|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The origins of the Cold War, 1941–58** | **Class**  | **Revised**  |
|  **The Grand Alliance. The outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences**  |  |  |
| **The ideological differences between the superpowers and the attitudes of Stalin, Truman and Churchill**  |  |  |
| **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**  |  |  |
|  **The impact on US-Soviet relations of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, 1947** |  |  |
| **The significance of Cominform (1947), Comecon (1949) and the formation of NATO (1949)** |  |  |
| **Berlin: its division into zones. The Berlin Crisis (blockade and airlift) and its impact. The formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic** |  |  |
| **The significance of the arms race and the formation of the Warsaw Pact**  |  |  |
| **Events in 1956 leading to the Hungarian Uprising, and Khrushchev’s response**  |  |  |
| **The international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Hungary**  |  |  |
| **Cold War crises, 1958–70** | **Class**  | **Revised**  |
| **The refugee problem in Berlin, Khrushchev’s Berlin ultimatum (1958), and the summit meetings of 1959–61** |  |  |
| **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** |  |  |
| **Opposition in Czechoslovakia to Soviet control: the Prague Spring** |  |  |
| **The construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961** |  |  |
| **The events of the Cuban Missile Crisis** |  |  |
|  **The Brezhnev Doctrine and the re-establishment of Soviet control in Czechoslovakia** |  |  |
| **Impact of the construction of the Berlin Wall on US-Soviet relations. Kennedy’s visit to Berlin in 1963**  |  |  |
|  **The consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis: the ‘hotline’, 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**  |  |  |
| **The end of the Cold War, 1970–91** | **Class**  | **Revised**  |
| **Détente in the 1970s, SALT 1, Helsinki, and SALT 2.** |  |  |
| **The significance of Reagan and Gorbachev’s changing attitudes** |  |  |
| **Gorbachev’s ‘new thinking’ and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty 1987** |  |  |
| **The significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine and the Olympic boycotts.**  |  |  |
| **Reagan and the ‘Second Cold War’, the Strategic Defence Initiative** |  |  |
| **The impact of Gorbachev’s ‘new thinking’ on Eastern Europe: the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe**  |  |  |
| **The significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall** |  |  |
| **The collapse of the Soviet Union and its significance in bringing about the end of the Warsaw Pact** |  |  |