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Key Topic/ Area	Core Content	Understood?		
<b>Key Topic 1: The Origins of the Cold War 1941-1991</b>				
<b>1.1 Early tensions between East and West</b>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences</li> <li>The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill.</li> <li>The impact on US-Soviet relations of the development of the atomic bomb, the Long and Novikov telegrams and the creation of Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe.</li> </ul>			
<b>1.2 The development of the Cold War</b>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947.</li> <li>The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949).</li> <li>Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) of 1948-49 and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.</li> </ul>			
<b>1.3 The cold war intensifies</b>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significance of the arms race. The formation of the Warsaw Pact.</li> <li>Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev's response.</li> <li>The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary.</li> </ul>			
<b>Key Topic 2: Cold War Crisis 1958- 1970</b>				
<b>2.1 Increased tension between East and West</b>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959-61.</li> <li>Soviet relations with Cuba, the Cuban Revolution and the refusal of the USA to recognise Castro's government. The significance of the Bay of Pigs incident.</li> <li>Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring.</li> </ul>			
<b>2.2 Cold War Crises</b>    	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961.</li> <li>The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis.</li> <li>The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia.</li> </ul>			
<b>2.3 Reaction to Crises</b>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy's visit to West Berlin in 1963.</li> <li>The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis, including the 'hotline'. Attempts at arms control: the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963); the Outer Space Treaty (1967); and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968). International reaction to Soviet measures in Czechoslovakia</li> </ul>			

Key Topic/ Area	Core Content	Understood?		
<b>Key Topic 3: The End of the Cold War 1970-1991</b>				
<b>3.1 Attempts to reduce the tension between East and West</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2.</li> <li>The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes.</li> <li>Gorbachev's 'new thinking' and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty (1987).</li> </ul>			
<b>3.2 Flashpoints</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.</li> <li>Reagan and the 'Second Cold War', the Strategic Defence Initiative.</li> </ul>			
<b>3.3 The collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe.</li> <li>The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.</li> <li>The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact.</li> </ul>			

#### Essential key Words to learn

Word	Meaning
	A competition between two or more nations to build more military equipment and weapons than the other.
	An agreement made during World War II, which joined together the United States the Soviet Union and Great Britain.
	A form of Marxism that calls for a classless (equal) society with common ownership and shared decision making.
	An alliance of countries made up of North America and non-communist European countries (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
	A set of thoughts, beliefs or values about the way society/ politics/ economics should be e.g. Communism, Liberalism
	A term invented by Winston Churchill to describe the barriers between the Soviet bloc and the 'free' countries of Europe.
	An agreement under international law usually between countries
	This was an American plan to help Western Europe. The United States gave \$13 billion to support to help rebuild Western Europe after the end of World War 2
	A military action to stop goods and people entering a location, such as a port, island, city or nation.
	Term describing the communist nations of Europe, under the influence of the Soviet Union
	States which were controlled by the USSR under "puppet" governments were known as this
	An organisation of communist countries that met between 1947 and 1956. One role of this was to ensure unity between Soviet bloc governments
	United Socialist Soviet Republic or the Soviet Union (Russia and the countries it had influence over)
	State of tension and hostility between nations who supported the United States on one side and the USSR on the other.
	A government's policies when dealing with other nations, such as alliances, trade and military agreements.
	A society (country) that encourages private ownership of businesses and encourages competition between businesses. Significant inequalities exist- people can become very rich but equally many are very poor

	Military alliance (friendship) between the Soviet Union and its allies
	A Soviet-led council that encouraged trade, technical and scientific cooperation between Communist nations.
	A belief or set of beliefs that leads to government policy, mainly in foreign or military affairs e.g. "the Truman Doctrine"
	A telephone system that existed between the US and the Soviet Union in case of emergencies or problems created after the Cuban crisis
	A political term for the easing of tension in the Cold War, sometimes known as the long 'thaw' in US-Soviet relations.
	A final demand or statement of terms, the rejection of which will result in a breakdown in relations.