

Cold war consolidation
Booklet 1 – Origins of the Cold War



Name:
Class:

History Consolidation Exam: 13/10

Cold war consolidation - *How to use this booklet*

WHOSE FAULT IS IT ANYWAY?

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TOPIC 1A: BREAKDOWN OF THE GRAND ALLIANCE (1943–1956)

1943 – Tehran Conference

- First meeting of the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin).
 - Agreed to open a “Second Front” in France (D-Day planned for 1944).
 - Agreed Germany would be divided after the war.
- This showed cooperation, but also planted the seeds of division over Germany.
-

Feb 1945 – Yalta Conference

- Big Three again: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin.
 - Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones (USA, USSR, Britain, France).
 - Stalin promised “free elections” in Eastern Europe.
 - Disagreement about Poland: Stalin wanted communism, West wanted democracy.
- Early signs of tension between East (communist) and West (capitalist).
-

July 1945 – Potsdam Conference

- New leaders: Truman (USA) and Attlee (Britain). Stalin still in power.
 - Truman was tougher on Stalin.
 - USA had tested the atomic bomb before the meeting.
- Tensions rose sharply: USSR suspicious, USA confident.
-

Aug 1945 – Atomic Bomb on Japan

- USA dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki → Japan surrendered.
 - USA had a nuclear monopoly.
 - Stalin ordered Soviet scientists to build a bomb → arms race began.
- Stalin also tightened control of Eastern Europe to protect USSR.
-

Feb 1946 – Long Telegram

- US ambassador George Kennan warned USSR wanted to spread communism.
 - Said USSR was aggressive and could not be trusted.
- Led directly to the US policy of containment.
-

Mar 1946 – Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech

- Churchill (in USA) declared an “Iron Curtain” had fallen across Europe.
 - Publicly described the East–West divide.
 - Stalin called Churchill a “warmonger.”
- Cold War officially began – no more wartime friendship.
-

Sep 1946 – Novikov Telegram

- Soviet ambassador Novikov warned USA wanted world domination.
 - Claimed USA was preparing for war.
- Both superpowers now feared each other → mistrust deepened.
-

1945–47 – Soviet Satellite States

- USSR took control of Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc.).
 - Used rigged elections and secret police.
 - Created a communist “buffer zone” to protect USSR.
- Broke promises made at Yalta and increased US suspicion.

Cold War Key words (1943–1947)

Event 1 – Tehran Conference (1943)

- Big Three – Leaders of USA (Roosevelt), Britain (Churchill), USSR (Stalin).
 - Second Front – Plan to invade France in 1944 to help USSR.
 - Conference – Meeting between leaders to plan strategy.
-

Event 2 – Yalta Conference (1945)

- Zones – Germany and Berlin divided into 4 parts.
 - Reparations – Money or goods paid to repair war damage.
 - Free elections – Promise of democracy in Eastern Europe.
 - Sphere of influence – USSR control in Eastern Europe.
-

Event 3 – Potsdam Conference (1945)

- Atomic bomb – New weapon tested by USA.
 - Leadership change – Roosevelt → Truman, Churchill → Attlee.
 - Demilitarised – Germany to have no army.
 - Satellite states – Stalin already beginning control of Eastern Europe.
-

Event 4 – Atomic Bomb on Japan (1945)

- Nuclear monopoly – USA only country with atomic weapons.
 - Arms race – Competition to build nuclear weapons.
 - Buffer zone – USSR wanted protection by controlling neighbours.
-

Event 5 – Long Telegram (1946)

- Ambassador – Official representing their country abroad (George Kennan).
 - Expansionist – USSR wanted to spread communism.
 - Containment – US policy to stop communism spreading.
-

Event 6 – Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech (1946)

- Iron Curtain – Imaginary divide between East (communist) and West (capitalist).
 - Sphere of influence – USSR control of Eastern Europe.
 - Propaganda – Information to influence opinion.
 - War of words – Hostile speeches (not actual fighting).
-

Event 7 – Novikov Telegram (1946)

- Ambassador – Soviet representative in USA (Novikov).
 - World domination – USSR claimed USA wanted to control the world.
 - Imperialism – USA accused of taking over other countries.
 - Paranoia – Extreme suspicion of others.
-

Event 8 – Soviet Satellite States (1945–47)

