

Q1. What is Capitalism?

Answer 1:

- Where individuals and countries trade openly for profits to get rich, democratic
- Where the people and businesses control the economy (many become super-rich, but others can be poor or even homeless)

Q2. What is Communism?

Answer 2:

One political party, economy / media run by one single Communist Government, elections held but only for Communist members; Stalin said “one day the world be communist!”

Lenin began model of Marxist Communism in Russia in 1917, by 1947 eastern Europe Communist, 1949 China turns Communist

Q3: Which leaders were in the Grand Alliance during WW2?

Answer 3:

Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill

Q4: Where was the first 'Conference held in 1943 and what was it's aim?

Answer 4:

United Nations set up

Russia attack Japan

Polish land given to Russia

Q5: Where was the second conference held in February, 1945 and what was it's aim?

Answer 6:

**Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones,
East Europe free elections, Russia
attacks Japan**

Q6: Where was the third Conference held and what was it's aim?

Answer 6:

**Germany & Berlin divided – 4 zones,
East Europe free elections, De-
nazification, Germany pays
reparations**

**Q7: Which two telegrams opposed
each other in 1947?**

Answer 7:

The Long and Novikov

Q8: Which satellites came under Soviet control when Stalin refused to leave them at the end of WW2?

Answer 8:

East Germany

Poland

Romania

Hungary

Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia

Q9: Which speech did Churchill make attacking Stalin for not allowing democracy & not leaving east-Europe?

Answer 9:

The “Iron Curtain Speech” at Fulton University, Missouri, USA, where Churchill criticized Stalin for controlling eastern European countries with Red Army forces.

Q10: What was the Truman Doctrine and which civil war did it attempt to support in eastern Europe?

Answer 10:

The Truman Doctrine was a 'policy of containment' (to contain Communism from spreading into Western Europe as Stalin wanted to get to France). It helped support Britain who sent money and troops to help the Greek democrats defeat an emerging Greek Communist government.

Q11: What was the Marshall Plan and how much did George C Marshall make available to countries?

Answer 11:

\$17bn of US money was made available to help rebuild war-torn countries, housing , transport & factories to kick-start their economies

Q12: What was COMINFORM and how did it work?

Answer 12:

COMINFORM was a Soviet group 'Communist Information Bureau' was set-up in 1947 to

- Force Soviet policy**
- Collectivise industry**
- Collectivise agriculture**

Q13: What was COMECON and how did it work?

Answer 13:

COMECON WAS THE Soviet 'Council for Mutual Assistance', set-up in 1949 to

- Control satellite state economies**
- Give Soviets satellite resources**

Q14: What caused the Berlin Airlift in 1949?

Answer 14:

- **GB, France & USA joined western sectors to form 'Trizonia'**
- **Marshall Aid made west Berlin & West Germany into very rich and productive areas, with good jobs, factories, transport-links, restaurants, cinemas, libraries, facilities, etc**
- **3 million east-Germans 'deflected' to west-Berlin, mostly high-skilled professionals causing a 'brain-drain' in the eastern sector.**

Q15: What were the key features of the Berlin Airlift?

Answer 15:

- **Stalin closed all air, rail, road and canal routes between west Berlin and west Germany – preventing support and supplies from the west.**
- **Allied aircraft landing on average every 90 seconds**
- **4000 tons of supplies every day (mostly coal for fuel)**
- **Airlift continued for 11 months from 24th June 1948 – 12th May 1949**

Q16. One consequence of the Berlin Airlift was?

Answer 16.

The western zones joined to form the 'Federal Republic of Germany' (FRG)

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- The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)

Q17: What was President Truman's response to the Berlin Airlift?

Answer 17:

Truman formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) as 'collective security' because he was concerned that few countries had supported GB, France & USA during the Airlift. 13 countries immediately joined NATO.

Q18: Stalin died in 1953 – who had replaced him by 1955 and how did he establish his leadership

Answer 18:

Khrushchev was elected Soviet leader in 1955 and he immediately established his leadership by setting up the 'Warsaw Pact' in response to NATO.

Q19: What were the key features of the 'Space Race'?

Answer 19:

- 'Sputnik, the first satellite launched by Russia on 4th November 1957 – could orbit earth every 90 mins
- On 3rd November 1957, Laika became the first animal launched into orbit, paving the way for human spaceflight – linking with Sputnik
- On 12 April 1961, Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel into space when he launched into orbit on the Vostok 3KA-3 spacecraft (Vostok 1
- **Russian** cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to fly to space when she launched on the Vostok 6 mission June 16, 1963
- Apollo 11 was the spaceflight that landed the first two humans on the Moon. Mission commander Neil Armstrong and pilot Buzz Aldrin, both American, landed the lunar module Eagle on July 20, 1969

Q.20: What were the key features of the 'Arms Race'?

