1940s Questions	Answers
1. America dropped atomic bombs on which cities in August 1945?	Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
2. Give two effects of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.	Around 70,000 people died on the first day, and about 67% of the city's buildings were destroyed.
3. How did the atomic bomb cause tension in the cold war?	It meant that the USSR could not gain land in Japan. It began an arms race.
4. Give one example of how weapons became more dangerous during the arms race.	Both sides made ICBMs, which could fire nuclear weapons from one continent to another.
5. What was agreed at Yalta and Potsdam?	- Germany and Berlin divided into 4 - Free elections in Eastern Europe (Declaration of Liberated Europe) - USSR to join in the war against Japan
6. Why did Soviet expansion cause tension?	- It stopped the countries of eastern Europe from having free elections, which had been agreed at Yalta. - People in Eastern Europe had no freedom, which the USA did not like due to their idea of democracy and capitalism. - Europe became split into two ("the iron curtain")
7. What was the Truman Doctrine?	In 1947 the USA promised to help countries threatened by Communism. $400 million to Greece and Turkey to stop Communism spreading.
8. What came after the Truman Doctrine, and how much money did it involve?	The Marshall Plan $17 billion, for "everything from medicine to mules"
9. How did Stalin respond to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?	Called it "dollar imperialism". Refused to allow eastern European countries from taking the money. Created Comecon and Cominform to tighten control in Eastern Europe.
10. How did the Berlin blockade develop the Cold War?	Stalin looked unpredictable and dangerous as he had risked the lives of people in Berlin. The USA were worried about what Stalin would do next, so they created NATO – a defensive alliance to resist further aggression from the USSR. Germany became divided into 2 states: East Germany and West Germany.
11. What did China do in 1949?	Became Communist
12. Why was Communist China important to the Cold War?	It was the world's most populous country, so it shifted the balance of power towards Communism.
13. What agreement did China and the USSR sign in 1950?	The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.

1950s Questions	Answers
14. Who attacked who in 1950?	North Korea invaded South Korea.
15. Who sent soldiers to help protect South Korea?	The UN Most soldiers were American, led by General MacArthur.
16. How many Chinese people got involved to help Communist North Korea?	200,000
17. How did the war in Korea cause tension?	It showed that the USA were willing to allow their soldiers to fight, and 36,000 died, to try and stop Communism spreading anywhere in the world. Korea remained divided – still a potential for war to break out.
18. What happened in the U2 Crisis of 1960 and why did it increase tensions?	An American U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR and pilot Gary Powers was captured. The USA refused to apologise, Khrushchev left the Paris peace talks, and no agreements were reached on Berlin or nuclear testing.
19. Who was fighting in Vietnam and why?	The USA – to stop communism Vs the Viet Cong – to remove foreigners from their country
20. How did the Vietnam war affect the cold war?	Embarrassing for the USA: large amounts of money spent on a war that they weren't winning. 58,000 Americans died. Many innocent civilians in Vietnam were killed. This led to pressure in the USA for a reduction in the cold war.
21. Describe three key events from the space race	Sputnik: first satellite (USSR), 1957 Yuri Gagarin: first man in space (USSR), 1961 Men on the moon (USA), 1969
22. How did people in Hungary have an uprising in 1967?	They wanted freedom. Stalin had died so they thought they had a chance due to Khrushchev's talk of "peaceful coexistence". Their new leader Nagy promised free elections and freedom from the Warsaw Pact.
23. How did the USSR deal with the Hungarian uprising?	They invaded: 3 weeks of fighting and 3,000 Hungarian deaths. Nagy executed. No freedoms. Showed the world that you could not leave Communism as the USA would not help you and the USSR would invade.
24. What was the Cuban Revolution?	Castro became leader on New Year's Day 1959.
25. How did the Cuban Revolution cause tension?	Castro removed American influences and became friendly with the USSR. The USA worried about a country "in their back yard" that had ties with the USSR so planned to remove Castro from power.

1960s Questions	Answers
26. What was the U2 incident?	An American spy plane (called a U2) was shot down over the USSR on 1st May 1960. The Pilot was called Gary Powers.
27. How did the U2 incident cause tension?	The USA lied and said it was a weather plane. Then the USSR put Gary Powers on trial to show the world that America was spying on the USSR. USA refused to apologise, so Khrushchev left the Paris peace meeting, meaning the planned talks about nuclear proliferation and Berlin did not happen.
28. Why was the Berlin Wall built?	To stop the Brain Drain (2,000 people leaving eastern Europe a day through Berlin), and to stop people seeing the showcase of capitalism in West Berlin.
29. How did the Berlin Wall cause tension?	Berlin was a divided city. There was a tank stand-off on 22 October 1961, that could have led to a war if one side fired. But it did not, and both sides removed their tanks. It was a success for Khrushchev as it stopped the brain drain. It was a propaganda success for the USA, as it made it look like people were forced to stay Communist.
30. How did the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 affect the cold war?	All 1400 invaders were captured or killed within days, by 20,000 Cuban troops armed with tanks and modern weapons. Kennedy did not provide support from planes. This was embarrassing for the USA. This made Cuba develop a stronger alliance with the USSR, to stop the USA invading again, leading to the USSR putting missiles on Cuba.
31. What did the USA do about nuclear missiles on Cuba?	Kennedy chose to quarantine (blockade) Cuba. No more missiles were delivered.
32. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis affect the Cold War?	It made Kennedy look like a strong leader. The world did not find out about the USA removing missiles from Turkey at first, so it looked like the USA had got its way. Khrushchev looked like a peace maker for writing letters to Kennedy to end the crisis. But he also looked weak. A 'hot line' was set up between both leaders to help them talk and avoid a future crisis. A Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was agreed – this would reduce future tests of missiles.
33. What was the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia?	1968: Dubcek became leader of Czechoslovakia. He made reforms to Communism e.g. freedom of speech. He called it 'socialism with a human face'. The Czech people were enthusiastic for change.
34. How did the USSR respond to the Prague Spring?	Invaded with 50,000 troops. Dubcek replaced by Husak. Return to Communism. Now the "Brezhnev Doctrine" would apply, meaning that all eastern European countries had to stay in the Warsaw Pact and could not have free elections.

1970s Questions	Answers
35. What was détente?	An easing of tensions: the cold war became more relaxed.
36. Why did détente happen in the 1970s?	The arms race and the Vietnam war were very expensive. Many Americans were shocked by the civilian and military deaths in Vietnam. The USSR needed to increase trade to improve living conditions for workers.
37. Give examples of détente.	- 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - 1971 ping pong diplomacy - 1971 China joined the UN - President Nixon visited China and Moscow - 1972 SALT I signed