- Satellite states – Eastern European countries controlled by USSR.
 - Buffer zone – Protection for USSR.
 - Rigged elections – Fake voting to ensure communist victory.
 - Secret police – Used to crush opposition.
-

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TOPIC 1b: THE DIVISION OF EUROPE (1947–1955)

Mar 1947 – Truman Doctrine

- Truman promised the USA would help any country threatened by communism.
 - \$400 million given to Greece and Turkey.
 - USA abandoned isolationism and took global responsibility.
- The world was now divided: East vs West, communism vs capitalism.
-

Jun 1947 – Marshall Plan

- USA offered \$13 billion to rebuild Europe.
 - Strengthened Western Europe and reduced appeal of communism.
 - Stalin forbade Eastern Europe from accepting aid → set up Comecon instead.
- Europe divided into two rival economic blocs.
-

Oct 1947 – Cominform

- Stalin created Cominform (Communist Information Bureau).
 - Brought communist parties under Soviet control.
 - Ordered them to reject Marshall Aid and follow Moscow's lead.
- Cemented Soviet control of Eastern Europe.
-

Jun 1948–May 1949 – Berlin Blockade and Airlift

- Stalin blocked roads and railways into West Berlin to force Allies out.
 - Western Allies responded with the Berlin Airlift, flying in supplies for 11 months.
 - Stalin backed down and lifted the blockade.
- Germany was permanently divided:
- o West Germany (FRG, capitalist) – May 1949
 - o East Germany (GDR, communist) – Oct 1949
-

Apr 1949 – NATO formed

- Western military alliance – “attack on one is attack on all.”
 - USA, Britain, France, and others joined.
- Increased Soviet fear of encirclement; military divide now official.
-

Aug 1949 – USSR Atomic Bomb

- USSR tested its first atomic bomb earlier than expected.
 - Ended US nuclear monopoly.
 - Began an arms race → both built thousands of weapons.
- “Mutually Assured Destruction” (MAD) became reality.
-

Mar 1953 – Death of Stalin

- Stalin died after 30 years in power.
 - Khrushchev became leader.
 - Introduced idea of “peaceful coexistence.”
 - Released some political prisoners and reduced censorship.
- Created a short “thaw” in Cold War tensions.
-

May 1955 – Formation of the Warsaw Pact

- USSR created the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance of communist countries (East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria).
 - Formed just one week after West Germany joined NATO.
 - United Eastern Bloc armies under Soviet control.
- Formalised the military division of Europe (NATO vs Warsaw Pact).

Cold War Key words (1947–1955)

Event 9 – Truman Doctrine (1947)

- Containment – Stop communism spreading.
 - Isolationism – Old US policy (now abandoned).
 - Dollar imperialism – USSR's claim USA was using money to control.
 - Sphere of influence – Areas of control (USA vs USSR).
-

Event 10 – Marshall Plan (1947)

- Economic aid – Money to rebuild Europe.
 - Dollar imperialism – USSR criticism of US aid.
 - Economic recovery – Rebuilding after WW2.
 - Economic alliance – Western Europe tied to USA.
-

Event 11 – Cominform (1947)

- Cominform – Communist Information Bureau.
 - Communist parties – Political groups under Moscow's control.
 - Satellite states – All forced to follow Soviet orders.
 - Moscow's command – Stalin giving instructions.
-

Event 12 – Berlin Blockade (1948–49)

- Blockade – Blocking supplies by land.
 - Airlift – Planes flying in food and fuel.
 - Trizonia – 3 Western zones joined together.
 - Propaganda – Each side used Berlin crisis to look strong.
-

Event 13 – NATO (1949)

- NATO – Western military alliance.
 - Collective defence – Members defend each other.
 - Article 5 – Key NATO rule (attack on one = attack on all).
 - Military alliance – Countries promising to fight together.
-

Event 14 – USSR Atomic Bomb (1949)

- Nuclear monopoly – Ended when USSR tested bomb.
 - Arms race – Competition to build more bombs.
 - Mutual destruction (MAD) – Both sides could destroy each other.
 - Nuclear parity – Equal nuclear power.
-

Event 15 – Death of Stalin (1953)

- Thaw – Short period of reduced tension.
 - De-Stalinisation – Ending Stalin's harsh rule.
 - Khrushchev – New Soviet leader.
 - Peaceful coexistence – USSR and USA living without war.
-

Event 16 - May 1955 – Formation of the Warsaw Pact

- Warsaw Pact – A group of communist countries joined together in a military team led by the USSR
- NATO – A group of Western countries joined together in a military team.
- Eastern Bloc – The communist countries in Eastern Europe controlled by the USSR
- Alliance – An agreement where countries promise to help each other.

