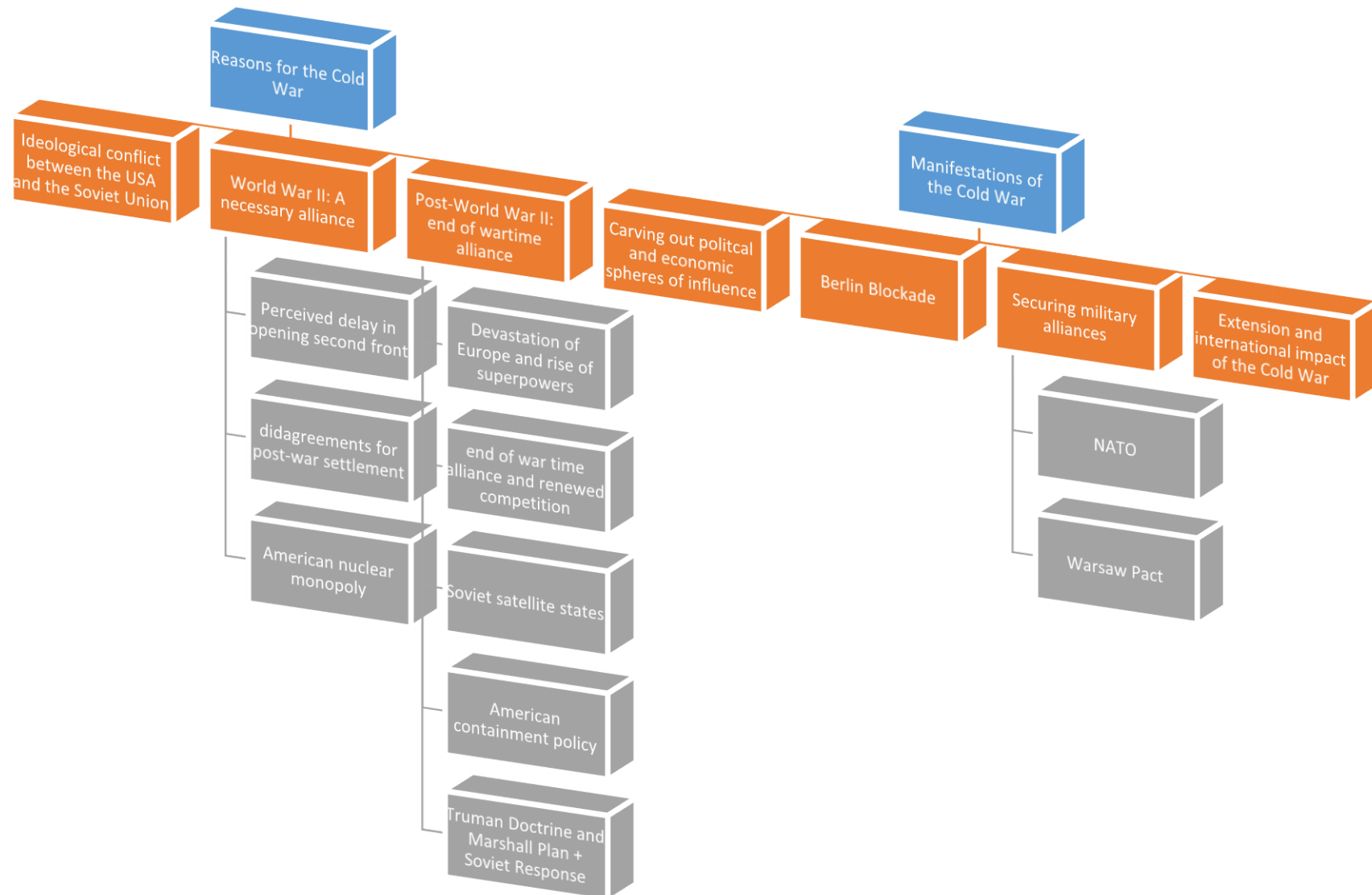


Chapter 1: Reasons for the Cold War in Europe

Section	Section Title	You should be able to explain:
1.1	Why did the USA and the Soviet Union become Cold War enemies despite being allies in World War II?	Post-WWII rise of USA and USSR as superpowers: collapse and decline of old European powers
1.1	Why did the USA and the Soviet Union become Cold War enemies despite being allies in World War II?	US-Soviet mistrust and rivalry: breakdown of wartime alliances division of Europe after WWII differences in ideology American containment policy and Soviet responses, military alliances

