

Week 1 : political ideologies	Week 2: Causes of the Cold War	Week 3: Berlin Airlift
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Political ideologies are the beliefs held by a group of people •Political ideologies fit on a spectrum which can be shown as a horse shoe shape <p>The Far Left (Communism) believes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All industry should be owned by the government •There should be a fair distribution of wealth •There should not be one person in power •The country should be run by workers and ordinary people <p>The Far Right (Fascism) believes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All business should be owned by individuals (<i>laissez-faire</i>) •You should have the ability to become very rich •Life is about survival of the fittest •There should be one strong leader who rules the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Cold War was a long period of tension between the democracies of the Western World and the communist countries of Eastern Europe <p>There are a number of causes of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Tehran Conference (1943) •Yalta Conference (1945) •Death of Roosevelt (1945) •The Potsdam Conference (1945) •Secret Telegrams (1946) •The Truman Doctrine (1947) •Satellite States (from 1947) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The west was led by the United States and Eastern Europe was led by the Soviet Union •These two countries became known as superpowers •Although the two superpowers never officially declared war on each other, they fought indirectly in proxy wars, the arms race, and the space race 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Often known as the ‘First Battle of the Cold War’ •Berlin was in East Germany, but also home to Western Germans. The west sent supplies via rail and road •The Soviets wanted control of Berlin and believed they could do this by cutting off all external supplies and food •On June 24, 1948 the Soviets blocked all routes in and out of Berlin and cut off the electricity coming from their part of the city •When the blockade started, Berlin had enough food for 36 days for over 2 million people •The only way the West could ensure there was food for Berlin was to fly food in •Over the next ten months the United States and Great Britain flew around 277,000 flights into Berlin •They carried over 2.3 million tons of supplies into the city •On May 12, 1949 the Soviet Union stopped the blockade
Week 4: Cuban Missile Crisis	Week: Berlin Wall	Week 6 : Detente
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •October 1962—the closest the world has ever come to nuclear warfare •Began when the USSR built nuclear warheads in Cuba •This angered the USA as it endangered the lives of 80 million Americans who were within reach of the nuclear weapons •In response the USA cut off all supplies to the Island and demanded that the USSR remove all missiles •For 13 days JFK and Khrushchev communicated daily, trying to avoid full scale nuclear war •Khrushchev agreed to removed the missiles, and Kennedy agreed that the United States would never invade Cuba •Kennedy also promised to withdraw the missiles the United States had stationed in Turkey in previous years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •On 13 August 1961, communist East Germany built a wall in the dead of night and for 28 years kept East Germans from fleeing to the West •The wall stood as a symbol of the Cold War until it was opened on 9 November 1989 by the East Germans <p>Why was the Berlin Wall built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After WW2 Germany was divided into East and West •Berlin was in the East, but also home to Western Germans •Life in West Germany was much better than East Germany and people were fleeing East Germany •Having already lost 2.5 million people by 1961, East Germany desperately needed to stop this mass exodus •Desperate to keep its citizens, East Germany decided to build a wall to prevent them from crossing the border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There was an attempt by the USA to soften or ease relations between the USA and USSR in the 1970s •In 1971 President Nixon visited Moscow and began SALT talks •SALT means Strategic Arms Limitation Talks •In 1972, Nixon and Brezhnev (leader of the USSR) formalized the SALT I which aimed to limit nuclear missiles •It was seen as weak because it was unrealistic to expect that countries would avoid nuclear war just because they had signed a piece of paper •It did demonstrate that both the USA and the USSR were trying to reach a public agreement to end war •SALT II took place 1979 it also looked to limit the amount of nuclear missiles both countries could have •It ended when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 and the USA would not sign the agreement