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Cold war consolidation
Booklet 2 – Crises of the Cold War



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TOPIC 2a: COLD WAR CRISES IN HUNGARY AND BERLIN 1956-1961

Feb 1956 – Khrushchev’s Secret Speech

- Khrushchev attacked Stalin’s crimes and “cult of personality.”
 - Started de-Stalinisation and gave hope of more freedom.
- Inspired uprisings in Eastern Europe (e.g. Hungary).
-

Oct–Nov 1956 – Hungarian Uprising

- Leader Imre Nagy wanted free elections and to leave the Warsaw Pact.
- USSR sent in 200,000 troops and crushed the revolt.
- 20,000 Hungarians killed; Nagy executed.

→ Showed USSR would never allow independence in Eastern Europe.

→ USA did nothing → showed limits of Western support.

Nov 1958 – Berlin Ultimatum

- Khrushchev demanded the West leave West Berlin within 6 months.
- Threatened to hand control of access routes to East Germany.
- Raised fear of war as West refused to withdraw.

→ Created a major Cold War crisis over Berlin and showed Khrushchev’s aggressive foreign policy.

Sep 1959 – Camp David Summit

- First face-to-face meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev since Potsdam.
- Khrushchev agreed to withdraw his ultimatum about Berlin.
- Both leaders promised to continue talking.

→ Briefly eased tensions and gave hope that personal diplomacy could reduce the Cold War threat.

May 1960 – U-2 Incident

- USSR shot down a US U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory.
- Pilot Gary Powers captured and put on trial.
- US tried to cover up spying but was exposed.

→ Destroyed progress from Camp David and caused the Paris Summit to collapse.

Jun 1961 – Vienna Summit

- Kennedy met Khrushchev in Vienna.
- Khrushchev thought Kennedy was inexperienced and weak.
- Khrushchev reissued his ultimatum on Berlin and threatened nuclear war.

→ Increased tensions and pushed the Berlin Crisis towards confrontation.

Aug 1961 – Construction of the Berlin Wall

- East German leader Ulbricht built barbed wire fences, later replaced with concrete.
- Stopped millions of East Germans escaping to the West.
- Became the most visible symbol of the Cold War divide.

→ Solved the refugee crisis for East Germany but showed how unpopular communism was.

Cold War Key words (1956–1961)

Event 1 – Khrushchev's Secret Speech (1956)

- De-Stalinisation – Ending Stalin's brutal policies.
 - Secret Speech – Khrushchev's attack on Stalin.
 - Cult of personality – Treating a leader like a god.
 - Political prisoners – People jailed for opposing Stalin.
-

Event 2 – Hungarian Uprising (1956)

- Uprising – Rebellion against government.
 - Imre Nagy – Hungarian leader who wanted freedom.
 - Warsaw Pact – Military alliance Hungary wanted to leave.
 - Sphere of influence – USSR control of Eastern Europe.
-

Event 3 – Berlin Ultimatum (1958)

- Ultimatum – Final demand with a threat if refused.
 - Demilitarised – Area with no armed forces allowed.
 - Separate peace treaty – Agreement with only one side, not all allies.
 - Spheres of influence – Areas controlled by different superpowers.
-

Event 4 – Camp David Summit (1959)

- Summit – Meeting between world leaders.
 - Personal diplomacy – Leaders meeting face-to-face.
 - Withdrawal – Taking back a demand or threat.
 - Brinkmanship – Taking dangerous risks to get what you want.
-

Event 5 – U-2 Incident (1960)

- U-2 spy plane – American high-altitude aircraft used for spying.
 - Espionage – Secret spying on other countries.
 - Cover-up – Trying to hide the truth.
 - Summit collapse – Important meeting ending in failure.
-

Event 6 – Vienna Summit (1961)

- Inexperienced – Lacking experience (Kennedy seen as weak).
 - Weakness – Not strong enough, open to pressure.
 - Renewed ultimatum – Same threat repeated again.
 - Brinkmanship – Risking dangerous conflict to get what you want.
-


Event 7 – Construction of the Berlin Wall (1961)

- Refugee crisis – Large numbers of people fleeing their country.
- No man's land – Dangerous empty zone between East and West.
- Symbol – Something that represents a bigger idea (Cold War division).
- Barbed wire – Sharp wire used to block crossings.

