeated the French at the Battle of Dien Bein Phu this led to a French withdrawal and the possibility of Vietnam becoming communist. The USA was committed to containment and believed that if Vietnam became communist it would spread to neighbouring countries (Domino Theory). At the Geneva Agreement in 1954 Vietnam was temporarily split North Vietnam was controlled by Ho Chi Minh and South by Diem. The USA supported Diem's government with weapons and money. Diem was unpopular and a civil war began in South Vietnam. The National Liberation Front (Vietcong) were supported by North Vietnam and Diem's government was support by the USA. The USA sent in combat troops in 1965. Guerrilla Warfare led to heavy US troop casualties. The war was very unpopular in the USA and led to a lose of support for US intervention in cold war conflicts.

Czechoslovakia

Dubcek



Détente 1970s

- After Cuba the USA and USSR wanted to get on better in the 1970s this thaw (peaceful period) in the Cold War is called détente.
- Nixon travelled to Moscow Summit 1972 and Brezhnev travelled to Washington summit 1973. Both needed to focus on economic and social problems at home, not war
- SALT 1 1972- Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Limited the number of nuclear weapons both sides had .

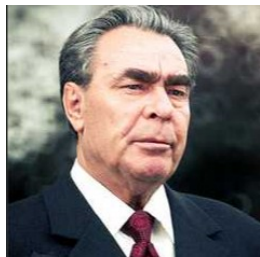
USSR

Chairman Khrushchev 1953-64



USSR

Chairman Brezhnev 1963-82



USA

President Eisenhower 1953-61



USA

President Kennedy 1961-3



USA

President Johnson 1963-9



USA

President Nixon 1969-74



Cuba

Castro

