

History Test III

Cold War

December 19, 2019

Name: _____

Points: _____ Grade: _____

- 3 1. The Great Conferences: During and shortly after WW II the USA, Great Britain and France held three conferences. Name the place where they took place and explain their most important results, i.e. their influence on the outbreak of the Cold War. 6pts / 2-5

Place	Influence
Warschau Warschau Casablanca & Munich	The conference at Warschau in the end lead to the warschau pact. This defensive military cooperation was the response to the west's NATO. The united army gave the USSR a way to threaten the west and to defend themselves, if needed.
Jalta ✓	The conference at Jalta was a major breakthrough for the communists. Communism was seen as a viable option for a state system. It also prepared some parts of Europe for communism, that would eventually be saved by the USA and it's Marshall plan.
Potsdam	The Allied control council was formed. The council consisted of members of all sides, USA, GB, Fr and USSR. The council was meant to control Berlin but eventually fell apart. This led to increased tensions and later even the Berlin wall. <i>Nh</i>

2. Explain what brought the solution to the Cuban Missile Crisis and why this compromise was for both sides relatively easy to close? 3pts / 2.5

During John F. Kennedy's ultimatum when tensions were higher than ever and nuclear war was just a few steps ahead, Khrushchev offered JFK that he would withdraw his missiles from Cuba if the USA removed theirs from Turkey. It was a win-win situation:

JFK: - didn't have to admit a defeat, weapon withdrawal was kept secret.
- Was seen as a good negotiator
- still had loads of missiles in Europe → new ones

Khrushchev: - was seen as a peacemaker
- wasn't blamed because the Russians didn't understand the problem
- forced the US to take away some missiles

Both: - avoided nuclear war and devastation

3. Explain which of preconditions (name at least four) that the USSR found in Eastern Europe helped constructing Satellite States. 4pts / 3

1. The USSR was seen as a liberator from the Nazi regime. Because the Nazis were so bad, many countries happily adopted communism.

2. As a response to the Marshall plan, the USSR also offered economic aid. The money was urgently needed to repair the damage from World War 2.

3. The USSR promised modern industrialization and planned agriculture. This was urgently needed, especially, because unemployment was still high.

4. The communist system and party was anti-fascist and mainly directed towards workers. Because the majority of people were workers, it was very popular.

4. Carefully explain why the Marshall plan was such an important element of Containment and why it marked a new era in US foreign policy. 4pts / 3

The Marshall plan marked the change from the ^{Monroe Doctrine} ~~Monroe Doctrine~~ to the Truman Doctrine. The USA came out of isolation and took an active role as the "world police". The US also established pax Americana, in order to contain communism.

- The Marshall plan stopped many countries from joining the USSR, because they needed money.
 - The Marshall plan helped to build powerful allies.
 - It motivated Europe to cooperate and develop.
 - It basically stopped the westward expansion of communism.
- economical miracle in E. Europe*

5. Explain the following terms / expressions by putting them into context to the history of the divided Germany: a) Allied Control Council b) Hallstein Doctrine c) Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" d) "Wer zu spät kommt, den bestraft das Leben" 4pts / 3.5

After the second world war, the Allied Control Council was formed in Potsdam. It was thought to rule over Berlin with all parties being included. It failed miserably. This led to even more separation and even the construction of the Berlin wall. After this, the Hallstein Doctrine was announced by West-Germany. It said that the Wehrmacht would be representative for the whole Germany. This meant that they abandoned East-Germany as being German and accepted it as a Soviet satellite state. Later when tensions were slightly reduced, Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik came into existence. The goal was to integrate the DDR into the west as fast as possible. In the neighbouring states there were also anti-communist movements. The USSR however didn't intervene. Their leader Gorbachev admitted "Wer zu spät kommt, den bestraft das Leben". He concluded that this would be the end of the classical communism and lead the way to self-determination and free speech.

02

6.SOL Assignment:

4 pts

Decide if the following statements are true or false. You will be given 0.5pts for each correct pick and lose 0.5pts for every wrong one.

1.Public votes did take place in the DDR.

T

F

2.Solidarnosc has, despite its importance, always remained an underground organization.

T

(F)

3.In the Korean War Chinese and US troops were involved in direct fighting.

T

F

4.The Brezhnev Doctrine was implemented after the Spring of Prague.

T

F

5.In 2019 there are 203 states member in the UN.

T

(F)

6.Mao managed to peacefully transform China from a farmer's country to an economic and military superpower.

T

(F)

7.Nixon was the first US president to be impeached.

T

(F)

8.During his time as an activist Martin Luther King was imprisoned more than 30 times.

(T)

F

Put this cartoon into context: Who are the people? What is being expressed?



Cartoon published in Daily Mirror 15/12/19

The picture shows the leaders of the main parties in England, Labour and Conservatives.

Boris Johnson of the Conservatives is tearing down the "red wall". The "red wall" are some areas in the north of England who traditionally voted for Labour. In the recent election however this wall was torn down and many of them voted for Johnson.

It also means that Tory, leader of the Labour is no longer safe behind his red wall.

It could also be interpreted in a way that Johnson is destroying his own buildings, because a hard Brexit would be a huge shock for England.