

1. What was the Cold War?

1	How did the USA and the USSR's relationship change after WW2?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2, there was a Grand Alliance between Britain, USA and the USSR Towards the end of the war there was growing tension between the USSR and the other two. After the war, the Grand Alliance divided Europe into different sections under Capitalist and Communist control
2	How did tension increase after WW2?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the war the USSR and USA began to compete to be the biggest superpower Germany and Berlin had been divided between the East and West. Britain, France and the USA wanted to unite their zones of Berlin into one zone In retaliation the USSR blocked rail links to stop supplies getting into West Berlin – this was the Berlin Blockade The British and Americans organised an airlift to drop supplies and the USSR backed down
3	How did a Cold War develop?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of WW2, the USA developed and used the first nuclear weapons By 1949, the USSR had successfully tested its first nuclear bomb Both were terrified that the other side would have more weapons so they started making lots of nuclear weapons.

3. Proxy Wars

1	Why did the Korean War happen?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2, Korea had been controlled by Japan, but after their defeat Korea was split into two zones. The USSR set up a communist government in the North and the USA set up a pro-USA Capitalist government. In June 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea hoping to unite Korea under one Communist government. They had been provided with weapons by the USSR 	3	Why did the Vietnam War happen?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to Korea, Vietnam was divided between the Communist North and the Capitalist South. The Leader of the North, Ho Chi Minh was unhappy with the division and supported a Communist group in the South called the Vietcong. The Americans became concerned that South Vietnam would become Communist and so began to send money and then troops to help fight the Vietcong. The Vietcong were also supplied by the USSR and China with weapons .
2	Why did the USA get involved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> US President Truman had made a speech in which he said America would offer money and military help to countries in danger of being taken over by Communism. When the North Koreans invaded South Korea, Truman persuaded the UN to help defend South Korea. In total 16 UN countries sent troops to fight but the USA sent the most and the commander was a US general called MacArthur. 	4	What was the consequence of these proxy wars?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> These wars were a way for the USA and the USSR to gain victories over the other superpower without directly fighting with each other. In both cases the USA wanted to stop the spread of Communism. In Korea, the war ended in a stalemate and the South remained Capitalist. However in the Vietnam War, the whole country became communist when the USA withdrew their troops in 1975

2. How close did the Cold War come to Nuclear War?

1	Why did Cuba worry the USA?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1959, a Communist revolution happened in Cuba This worried the USA as there was now a new Communist government near the USA President Kennedy ordered a secret invasion of Cuba in an attempt to get rid of the Communists but this was an embarrassing failure
2	How did the Cuban Missile Crisis develop?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Russian president Khrushchev promised to help defend Cuba from attack by supplying nuclear weapons From 1962, the USSR began building nuclear missile launch bases in Cuba US spy planes spotted these bases and more missiles being transported by sea. The USA sent warships to stop the missiles reaching Cuba These threats seemed close to open war between the USA and the USSR
3	How did the Cuban Missile Crisis end?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kennedy and Khrushchev negotiated to de-escalate the tension After nearly two weeks, America promised not to invade Cuba and agreed to remove some of its missile bases near the USSR and the USSR agreed to turn its ships around.
4	How close did the Korean War come to Nuclear War?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Korean War had the potential to escalate into a Nuclear War when China became involved as a result of General MacArthur's aggressive tactics US president Truman and Eisenhower both threatened the use of nuclear weapons, especially if the Chinese government wouldn't negotiate the end of the war. These threats were never followed through

Key Word	Definitions
Arms Race	A competition between nations to have the most and best weapons
Capitalism	A political ideology where trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit
Cold War	a state of hostility between countries that involved threats, propaganda without full war.
Communism	Political ideology opposed to capitalism where government distributes wealth among citizens.
Grand Alliance	An alliance made during the Second World War between the USA, the USSR and Britain
Ideology	A system of beliefs that often impact economic or political views
MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction	The idea that because both superpowers had nuclear weapons using them against each other would destroy both countries.
Proxy War	Where two powerful nations use a smaller conflict to advance their interests
Superpower	A very powerful and rich country. (USA and USSR)
Vietcong	The name of the Communist rebel group in South Vietnam