Answer 20:

- **USA** drop first A-Bomb on Hiroshima in August 1945
- B 1949 **Russia** had exploded their first A-Bomb
- By 1953 **Russia** exploded first H or Hydrogen Bomb?
- ICBM – Inter Continental Ballistic Missile - first launched by the **USA** in 1959
- MRBM – Medium Range Ballistic Missiles first developed by **USA** in 1959?
- The U2 “Blackbird” was a **US** Spy Plane capable of flying at an altitude of 5 miles by 1960
- **Russia** design long-range ‘Tupolev’ bombers by 1952

Q.21: Which political party won the 'free elections' in Hungary in 1945 and who denied them control?

Answer 21:

Hungarian Smallholders Party won the free elections in 1945 with 57% of the votes but were denied control by the pro-Russian Marshal Voroshilov – who set up the Hungarian Coalition Party instead.

Q22. Voroshilov formed a coalition with which brutal leader of the Hungarian secret police?

Answer 22.

Laszlo Rajik – the brutal leader of the Hungarian secret police : he used spy networks to find anti-Russians, as well as torture, terror and dictatorship

Q.23: Who was elected leader of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1947 and how did he treat many people?

Answer 23:

Matyas Rakosi and he ordered the deaths of 2000 political prisoners and jailing 200,000

Q. 24: Who replaced Rakosi after Stalin died in 1953 and how did he lead a protest against Communism in ?

Answer 24.

Imre Nagy liked Khrushchev's de-stalinisation and took this as a lead for an uprising in the streets; he demanded free speech, press and the release of political prisoners. Many secret police officials were hung in the streets and the rebels took control of many streets, key buildings, railways, bridges

Q.25: How did Khrushchev react to the Hungarian Uprising?

Answer 25.

Khrushchev saw this as a direct challenge to his new leadership role and refused to allow Hungary to leave the 'Warsaw pact'. As a result he sent 6000 Soviet tanks into Hungary and Budapest the capital killing 7000 Hungarians. 200,000 Hungarians left Hungary. Khrushchev appointed Janos Kadar as a new leader of Hungary. Despite pleas for support - Europe & the USA did not get involved

Q.26: What relationship did Cuba have with the USA before 1960?

Answer 26.

90% of Cuba's main industry was sugar and it exported 33% of its sugar to the USA.

Cuba produced world-class cigars which were also exported

Cuba was known as a 'rich-American's playground' because businessmen used casino's, night clubs and prostitutes whilst visiting Cuba

Q.27: Why did a crisis break out in Cuba in 1959

Answer 27:

A Communist rebel called Fidel Castro hated the way Americans 'used' Cuba especially young girls as prostitutes – so he overthrew the Cuban leader General Batista – who fled to the USA for protection taking his bodyguards the 'La Brigada 2506' with him

Q.28: How did Kennedy react to Fidel Castro?

Answer 28:

- **Refused to trade or buy Cuban sugar**
- **Sent in US Navy Seals with the 'La Brigada 2506' to invade at the 'Bay of Pigs' on Havana**
- **Castro – with 20,000 Cuban troops slaughtered the 'Bay of Pigs' invaders**

Q.29. How did Khrushchev get involved with Castro & Cuba?

Answer 29:

Khrushchev offered Castro a deal to buy Cuban sugar in exchange for allowing him to build ICBM missile bases on the Islands

Us 'Blackbird' spy-plane spotted the missiles being constructed on Cuba and gve photos as evidence to Kennedy

Q.30: How did Kennedy react to the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Answer 30:

Kennedy offered Khrushchev 5 ultimatums:

Option 1: Bomb Cuba and the Soviets with Nuclear missiles

Option 2: Invade Cuba

Option 3: Use an air-strike to destroy the missiles in Cuba

Option 4: Blockade Cuba

Option 5: Do nothing!

Khrushchev agreed to remove the missile bases if Kennedy did the same in Turkey & Italy

Q.31: Which Russian leader replaced Khrushchev in 1964 and what did he think of the Czech leader?

Answer 31:

Leonid Brezhnev became Russian leader in 1964 and he disliked the Czech leader Antonin Novotny because he was too slow on de-Stalinisation and releasing political prisoners in Czechoslovakia

Q.32: Who did Brezhnev replace Novotny with in 1968 and what affects did this have on Czechoslovakia?

Answer 32:

Brezhnev replace Novotny with Alexander Dubcek in 1968 and the effects were that he introduced his 'Prague Spring' reforms including:

- Democratic elections**
- Multi-party state**
- Reduce powers of secret police**
- Reduce travel barriers between east & west Europe**
- Increase rights of trade unions**

Q34: How did Brezhnev react to Dubcek's 'Prague Spring' reforms?