Name:	
Class:	
Date Received:	
Teacher's Name:	

OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER 1 – Reasons for the Cold War in Europe



Key Focus: Reasons for the Cold War in Europe (before and during WWII)

Identify Factor <i>What were the factors for the Cold War?</i>	Tell the story <i>What is the factor about?</i>	Explain the story <i>How did the factor lead to the Cold War?</i>
The conflicting ideologies of the two countries	<p>The conflicting ideologies of the two countries was a reason for the outbreak of the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA believed in capitalism and democracy, while the Soviet Union were committed to Communism. • USA conducted elections to vote for their leaders, while only the Communist Party could lead Soviet Union. • The USA promoted capitalism where the market (people) decides matters regarding production and allocation of resources, while the Soviet Union had a centrally-planned economy where all production and allocation of resources were managed by the government. • The different ideologies led USA and Russia to view each other as threats to their own political and economic security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USA and western powers supported the opposition against Communists in the 1919 Russian Civil War. ○ The Soviets saw the actions of the West as threatening the survival of USSR and communism. 	<p>I - <u>Thus</u>, the differences in ideology led to the Cold War as the different political ideas made them directly in opposition to each other and raising suspicion that each was out to undermine the other.</p> <p>R – This led both countries to <u>feel</u> that it was difficult for them to agree on any ideas as their beliefs were difficult to reconcile.</p> <p>O - <u>This is turn</u> created further tensions and distrust in their relationship that led to the Cold War.</p>

<p>USA-Soviet alliance developed distrust due to:</p> <p>1. Perceived delay in opening second front</p> <p>2. Disagreements during negotiations for a post-war settlement</p> <p><i>If this question is for one paragraph and does not state year / specific example, you can just pick any one of the conferences.</i></p> <p><i>If this question is supposed to be two paragraphs, each conference can be one paragraph</i></p>	<p>The perceived delay in opening second front against Germany during World War II led to distrust between Soviet Union and the western powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During WWII, the Soviets were facing immense pressure from Germany's continuous attacks. • Stalin depended on the allies to open a second front in France to divert German troops and relieve the pressure. • However, the allies delayed this until there was a likelihood for success. <p>The disagreements during negotiations for post-war settlement was a reason for the outbreak of the Cold War.</p> <p>During the Yalta conference (Feb 1945), Stalin, President Roosevelt and Minister Churchill had different agendas but went generally smoothly as the war was still ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Britain) Churchill knew that Britain would no longer be a great imperial power at the end of the war, and sought to maintain a close relationship with the USA. • (USA) Roosevelt wanted a settlement that would bring about peace, security and freedom for all. • However, Soviet help was still needed against Japan. Hence, USA made many concessions to Stalin but faced a lot of opposition back home for it. <p>The Potsdam Conference (Germany, May-Aug 1945) did not proceed as smoothly compared to Yalta Conference as victory in the war was almost certain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was no agreement regarding the exact amount of reparations that Germany had to pay. • Most importantly, the types of government to be established in Eastern Europe and the extent of Soviet influence in that region remained undecided. 	<p>I - Thus, the perceived delay in opening the second front saw Soviet Union suffered severe damages from Germany's attacks.</p> <p>R - This led Stalin to have suspicion and distrust that the western powers were using Germany to destroy Soviet Union.</p> <p>O - This in turn worsened the relationship between USSR and the Allies as the Soviets saw the actions by the Allies as a strategy to minimise their own losses and weaken the Soviet Union.</p> <p>I - Thus, many of the agreements made at the Yalta Conference remained unsettled.</p> <p>R - This led to further distrust between USA and USSR as both pushed to achieve their different goals which were against the aims of the other party.</p> <p>O - This in turn led to worsened relations between the two superpowers as the both saw the actions of the other party as trying to limit and undermine the strength and status of each party.</p> <p>I - Thus, far from coming to an agreement with each other, the Potsdam conference only served to bring out the differences in the ideologies and goals of the victor nations.</p> <p>R - This led to a strain in the relationship between the Western powers and the Soviet Union, leading to the Cold War.</p> <p>O - This in turn led to worsened relations between the two superpowers as the both saw the actions of the other party as trying to limit and undermine the strength and status of each party.</p>
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<p>3. American nuclear monopoly</p>	<p>American Nuclear monopoly and dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan was a reason for the outbreak of the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Americans were secretly developing the atomic bomb since 1942. Truman used the bomb on Japan in August 1945 mainly to end the war quickly. He hoped that it would give the USA political leverage over the Soviets (sign that US more powerful) in post-war affairs. However, information about the programme had been leaked to the Soviets, and Stalin was not surprised when the USA finally told him about the bomb. Instead, he chose to adopt a tougher stance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed to rapidly catch up with the USA's military prowess. Soviets would successfully detonate their first atomic bomb in August 1949 (atomic / nuclear parity). 	<p>I - <u>Thus</u>, the development of the atomic bomb by the USA, and the fact that it chose not to tell the Soviets meant that USA had military advantages against Soviet Union and hoped to preserve the advantage.</p> <p>R - This led to distrust as the Soviets were concerned about being at a disadvantage against their rivals.</p> <p>O - <u>This in turn</u> worsened relations and led Soviet Union to develop their own nuclear weapons. It also led to an arms race (competition to achieve military superiority) between the USA and the Soviet Union.</p>

