

Unit 2R Part 1: 2R The Cold War, c1945–1991

AQA specification Content	Class work completed	Revised
The Origins of the Cold War, c1945–1949		
US, British and USSR relations in 1945		
Conflicting ideologies		
Tensions at Yalta		
Relations between Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill		
The breakdown of the Grand Alliance at Potsdam		
Relations between Stalin, Truman and Attlee		
Developing tensions: the Soviet Union occupation/control of eastern and southern Europe		
Kennan's Long Telegram		
Iron Curtain speech		
Cominform		
The Greek Civil War and the Truman Doctrine on containment		
The USA's involvement in Europe: policy towards Britain and Europe		
The launch of the Marshall Plan		
US attitudes to Germany and Berlin		
Conflict over Germany: developments within the sectors, including Bizonia and currency reform		
the Berlin blockade		
Outcome of the Berlin Blockade		
Who was to blame for the Berlin Blockade		
The creation of East and West Germany;		
Formation of NATO		
The Widening of the Cold War, 1949–1955		
US containment in action in Asia: the reconstruction of Japan and US-Japanese relations		
Support for Jiang Jieshi and policy towards China and Taiwan		
The defensive perimeter strategy		
Support for South Korea; NSC-68		
The Korean War: causes		
Position and aims of Kim Il Sung		
Position and aims of Syngman Rhee		
Alliances and shifts: FRG and NATO; the Warsaw Pact; SEATO; Eisenhower, Dulles and 'brinkmanship';		
Attitudes and actions of the USA; military involvement and settlement		
Attitudes and actions of the USSR; military involvement and settlement		
Attitudes and actions of the China; military involvement and settlement		
Increasing Cold War tensions: McCarthyism in the USA and its influence in Britain and Europe		

US dominance in the UN and role as 'world policeman'		
The isolation of China		
Alliance between FRG and NATO		
Alliances: the Warsaw Pact		
Alliances: SEATO		
Eisenhower, Dulles and 'brinkmanship'		
The domino theory;		
Attitude to French struggle in Indo-China		
The Geneva Conference		
The Global War, 1955–1963		
Khrushchev and East-West relations		
Impact of risings in Poland and Soviet intervention		
Impact of risings in Hungary and Soviet intervention		
The degree of 'peaceful coexistence', including exchange of visits		
Paris summit and the U2 crisis		
Cold War rivalries: the extension of the arms race including ICBMs;		
The space race, sputnik and space flight		
the Berlin Crisis		
The significance and impact of the Berlin Wall		
Conflict in Asia: Indo-China under Ho Chi-Minh in the North		
Conflict in Asia: Indo-China under Diem in the South;		
Formation of NLF		
Kennedy's policies towards Indo-China		
Diem's assassination		
Confrontation between the superpowers: US attitudes to Cuba and developments leading to the missile crisis		
Key events during the 13 days		
The significance of the crisis		