Answer 34:

Fearing Czechs wanted freedom from the Warsaw Pact – Brezhnev sent-in soviet units (500,000 troops) from Bulgaria, East Germany, Russia, Hungary & Poland to crush the uprising, as people, mostly Czech university students rebelled on the streets, attempting to take control of roads, railways and set up a free press and radio station.

Q.35: What was the consequence of the Czech 'Prague Spring' uprising?

Many Czech students did not fight, but simply stood in front of the Russian tanks – which did not fire on them.

Dubcek was replaced by a pro-Soviet leader called Gustav Husak and Brezhnev replaced half the Czech Government with pro-Soviet politicians

Jan Palach, a Czech student set fire to himself and burnt to death in protest

Q.36: What was the 'Brezhnev Doctrine'?

Answer 36:

Brezhnev declared that “no country was free to leave the Warsaw Pact and if they did they faced the threat of a ‘third World War”.

Q.37: What was 'detente' and how was this a response to the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Answer 37:

'Détente' is a French word meaning 'relaxation'.

After the potential for a third World War with the Cuban Crisis – USA & USSR agreed to have a direct 'hotline' telephone link between the Whitehouse and the Kremlin. Also a 'Test-Ban Treaty' was agreed limiting the testing of nuclear weapons unless underground or underwater.

Q.38: How did different wars decrease détente during the 1960s?

Answer 38:

Arab- Israeli conflict – USA support Jews – USSR support Arabs

Vietnam War – USA support South Vietnam Democratic Army & USSR support North Vietnam Communists

Q.39 What was SALT and how was SALT 1 (1972) different from SALT 2 (1979)

Answer 39:

One of the most important parts of Détente was the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaty signed by Nixon and Brezhnev in 1972. This was the first agreement under which both superpowers cut the number of nuclear missiles they had, for example ABMs limited to 500 and a 5 year freeze on ICBM & SLBM production

This was the first time the USA and USSR had agreed to limit their nuclear weapons.

SALT II followed in 1979; this attempted to limit nuclear arms even further, for example a limit of 2400 ICBMs

**Q.40: What was the name of the 1975
Soviet-US Space link-up?**

Answer 40:

Apollo-Soyuz

Q.41: Which anti-Communist President was elected in the USA in 1981?

Answer 41:

Ronal Reagan (he was President of the US Actors Guild and he spoke out against the pro-Communist influences of the Hollywood 10)

Q.41. How much did Reagan commit to US Defence Spending and what did it include?

Answer 41:

\$1trillion US dollars

Including: 100MX missiles; super and stealth bombers; 6 trident submarines and the neutron bomb (which killed humans but did not damage property)

Q 41: What was the NUTS and how did it work?

Answer 41:

Nuclear Utilization Target Selection – missiles aimed at opponents warheads rather than cities

Q. 43: What was the MAD Theory and what did it mean?

Answer 43:

“Mutually Assured Destruction” – was the idea that having nuclear weapons actually prevented attacks leading to total destruction.

Q.44: What was Reagan's 'Zero Option'?

Answer 44:

Zero Option = US would dismantle IRMs if
Soviets would do the same

Q.45: What was Reagan's SDI and how did it work?

Answer 45:

SDI = Strategic Defence initiative = offered Nuclear defence by satellites, mirrors and lasers

Q.46: Which country did Russia invade on Xmas Day 1979 and why?

Answer 46:

Russia invade Afghanistan on Xmas day 1979 because in 1979 the Mujahedeen declared a Jihad or Holy War because Hafizullah Amin (an anti-Muslim) seized power in Afghanistan from the Muslim leader Taraki.

Q. 47: When did Jimmy carter become President of the USA and what was the 'Carter Doctrine'?

Answer 47:

Carter became US President in 1981, and introduced the 'Carter Doctrine' which stated the US would be tough on Communism and delay SALT 2

Q. 48: How did Carter respond to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan?

Answer 48:

The US - boycotted the Moscow Olympics

Q.49: Which country led strikes and started a trade union called 'Solidarity in 1988?

Answer 49:

Poland started 'Solidarity' in 1989, a trade union which bid to become democratic - which they did by 1990.

Q.50: Which country was accepted by Gorbachev as a multi-party state in 1990?

Answer 50:

Gorbachev accepted Hungary as a multi-party state which became democratic by 1990.

Q.51: In which year did Gorbachev tell east-Germans that Soviets would not stop their demonstrations for independence and what was the significance of this?

October 1989 – leading to the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the Warsaw Pact being dissolved by 1990

Q.52: What was the Sinatra Doctrine?

Answer 52:

A joke by Gorbachev that countries could now do things “their way”.