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TOPIC 2B: COLD WAR CRISES IN CUBA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1961-1968

Apr 1961 – Bay of Pigs Invasion (Cuba)

- CIA trained Cuban exiles to invade and overthrow Castro.
 - Invasion failed; most fighters captured or killed.
 - Huge embarrassment for Kennedy and the USA.
- Humiliation for USA and pushed Cuba closer to USSR for protection.
-

Oct 1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis

- US discovered Soviet nuclear missiles being built in Cuba.
 - Kennedy ordered a naval blockade around Cuba.
 - World came closest ever to nuclear war.
- Both sides agreed to compromise, leading to a hotline and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963).
-

Aug 1963 – Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

- USA, USSR and Britain banned nuclear tests in the atmosphere, underwater, and space.
 - Allowed underground testing but reduced radioactive fallout.
 - First step in arms control agreements.
- Reduced tensions slightly and marked the beginning of détente.
-

Jan–Aug 1968 – Prague Spring (Czechoslovakia)

- Czech leader Dubček introduced reforms: free speech, less censorship, more democracy.
 - Called it “socialism with a human face.”
 - Created hope for change across Eastern Europe.
- USSR crushed reforms with invasion and introduced the Brezhnev Doctrine, proving no independence was allowed.
-

Jul 1968 – Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

- Agreement signed by most countries.
 - Nuclear states promised not to share weapons; others promised not to develop them.
 - Encouraged peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Limited spread of nuclear weapons and promoted global cooperation.
-

Aug 1968 – Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia

- 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded to end the Prague Spring.
 - Dubček arrested, reforms reversed.
 - Showed limits of reform and peaceful coexistence.
- Damaged Soviet reputation worldwide and slowed progress towards détente.

Cold War Key words (1961-1968)

Event 8 – Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)

- Invasion – Military attack on another country.
 - Cuban exiles – Cubans who fled Castro's rule.
 - CIA – American spy organisation.
 - Humiliation – Being made to look weak or foolish.
-

Event 9 – Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- Nuclear missiles – Rockets carrying atomic bombs.
 - Blockade – Surrounding an area to stop supplies.
 - Brinkmanship – Pushing to the edge of nuclear war.
 - Hotline – Direct phone line between Washington and Moscow.
-

Event 10 – Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

- Test ban – Stopping testing of nuclear weapons.
 - Radioactive fallout – Dangerous radiation from nuclear explosions.
 - Arms control – Agreements to limit weapons.
 - Verification – Checking that rules are followed.
-

Event 11 – Prague Spring (1968)

- Reforms – Changes to improve things.
 - Socialism with a human face – Dubček's idea of gentler communism.
 - Censorship – Government control of media and speech.
 - Warsaw Pact invasion – Attack by communist allies led by USSR.
-

Event 12 – Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)

- Non-proliferation – Stopping nuclear weapons spreading to more countries.
 - Nuclear club – Countries with nuclear weapons (USA, USSR, etc.).
 - Safeguards – Rules to stop misuse of nuclear technology.
 - Peaceful nuclear technology – Using nuclear energy for electricity or medicine.
-

Event 13 – Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968)

- Invasion – Military attack on another country.
- Reforms – Liberal changes (free speech, democracy).
- Satellite states – Countries controlled by the USSR.
- International condemnation – Other countries criticising actions.

