

## History - Power Relation Ch.2 Notes (Oct 2021)

### Soviet Satellite States:

- Poland - Poles rebelled against Germans in Warsaw (1944), and the Red army waited until the uprising crushed, invaded, and put pro-comm. government.
- Romania, Bulgaria - Under Soviet Control from 1944, 1945
- Hungary - Officially became fully communist in 1949
- East Germany - controlled from 1944, 1945
- Czechoslovakia - Stalin overthrew Czech president and turned communist in 1948

### Salami Tactics:

- A tactic that involves slowly taking control over an area or nation by slowly influencing their ideologies into the area (slowly increasing influence, looking like a democratic party but being communist) - slowly cutting off non-communists.
- Used Muscovites - European communists that Fled to Russia during WWII and returned to their home countries.
- Stalin used them to put the communists party in control of their home countries - put in charge of Police and arrested/murdered non-communists in the government (slowly not to raise suspicion).

### Telegrams (Long Telegram, Novikov Telegram):

Source	Conveyed Message	Impact
Kennan's Long Telegram  US view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Stalin wanted to see the end of Capitalism.</li><li>- Stalin believed the outside world was threatening the end of communism.</li><li>- The Soviet Union itself was not self destructive - believed to soften position if faced with strong resistance.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Worried the American government at first.</li><li>- Americans determined a policy of 'containment' ( ) to stop the spread of communism.</li></ul>
Novikov Telegram  USSR view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Believed the US wanted to use its dominant power and position (military) to take over the world.</li><li>- Believed the Americans did not want to cooperate with the USSR since Roosvelts death.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Soviets did not trust the West either.</li><li>- The USSR felt the need to develop protection in Eastern Europe to resist West.</li><li>- Stalin Approved and encouraged control of borders.</li></ul>

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### Iron Curtain Speech (Mar. 1946):

- A Speech made by Churchill in the US.
- Content:
  - Outlined that the Soviet Union was a threat to freedom and world peace.
  - Churchill, concerned of the division placed between the Soviet Union and the rest of Europe - believed USSR did not want war, but instead more power and land.
  - His solution was for nations to join together (follow rules set by the UN) and act upon acceptable moral thoughts - to resist communism and Soviet threats.
- Showed that there was a clear divide between the West and the USSR - first acknowledgement of a Cold War.

### Truman Doctrine (Mar. 1947):

- Truman doctrine - an anti-communist belief - containment of communism
- In response to the British decision to pull out of the Greek and Turkish Civil Wars (as a result of the financial crisis).
- A public statement to assist countries against Communism.

### Marshall Plan (April 1948):

- Announced by George Marshall who was the secretary of state (Jun. 1947) - Proved Truman Doctrine was carried out.
- Containment (intervention containment), opposition to communism - both humanitarian and economic reasons.
- Economic plan to aid other countries with money - during harsh winter of 1946-47
- Involved providing clothes, food, and money.
- Idea of giving nations economic stability, as communism appeals to poorer groups.
- Stalin was suspicious of the plan, and believed the US wanted to destroy communism.
- Also gave the impression that the US was a self-serving country that just wanted resources from Europe/taking over Europe.

### Cominform and Comecon - Policies in response to the Marshall Plan:

- Cominform (Sept. 1947) - political response
  - Coordinate communist groups (in eastern europe)
  - Promote ideological unity within communist parties.
  - Reconstruct satellite state according to the Soviet model.
- Comecon (1949) - economic response
  - Economically support communist groups.
  - Integrate economies of eastern Europe with the USSR
  - Discourage trade with US.

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- Agriculture collectivized, Five Year Plans.
- Included Czech, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR

### Creation of two Berlins:

- The US wanted to restore and rebuild the German economy, but the USSR wanted to strip and destroy Germany.
- The western powers decided to hold a conference which did not invite the USSR. They decided to allow Germans in the west to create a constitution (June 7 1948) and create a democratic, federal west Germany.
- In June 20, the western powers also decided to implement the Deutschmark (West Germany)
- France then joined in to create the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)
- A new capital was then created in the FRG - Bonn.
  
- Stalin then created the German Democratic Republic, which was only recognized as a country by communist bloc.

### Stalin's actions and Western interests:

- Stalin wanted to keep Germany weak
- The USSR wanted as much materials as possible to rebuild the USSR - he wanted lots of reparations, and wished for a central communist government in Germany.
- The 'West' wanted to rebuild the German economy - for the nation to become economically independent.
- Germany could then become a good trading partner (for the US) and resist communism.

### Berlin Blockade:

- The USSR blocked all roads, rails, and canal access to West Berlin - Including electricity, gas, and food supply.
- The USSR disguised their intentions by excusing it as 'technical issues' - this was an attempt to drive western allies away from their zones of occupation.
- Causes
  - Splitting of Berlin (political)
  - Iron Curtain Speech
  - Combination of British and American areas - Bizonia (June 1948)
  - Marshall Plan/Aid
  - During Feb~June 1948 - A secret western meeting to decide on making Federal West Germany (June 7) and creation of west German Currency, Deutschmark

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### Berlin Airlift:

- A response to the Berlin Blockade, where the US organised a successful airlift (lasts for a year) and successfully supplies the people of West Berlin.
- 1400 flights brought 13000 tons of supplies - Berlin only needs 6000 tons a day to survive.
- West Berliners by the end of 1948 eat dried potatoes, powdered eggs, cans of meat, and get 4 hours of electricity a day.
- Significant events:
  - Operation Vittles (Jun 26, 1948)
    - American planes fly from West Germany into Berlin to drop supplies.
  - Operation Plane fare (Jun 28, 1948)
    - British planes fly into Germany to supply resources.
  - Operation Little Vittles (Nov 1948)
    - American schools collect 12 tones of chocolate and sweets to drop in mini parachutes into West Berlin
  - Operation Santa Claus (Dec 1948)
    - Christmas gifts to 10,000 Berlin children

### Creation (official) of East and West Germany:

- France joins Bizonia (USA and Britain) to form Trizonia - Federal Republic of Germany.
- Stalin sets up the German Democratic Republic, which is only recognized by communist bloc nations.

### Creation of NATO:

- The Western Powers set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Agrees that an attack on one member is an attack on all members of NATO.
- The USSR in response to the set up of NATO, set up the 'warsaw pact' - a military alliance of communist states.