

Cold War topic 1c knowledge organiser: Key question: How did the Cold War develop between 1950 and 1958?

Lesson 12: The nuclear arms race

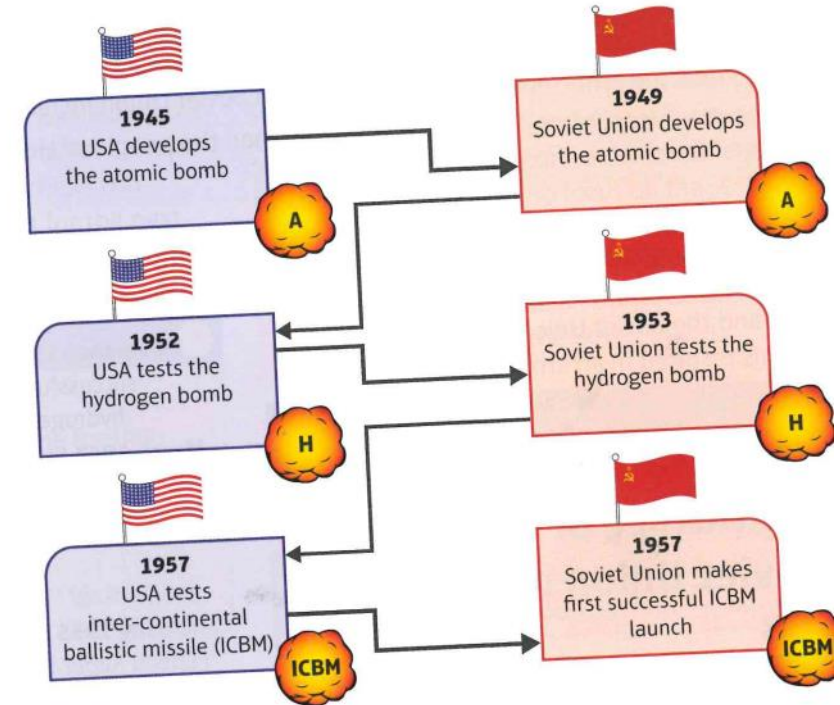
Key words for this lesson:

Conventional weapons: Guns, grenades etc. (Not nuclear, biological or chemical.)

Inter continental ballistic missile: Could be launched to send an atomic/ nuclear bomb up to 4,500 KMs away.

Arms race: Competition between two sides, in this case the USA and Soviet Union, to have military supremacy. The 1949 establishment of NATO and 1955 establishment of the Warsaw Pact meant Europe was divided into two armed camps. What made this worse was that both sides had nuclear weapons.

Both the USA and Soviet Union were in a competition to see who could be the first to develop atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and intercontinental ballistic missiles. This cost a lot of money so when the Soviet Union had a new leader and the Americans



Lesson 13: The causes and events of the Hungarian Uprising

Key words for this lesson:

Hungarian Uprising: The Hungarian people trying to remove the Communist rule of the Soviet Union

Matyas Rakosi: & **Erno Gero.** Were unpopular, under Soviet control.

Emre Nagy: Replaced Gero and started to make changes. He proposed leaving the Warsaw Pact



The leaders for most of this time period were Khrushchev of the Soviet Union and Eisenhower of the USA.

The new Soviet leader –Khrushchev had started a policy of deStalinisation. Countries believed this meant they may have more freedom. They were wrong.

People in Hungary resented the Soviet control, Russian street signs, secret police and shortages in Hungary. Protests led to the fast removal of unpopular leaders like Rakosi and Gero. The statue of Stalin was torn down by protestors. the appointment of Nagy. He said he would end one-party rule and leave the Warsaw Pact. Khrushchev was worried if Hungary was allowed to leave, other countries would want to leave. Khrushchev needed to respond so sent in 1,000 tanks. 20,000 Hungarians were killed in the uprising.

Lesson 14: What was the impact of the Hungarian Uprising?

Key words for this lesson:

International response: We are specifically concerned with the USA's response.

Geneva Summit: Cold War meeting between Britain, France, Soviet Union and USA.

Kadar: The new leader that replaced Nagy.

Nagy was executed and 20,000 Hungarians killed. Khrushchev's position was strengthened as he had sent a message to countries that wanted to leave the Warsaw Pact that they would not be allowed to. The American position was weakened as it showed that although they were willing to encourage countries to stand up to Communism, they would not send any military aid as they did not want to be seen as aggressors starting a war. In 1955 the USA and Soviet Union had met at the Geneva Summit and had positive discussions. The Hungarian Uprising increased the tension again.

Lesson 15 is an IACT and exam practice lesson