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Cold war consolidation
Booklet 3 – End of the Cold War



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TOPIC 3A: DÉTENTE THAWING AND REFREEZE OF RELATIONS 1972-1983

1972 – SALT I Treaty

- Nixon and Brezhnev signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.
 - Limited anti-ballistic missile systems and froze the number of ICBMs.
 - First major nuclear arms control agreement between superpowers.
- Stabilised the nuclear balance and showed détente could produce real results.
-

1975 – Helsinki Accords

- 35 nations, including USA and USSR, agreed on European borders and human rights.
 - Gave USSR recognition of its control over Eastern Europe.
 - West gained a way to challenge Soviet human rights abuses.
- Height of détente: both sides cooperated on security and human rights issues.
-

1979 – SALT II Treaty

- Carter and Brezhnev signed further nuclear limits.
 - Showed commitment to continuing arms control.
 - US Senate refused to ratify it after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- Marked the collapse of détente and return to Cold War tensions.
-

Dec 1979 – Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

- USSR sent troops to support communist government against rebels.
 - USA saw this as expansion of Soviet influence in the oil-rich region.
 - US imposed sanctions, boycotted 1980 Moscow Olympics, and increased defence spending.
- Ended détente and began the “Second Cold War.”
-

1980 – Carter Doctrine

- Declared USA would use military force to defend the Persian Gulf from any threat.
 - Response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
 - Expanded US commitment to the Middle East.
- Escalated global Cold War competition beyond Europe.
-

1980 & 1984 – Olympic Boycotts

- USA and allies boycotted Moscow 1980 Olympics.
 - USSR and allies boycotted Los Angeles 1984 Olympics in retaliation.
 - Turned sport into Cold War propaganda.
- Showed how deeply rivalry spread into all areas of life and highlighted breakdown of cooperation.
-

1981 – Reagan and the Second Cold War

- Reagan took a hard-line stance, calling USSR an “Evil Empire.”
 - Massive increase in US defence spending.
 - Supported anti-communist groups worldwide.
- Increased pressure on USSR’s weak economy and intensified the arms race.
-

1983 – Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)

- “Star Wars” plan for space-based missile defence system.
 - Threatened to make nuclear weapons useless by undermining MAD.
 - USSR could not compete technologically or financially.
- Convinced Soviet leaders they could not win the arms race

Cold War End Keywords (1972–1983)

Event 1 – Détente and Attempts to Reduce Tensions (1970s)

- Détente – A period of reduced tension between USA and USSR.
 - SALT I – Treaty limiting nuclear missiles, signed in 1972.
 - Helsinki Accords – 1975 agreement on borders and human rights.
 - Summit meetings – Direct talks between US and Soviet leaders.
-

Event 2 – SALT I (1972)

- ICBM – Intercontinental ballistic missile.
 - Anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs) – Defence missiles to shoot down nuclear weapons.
 - Parity – Balance; both sides equal in nuclear weapons.
 - Verification – Checking both sides keep to agreement.
-

Event 3 – Helsinki Accords (1975)

- Accords – Formal international agreement.
 - Human rights – Basic freedoms (speech, religion, movement).
 - Sphere of influence – USSR recognised control of Eastern Europe.
 - Recognition – West accepted post-WW2 European borders.
-

Event 4 – SALT II (1979)

- Arms control – Limiting weapons by agreement.
 - Ratification – Official approval of a treaty.
 - Failure – US Senate refused to pass SALT II.
 - End of détente – Cooperation collapsed after Soviet actions.
-

Event 5 – Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

- Invasion – Military attack on another country.
 - Mujahideen – Afghan fighters resisting the USSR.
 - Proxy war – Fighting indirectly through others.
 - Sanctions – Punishments (USA cut trade, boycotted Olympics).
-

Event 6 – Carter Doctrine (1980)

- Doctrine – Official government policy.
 - Persian Gulf – Key oil-producing region.
 - Military commitment – Promise to defend by force.
 - Aggressive policy – Willing to confront USSR worldwide.
-

Event 7 – Olympic Boycotts (1980 & 1984)

- Boycott – Refusal to take part as protest.
 - Propaganda – Information to make your side look better.
 - Tit-for-tat – Retaliation; each side copying the other.
 - Breakdown – No cooperation even in sport.
-

Event 8 – Reagan and the Second Cold War (1981–1989)

- Evil Empire – Reagan's name for the USSR.
 - Military build-up – Huge increase in US defence spending.
 - Anti-communist support – USA helped groups fighting communism.
 - Ideological conflict – Cold War as good vs evil.
-

Event 9 – Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI, 1983)



- Star Wars – Nickname for SDI.
 - Space-based defence – Satellites and lasers to stop missiles.
 - MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) – Balance where both sides can destroy each other.
 - Technology gap – USSR couldn't compete with US technology.
-