Key Focus: Reasons for the Cold War in Europe (After WWII)

Identify Factor <i>What were the factors for the Cold War?</i>	Tell the story <i>What is the factor about?</i>	Explain the story <i>How did the factor lead to the Cold War?</i>
Devastation of Europe and the rise of superpowers	<p>The devastation of Europe was a reason that allowed for the rise of superpowers that led to the outbreak of the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WWII, Europe was left in a state of destruction. France and Britain suffered great damage and were not major decision makers (in post-war agreements). Politically unstable - Governments of other major countries such as Germany (Hitler) and Italy (Mussolini) were also replaced. USA and USSR, on the other hand, came out of the war as strong military powers and ready to assert (take a larger role / have greater influence) themselves in the reconstruction (recovery) of Europe. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the devastation of Europe caused the Cold War as it led to a power vacuum in Europe.</p> <p>(R) - <u>This led</u> USA and USSR to compete to increase their political and economic influence in Europe.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> led to an intense rivalry as both countries aimed to become the dominant power in Europe, which worsened their relationship and led to the Cold War.</p>
End of wartime alliance and competition for influence between the superpowers.	<p>The end of wartime alliance and the competition between the superpowers was a reason for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WW2, USA and its allies shared a common aim with the USSR to defeat Hitler. Once the enemy had been removed, disagreements began to surface (especially between USA and USSR), as each worked towards achieving their own political and economic interests. The USSR did not want a capitalistic Europe that would encircle (surround) it and threaten their survival. USA feared that communist governments in Europe would make it lose its sphere of influence and trading markets (political + economic). 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the end of wartime alliance competition between the superpowers led to tensions as the different plans for the reconstruction of Europe directly challenged each other's interests.</p> <p>(R) - <u>This led</u> to the tensions and distrust as each side misinterpreted the intentions of the other party, making them suspicious of each other.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This is turn</u> resulted in each side taking more actions to strengthen themselves in order to defend against the other party, which resulted in further distrust and tensions.</p>
Establishment of Soviet Satellite States in Eastern Europe	<p>The establishment of Soviet Satellite States in Eastern Europe was a reason for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USSR feared for its security and survival if it was surrounded by anti-communist, capitalist countries in Europe. After the war, using 'salami' tactics, USSR established Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A defensive move to strengthen its security and sphere of influence. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the establishment of soviet satellite states was a cause of the Cold War as Stalin's actions were seen by the US as an aggressive plan to expand its influence</p> <p>(R) This led USA to feel suspicious of USSR and saw the act as a threat to their own security.</p> <p>(O) <u>This in turn</u> even more tensions between USA and Soviet Union, leading to the Cold War.</p>

