

Cold War topic 2b knowledge organiser: Key question: How did tension increase over Cuba and Czechoslovakia?

Lesson 6: The Cuban Missile Crisis

Key words for this lesson:

13 days: A tense period of the Cuban missile crisis where there could have been nuclear war between the 2 sides.

Quarantine: A blockade around the outside of Cuba

U2: A name of an American Spy plane

Cuban Missile Crisis: An American U2 spy plane saw missile bases being prepared in Cuba, which meant the Soviet Union could use Cuba to launch missiles at the USA. America set up a naval blockade to stop missiles getting to the site. Soviet boats approaching the blockade turned around. Khrushchev agreed to remove the Cuban missile sites and Kennedy agreed to (secretly) remove his missiles from Turkey. Communication hot line set up between the USA and Soviet Union and Test Ban treaty and Outer Space Treaty signed between the 2 sides.



Lesson 7: What were the consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Key words for this lesson:

Hawks: Members of US government that wanted war with the Soviets.

Thaw in the Cold War: An easing of tensions.

Diplomacy: Political discussion, not war.

Relations improved: telephone hotline set up between Washington and Moscow.

1967 Outer Space Treaty agreed not to use space for military purposes and in 1968 it was agreed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons knowledge. (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.) Missiles were removed from Turkey and Cuba, war avoided. Khrushchev lost support and was forced to remove missiles Kennedy had stood up to Khrushchev and the Hawks in his government and ended the crisis on his own terms. He won the upcoming election. Kennedy was more confident in dealing with the Soviet Union.



Lesson 8: What was the Prague Spring and why did it happen?

Key words for this lesson:

Purges: Removing opponents

Socialism with a Human Face: Proposed softer version of Communism.

Prague: Capital of Czechoslovakia.

Warsaw Pact: Group controlled by Soviets.

People in Czechoslovakia were fed up of Soviet control and the secret police. Dubcek proposed Communism with a human face, that he would stay in the Warsaw Pact but do Communism his own way, relaxing censorship and more openness with the west. Brezhnev, the leader who replaced Khrushchev, sent 500,000 troops into Czechoslovakia. There was little fighting back. Dubcek was sacked and his reforms were reduced. Brezhnev made the Brezhnev Doctrine that stated Warsaw Pact countries would come together to stop others leaving Communism.

Lesson 9: What were the consequences of the Prague Spring?

Key words for this lesson:

Tito: Leader of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was Communist but was expelled from the Cominform for refusing to follow Moscow's orders.

Brezhnev Doctrine: Brezhnev outlined his beliefs that Communist countries would work together to stop countries leaving Communism.

Hungarian Uprising: Tanks had been sent in when they discussed leaving the Warsaw Pact.

Dubček's reforms were abandoned. He was arrested and sent to Moscow. He was told what was expected of Czechoslovakia and he was released and sent back to Prague. In April 1969, Dubček was removed from office.

Czechoslovakia was returned to Soviet control. Gustav Husak, a supporter of the Soviet Union was put in power of the Soviet Union

The Czechoslovakians did not fight the Soviets. Their soldiers had been instructed to stay in their barracks. There was limited opposition from the people. Some stood in front of the tanks and put flowers in the soldiers' hair. Jan Palach, a university student, burned himself to death in protest.