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TOPIC 3B: DÉTENTE THAWING AND REFREEZE OF RELATIONS 1985-1991

1985 – Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader

- Introduced reforms: Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring).
 - Sought cooperation with West to save USSR's struggling economy.
 - Rejected confrontation and promoted "new thinking."
- Turning point in the Cold War – opened the door to real change.
-

Oct 1986 – Reykjavik Summit

- Reagan and Gorbachev discussed eliminating all nuclear weapons.
 - Talks collapsed over US refusal to give up SDI.
 - Showed both sides were serious about arms reduction.
- Paved the way for future agreements despite no deal at the time.
-

Dec 1987 – INF Treaty

- Reagan and Gorbachev signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.
 - Eliminated all intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe.
 - First treaty to actually reduce nuclear weapons, not just limit them.
- Marked a breakthrough in superpower relations and showed new trust.
-

1988–89 – Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan

- Gorbachev pulled out all Soviet troops after 10 years of fighting.
 - War had drained Soviet economy and morale.
 - Showed USSR would no longer use force to maintain influence abroad.
- Strengthened détente and improved US-Soviet relations.
-

1989 – Revolutions in Eastern Europe

- Communist governments fell in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria.
 - Gorbachev abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine, refusing to use force.
 - Led to collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.
- Ended the division of Europe and destroyed Soviet influence outside its borders.
-

Nov 1989 – Fall of the Berlin Wall

- East German government opened the border; crowds tore down the wall.
 - Symbolised collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.
 - Led to rapid moves towards German reunification.
- Most powerful symbol of the Cold War ending.
-

July 1991 – End of the Warsaw Pact

- Military alliance of communist states formally dissolved.
 - Eastern European countries free to choose their own alliances.
- Ended the military division of Europe.
-

Dec 1991 – Collapse of the Soviet Union

- Gorbachev resigned; USSR split into 15 independent republics.
 - USA became the only superpower.
- Marked the official end of the Cold War and the bipolar world system.

Cold War End Keywords (1985–1991)

Event 10 – Gorbachev Becomes Leader (1985)

- Glasnost – “Openness” (freedom of speech, less censorship).
 - Perestroika – “Restructuring” (economic reforms).
 - New thinking – Gorbachev’s idea of cooperation, not confrontation.
 - Turning point – Beginning of the end of the Cold War.
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Event 11 – Reykjavik Summit (1986)

- Summit – Meeting between leaders.
 - Disarmament – Reducing or removing weapons.
 - SDI disagreement – Reagan refused to end Star Wars project.
 - Momentum – Meeting led to future progress.
-

Event 12 – INF Treaty (1987)

- INF – Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.
 - Disarmament – Destroying weapons, not just limiting them.
 - Verification – On-site checks to ensure compliance.
 - Breakthrough – Showed real trust and progress.
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Event 13 – Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan (1988–89)

- Withdrawal – Pulling troops out.
 - Costly war – 15,000 Soviet deaths, billions spent.
 - New Thinking – USSR reducing global conflict.
 - Improved relations – Opened door to cooperation with USA.
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Event 14 – Revolutions in Eastern Europe (1989)

- Brezhnev Doctrine – Old policy of using force to control Eastern Europe (abandoned).
 - Democracy – People choosing governments freely.
 - Satellite states – Eastern European countries under USSR control.
 - Domino effect – One country falling to democracy encouraged others.
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Event 15 – Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989)

- Berlin Wall – Barrier dividing East and West Berlin since 1961.
 - Reunification – Germany became one country again.
 - Symbolic – Represented the Cold War divide.
 - Collapse – End of communist control in East Germany.
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Event 16 – End of the Warsaw Pact (1991)

- Warsaw Pact – Soviet military alliance created in 1955.
 - Dissolved – Ended officially in 1991.
 - Military division – Europe no longer split into two armed camps.
 - Security vacuum – Former allies free to choose their path.
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Event 17 – Collapse of the Soviet Union (1991)

- USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (collapsed in 1991).
- Independent republics – 15 new countries formed (e.g. Ukraine, Belarus).
- Superpower – USA left as the only global superpower.
- End of Cold War – Bipolar world order ended.

Event:	Year:
Evidence 1:	Evidence 2:

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