Identify Factor <i>What were the factors for the Cold War?</i>	Tell the story <i>What is the factor about?</i>	Explain the story <i>How did the factor lead to the Cold War?</i>
American adoption of the Containment Policy	<p>USA's containment policy was a reason for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USSR was seen as aggressive in wanting to spread its influence in Eastern Europe, and eventually in all parts of Europe. • USA perceived the need to adopt a tougher strategy to deal with the Soviets to prevent the spread of communism/communist states, shifting its foreign policy from isolationism to containment policy. • The 'Iron Curtain' speech made by Winston Churchill also influenced how countries viewed Europe as being divided between two spheres of influence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Eastern Communist Europe vs Western Capitalistic/Democratic Europe. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the American adoption of the containment Policy led to the Cold War because USSR saw USA's actions as aggressive attempts to build its own empire in Europe.</p> <p>(R) – This led to distrust and <u>increased tensions</u> between the two superpowers.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> made the 2 countries to adopt various measures to undermine each other, leading to the Cold War.</p>
The Truman Doctrine	<p>The Truman Doctrine was a reason for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA President Truman wanted to contain the spread of communism in Europe as he did not want American interests in Europe to be threatened. • Greece and Turkey, who depended on foreign economic and military aid, were threatened by communist takeover of their governments after World War II. • Truman Doctrine would provide economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to defend themselves and stop the spread of communism. 	<p>(I) <u>Thus</u>, the Truman Doctrine led to the Cold War as it explicitly set USA to directly support countries to resist the adoption of Communism through financial and military support.</p> <p>(R) This led to increased tension with USSR who saw the USA's actions as aggressive and threatening the survival of Communism.</p> <p>(O) <u>This in turn</u> led Soviet Union to respond by tightening control of the satellite states and the implementation of communism in these states in order to minimise the influence of the Truman Doctrine, further straining the relationship between the superpowers.</p>
The Marshall Plan	<p>The Marshall Plan was one of the reasons for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It aimed to provide economic aid to reconstruct Europe and their economies, regardless whether the countries were under communist influence. • The aim was to ensure that Europe could recover economically so that communism would become less attractive. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the Marshall Plan led to the Cold War as Stalin saw the policies as an anti-Communist ploy to weaken his hold on Eastern Europe and to control Europe through economic means.</p> <p>(R) – This led to distrust on the part of USSR regarding USA's intentions.</p>

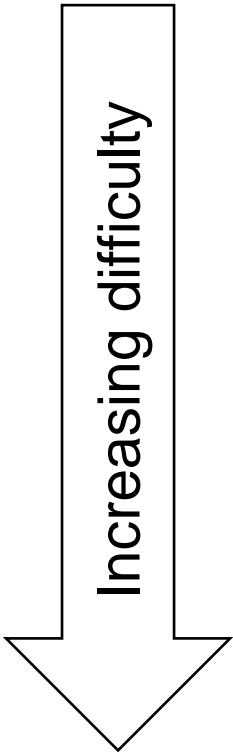
Identify Factor <i>What were the factors for the Cold War?</i>	Tell the story <i>What is the factor about?</i>	Explain the story <i>How did the factor lead to the Cold War?</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also attempted to offer aid to Soviet Union and the satellite states, as it could allow USA influence in these countries while at the same time undermine Soviet Union. • The Marshall plan managed to help the economic recovery of Western Europe. 	<p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> led to responses by Soviet Union to consolidate its control over the Eastern Europe, which further strained the relationships between USA and USSR and the outbreak of Cold War.</p>
Soviet responses to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan	<p>Soviet's responses to the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan was one of the reasons for the worsening relations that led to the Cold War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In retaliation to the Marshall Plan, USSR set up COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Co-operation) to unite the communist countries in Europe and coordinate the economic policies of the communist states. • However, Soviet Union also suffered a slow economic recovery and was unable to provide similar economic aid to the other communist states. • Cominform was also formed to ensure all satellite states implement Soviet-style communism. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, Soviet responses to the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan led to the Cold War as the economic aids effectively split Europe down into two economic blocs – those receiving aid from the USA and from USSR Soviet.</p> <p>(R) – This generated a lot of distrust and tension especially among on the part of Soviet Union who viewed these policies as directly undermining the control of communism in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> increased the distance and separation of the two blocs as Soviet Union attempted to prevent contact between Eastern Europe with the West, which led to more distrust and tensions, resulting in the Cold War.</p>

