



	What?	Crucial knowledge	Why?
Section 1: Cold War in the 1940's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Origins of the Cold War. Yalta & Potsdam conferences. Impact of the A-Bomb on relations between superpowers. The 'Iron Curtain'. Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan. COMECON. Berlin Blockade/ Airlift. Creation of NATO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soviet Union was Communist (everything state owned and wealth shared equally) The USA was Capitalist (Individuals could generate great wealth from their own businesses). During World War Two the USA & USSR had worked together to defeat Nazi Germany. However, after the war their relationship broke down over how to deal with a defeated Germany. At the Yalta & Potsdam conferences the Allies agreed to split Germany and Berlin into 4 zones. The dropping of the A-Bomb caused great tension between the two because the USA refused to share its secrets with the USSR. Stalin spreads his influence in the east of Europe and the Americans attempt to contain this by loaning war damaged countries money (Marshall Plan). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a starting point which carries on from the end of the Germany course. To understand different ideologies caused conflict between east and west. Important to have a fundamental understanding of the changing nature of the relationship between the former allies the USA & the USSR. To understand how new weapons such as the A-Bomb changed the nature of warfare. Due to the complex nature of this topic this will not be approached until year 10/ 11.
Section 2: Cold War in the 1950's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> China under Chairman Mao. The Korean War (1950 – 53). Beginnings of the Vietnam War. Warsaw Pact. Arms Race. Space Race. Hungarian Uprising McCarthyism. Cuban Revolution. Development of the war in Vietnam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War spread into Asia in the 50's including The Korean War (1950 - 53), Vietnam (Started in 1954) the USA showed that they were prepared to follow the Truman Doctrine and contain Communism by getting involved in Proxy Wars. There was a military race between the USA and the USSR to develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how the Cold War developed. To continue to develop a chronological understanding of the cold war from the 1940's. To have an understanding of the danger that was present in the world during the 50's. Second order concept of cause and consequence explored through a study of McCarthyism.



		<p>bigger and better weapons. This race would lead to the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Germany is allowed to join NATO in 1955. This upsets the Soviets and they form their own version of NATO, the Warsaw Pact (1955). - The USSR launch the first satellite in 1957 (Sputnik I) starting the Space Race. A chance for each side to show the superiority of their government. - In the USA there was a fear of Soviet spies (Reds under the bed). Senator Joe McCarthy fed people's fears of Communism spreading for personal gain. 	
Section 3: Cold War in the 1960's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paris Peace Summit/ U2 incident. 2. Bay of Pigs invasion. 3. The Berlin Wall. 4. Cuban Missile Crisis. 5. Vietnam escalates. 6. Prague Spring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The peace summit in Paris between the two powers is ruined when an American spy plane is shot down over the Soviet Union (U2 incident). - The Berlin Wall is built separating East and West Berlin. It is built by the USSR to prevent people seeking a better life in the West (1961). President Kennedy visits Berlin and declares that he will protect their freedoms he proclaims 'I am a Berliner'. - There is a Communist Revolution in Cuba lead by Castro in 1959. Because it is so close to home America tries to stop the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To understand how close the world came to WW3. - To understand how and why the nature of the Cold War changed in the 60's. - To continue to develop a chronological understanding of the cold war from the 1950's. - Second order concept of cause and consequence explored through detailed study of the Cuban Missile Crisis. -



		<p>revolution in 1961 by invading (Bay of Pigs). This fails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1962 there is a stand - off between the USA and the USSR when the USSR tries to put missiles on Cuba. This is the closest the world ever comes to nuclear war. - In 1968 the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in response to anti-Soviet reforms. The Soviets killed over 100 people and injured 500 more. A government loyal to Moscow was installed. 	
Section 4: Cold War in the 1970's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Détente. 2. SALT I. 3. American withdrawal from Vietnam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were still concerns over human rights in the Soviet sphere of influence. - Richard Nixon pulls all American troops out of Vietnam in 1973 starting to ease tensions. - China and the Soviet Union fell out. This eased tension as the two big communist allies no longer supported one another. - SALT 1 was signed in 1972 limiting the development and use of nuclear missiles by both countries. - This period is known as 'Détente' which means a cooling in tension between the two sides (Things were getting better). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue to develop a chronological understanding of the cold war from the 1960's. - To develop a secure knowledge of how the Cold War was de-escalated. - Second order concept of cause and consequence explored through reasons for the easing of tensions between the two superpowers such as the American withdrawal from Vietnam. -