4. Espionage		
1	Why was there more spying?	1. During the Cold War both the sides of the war used spies to gather information about the enemy, particularly about their military and technology.
2	What spy organisations were there?	1. The USA had the CIA who mainly targeted the USSR 2. Britain had MI6, which also targeted the USSR and shared information with the CIA 3. The USSR had the KGB 4. Other countries had spying organisations that worked with their allies
3	What famous cases of espionage were there?	1. In 1960, a US spying plan had been caught and shot down over USSR territory. This event led to tensions increasing between the USA and the USSR 2. The Rosenbergs were accused of passing state secrets to the USSR after the USSR developed their first atomic bomb. They were found guilty and executed 3. The Cambridge Five Spy Ring were a group of British double agents who were recruited to spy for the USSR

5. Propaganda		
1	What was the aim of propaganda?	1. For both sides of the war, propaganda was used to promote one ideology and criticise the other
2	How was propaganda used in the USA?	1. In the USA propaganda became more prominent in the 50s and 60s. 2. US values were being promoted in film, television, music, literature and art 3. This created a 'Red Scare' where people were concerned about Communism growing in America
3	How was propaganda used in the USSR?	1. The USSR used propaganda in a similar way to the USA 2. The USSR promoted the successes of Communism in their propaganda to prove that a Communist country could be as successful as a Capitalist one

6. Cold War competition		
1	Why did rivalry develop in other areas?	1. Both the USSR and the USA wanted to show their superiority and their superpower status but they couldn't do this through war 2. Instead, the countries competed to be the most technologically advanced or to hold world fame
2	How did the superpowers compete in science?	1. The USA and the USSR became rivals in the race to explore space and be the first country to put a man on the moon 2. In October 1957, the USSR beat the USA to launch the first satellite into space: Sputnik 1 3. In 1961, the USSR beat the USA to have the first man and woman (in 1963) in space: Yuri Gagarin and Valentina Tereshkova 4. In 1969, the USA won the race to put the first men on the moon: Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin 5. The space race also had a connection to the Cold War as the countries thought space technology could be used to develop more powerful weapons
3	How did chess become a Cold War symbol?	1. Chess had been extremely popular in the USSR for many years and Soviet chess players were some of the best in the world. 2. In 1972, an American called Bobby Fischer beat the reigning Russian world champion Boris Spassky. 3. This was a big victory and embarrassing defeat for the USSR 4. In 1975, a Soviet player won the title back
4	How did the Olympics become a Cold War symbol?	1. The 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki was the first time the two superpowers faced each other in sport. The US won more gold medals here 2. Both sides invested huge sums of money in athletes and tactics 3. The USSR won 400 Gold medals to America's 373 from 1952-1988. 4. The USA refused to send athletes to the Moscow Olympics in 1980 and the USSR refused to send athletes to the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984

7. How did the Cold War affect people's lives?		
1	How did the Cold War affect life in America?	1. Some Americans became paranoid and feared Soviet invasion or attack at any moment 2. Being prepared for a nuclear attack became a way of life. 3. Many schools and businesses practiced duck-and-cover drills. Communities installed air raid sirens and people built nuclear fallout shelters as precautions 4. During the 50s a man called Senator McCarthy claimed that there were many Communists hidden in the American government and in positions of influence 5. This led lots of people to be accused and fired unjustly, including teachers, film makers, actors.
2	How did the Cold War affect life in the USSR?	1. Life in the USSR during the Cold War was not much different to before. 2. The state had total control over all media, and anyone caught reading, watching, or listening to any not permitted by the government was punished. 3. Outside of school, children were expected to join organisations that would teach them how to be a proper communist citizen. 4. Any Western fashion, music or literature or news was banned in the USSR

Key Word	Definitions
Espionage	The practice of using spies to gain information for governments
Propaganda	Information (which may be misleading) used to promote a point of view.
Soviet	A citizen of the USSR.
Space Race	The competition between the USA and the USSR to explore space