Key Focus: Manifestation / indicator of the Cold War (how tensions/distrust were shown)

Identify Factor	Tell the story	Explain the story
Carving out political and economic spheres of influence	<p>The tensions between USA and USSR can be seen with the setting up of the Cominform and Comecon to counter the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cominform was setup to unite the communist states in Europe so that Stalin can tighten his control over his satellite states • Comecon united the economies of Eastern Europe with that of the USSR. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the establishment of these economic aids led to the emergence of two exclusive and competing blocs in Europe.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> led to Europe becoming divided along political and economic lines as most European countries either participated in COMECON or the Marshall Plan.</p>
Superpower confrontation in the Berlin Blockade	<p>The tensions between USA and USSR were highlighted during the Berlin Blockade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin resented the division of Germany which gave the Western powers two-thirds control of Germany. • He wanted a communist Germany which was left weak. • The West, however, wanted a strong pro-democratic and pro-western Germany. • Therefore, Stalin planned the Berlin Blockade to force the Western powers out of West Berlin by blocking all road and rail access to the city. 	<p>(I) <u>Thus</u>, the failure of the blockade humiliated the Soviets while boosting the capability of the Western powers.</p> <p>(R) The Berlin Blockade increased the tense situation between the two superpowers. It also showed the western powers that it was impossible to reunite the whole of Germany.</p> <p>(O) <u>This in turn</u> resulted in the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany, which became known as West Germany. The Soviets then responded by turning its zone in Germany into a communist German Democratic East. This worsened the Cold War as there was now a physical divide in Europe that divided the communists and the allies.</p>
Forming military alliances	<p>The tensions between USA and USSR were also seen in the formation of military alliances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA and the western powers were getting more concerned about Soviet aggression : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USSR had supported a communist coup that overthrew the Czech government. ○ There were large numbers of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe. • This led the western powers to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to commit themselves to come to each other's defence if they were attacked. • The Soviet responded with the Warsaw Pact in which member countries pledged to defend each other in the event of an attack. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, the formation of these military alliances divided Europe into two different political and military groups.</p> <p>(R) –These alliances led to the mutual over each other's intentions had undermined the superpower relations.</p> <p>(O) - <u>This in turn</u> worsened the situation as it now seemed that a major war could happen if just one country was attacked as it would be seen as an attack to all.</p>

Identify Factor	Tell the story	Explain the story
Extension and international impact of the Cold War	<p>The tensions between USA and USSR could be seen as it extended to other areas of the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manifestations of the Cold War outside of Europe can be seen in the Korean War in 1950 and the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. • In 1961 the Berlin Wall was erected which separated West Berlin from East Germany. • It became the most long-lasting symbol of the Cold War was the Berlin Wall. 	<p>(I) - <u>Thus</u>, these tensions between the superpowers eventually brought the Cold War to other parts of the world beyond Europe.</p> <p>(R) – <u>This in turn</u> led to the rest of the world being increasingly pressured to support either side or adopt a non-aligned stand.</p>

Practice questions for self-assessment

'O' Level	Challenge Level	'N' Level
Explain why USA & USSR became Cold War rivals after WWII.		Describe the events during World War II that caused tensions to rise between USA and Soviet Union.
Explain why relations between USA & USSR deteriorated between 1945 & 1949.		Explain how the following events contributed to the heightened tensions between the USA and USSR which resulted in the Cold War: (i) post-war conferences (ii) Berlin Blockade
'The Cold War was sparked off due to ideological differences between USA & USSR.' How far do you agree? EYA.		Explain how each of the following led to the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe: (i) differences in ideology between the Soviet Union and United States of America; (ii) mistrust between the Soviet Union and United States of America.
Explain how USA contributed to the outbreak of the Cold War.		Describe the actions of the Western Powers and the Soviet Union during World War II which led to the outbreak of the Cold War in Europe.
Explain why the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact in 1955.		Describe what USSR and USA hoped to gain from Europe after the end of World War II.
'The US policy of containment in Europe failed.' How far do you agree? EYA.		Describe the Soviet reactions to the introduction of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in the late 1940s.