

Cold War topic 1b knowledge organiser: Key question: How did the Cold War develop between 1947 and 1949?

Lesson 6: How had the Grand Alliance fallen apart by 1947?

Key words for this lesson:

Iron Curtain: The divide in Europe where one side was controlled by the Soviet Union, one by the USA

Stalin's expansion into Eastern Europe: Stalin had Communist governments as a buffer zone in his sphere of influence to protect the Soviet Union.

Consequences: A result of something.

The Grand Alliance disagreed over Poland at Yalta over whether the London Poles or Communists should rule. This deteriorated by Potsdam as Truman didn't agree with Polish borders and wanted a stronger Germany. The American detonation of an atomic bomb, Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech and the telegrams of Novikov and Keenan added to tension. Stalin began using intimidation and coup to expand his control in Eastern Europe. Truman provided \$400 million to Greece and Turkey.

Lesson 7: What were the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?

Key words for this lesson:

Truman Doctrine: A doctrine is a set of beliefs.

Isolationism: Cutting yourself off not getting involved in world affairs.

Containment: Containing the spread of Communism. (US policy)

As well as offering \$400million to Greece and Turkey to stop them falling to Communism, Truman also stated his belief that choosing democracy over Communists was like picking good over evil. US Secretary of State George Marshall said countries struggling economically were more likely to fall to Communism so America made \$12.7 billion dollars (on top of the 13 billion they had already provided available in aid to European countries.) America was ending a period of isolationism and moving towards containment. They believed in the domino theory, that if one country fell to Communism, others nearby would fall as well. The Soviets called the American economic involvement in Europe 'dollar imperialism.'

Lesson 8: What were the causes and consequences of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?

Key words for this lesson:

Comecon: Stalin's version of Marshall Aid. Council of mutual economic assistance. Members could not trade with the West/ USA

Cominform: Communist information Bureau. Stalin's way of giving orders to the Satellite states.

America provided military aid to Europe in the form of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan in response to the Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe. Stalin began his own economic aid to the countries in the buffer zones called COMECON. He also used COMINFORM to control the countries in the buffer zones. This economically divided Europe and led to the military divide of the western based NATO in 1949 and eastern based Warsaw Pact in 1955.

Lesson 9 is an IACT lesson

Lesson 10: The causes and the events of the Berlin Blockade

Key words for this lesson:

The western powers united their zones, firstly **bizonia**, then **trizonia**.

Blockade: Roads, canals and railways leading into Berlin were closed.

ACC: Allied Control Commission. Was in charge of administering Germany.

As agreed at Potsdam, Germany was divided into 4 zones. The western powers strengthened their zones but Soviets wanted to take as much as they could in reparations. The western powers had united their zones and introduced a new currency by 1948. Stalin wanted a united Communist Germany and was not happy. The western powers also had zones in Berlin, which was in the Soviet zone. Stalin stopped supplies getting to the western zones in Berlin in response to the new merged zones and currency.

Lesson 11: The consequences of the Berlin Blockade: The Berlin Airlift.

Key words for this lesson:

Operation Vittles: The Berlin Airlift that flew supplies into West Berlin

NATO: An alliance of western powers that agreed to protect each other

Warsaw Pact: An alliance of soviet powers under Soviet control

Food coal and necessities were flown into Berlin. The western allies and people of West Berlin built a new runway to help the planes land and take off. Stalin could not shoot the planes down as it would be seen as an act of aggression. In May 1949 the blockade was called off. By the 23rd of May the western allies had called their zones the Federal Republic of Germany. In response, Stalin called his zone the German Democratic Republic in October 1949. Germany was now divided.