

History Test III

Cold War

January 9, 2018

Name: _____

Points: _____

Grade: _____

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 /

4

Place	Influence
Tehran / Casablanca ✓	They talked about how a victory would be achieved against Hitler. They decided that unconditional surrender would be the preferred solution. They decided that Germany is going to be split up between the winners. <i>France</i>
Jalta ✓	At Jalta the faith of Europe has pretty much been decided. They talked about what to do with Germany → decided to split up into occupation zones. This cemented the rift between USSR and Western Europe. ↳ especially because faith of Europe determined without representative. ↳ lead to them being more sympathetic towards USSR
Potsdam	In Potsdam Russia decided not to allow any unification of Germany Germany, which was originally planned → feared big problems. Also it was decided that Poland was going to be now western orientated however was going to lose some territories to USSR.

* European countries

no european representatives

↳ no european representation

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

The Solution for the Missile crisis was good diplomacy. Both sides knew that it would be the end of the world if a war happened and this had to be avoided at all costs. Good negotiation between Kennedy (and brother) and Krushchev was essential in solving this crisis. Krushchev did the first move by ordering his missile carrying ships to turn around after Kennedy deployed his naval blockade. In order to withdraw the missiles from Cuba Krushchev demanded the dismantel of Jupiter missiles in Turkey. This was agreed on by Kennedy's brother however not publicly announced. Both sides profited from these solutions. Both received honor in their countries for preventing a nuclear war and for defusing this crisis. This ~~was~~ ^{was} a further step towards a thaw of the Cold War.

3. Explain which of preconditions (name at least four) that the USSR found in Eastern Europe helped constructing Satelite States. 4pts / 3.5

1. Communism distributed the wealth over enlarged the population which increased / The middle class and therefore reduced / extreme poverty ^{no liberalism} ↳ which was widely present in eastern europe countries.
2. Communism was deeply anti-fascist. This helped because many eastern european countries were terrorised by fascism during the WWII and were more satisfied with the communist system.
3. USSR was their Liberator. The eastern europe countries were liberated by the Russians and were therefore tending towards the "winners" to join their system.
4. Betrayed by western countries, the eastern countries also felt betrayed by the western countries (Munich, Saita) and were therefore more sympathetic with the Russians.

interfere

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 / 3.5

The Marshall plan was the starting point of huge US involvement in western Europe. It helped to make western European countries lean towards the US and to collaborate with them. With the huge financial/economic aid the countries which took advantage of the Marshall plan were less likely to develop communist governments and therefore to "fall" to communism. This helped to contain communism from the western parts of Europe. Especially it prevented Italy and France from becoming communist, because these were the countries most likely to turn to communism. The Marshall plan marked a new era in US foreign policy because from now on the US was heavily involved in dividing Europe and other countries/regions which were likely to fall to communism and therefore further confirm it / communism. fascination

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 Brand's "Ostpolitik" d) "Wer zu spät kommt, den bestraft das Leben"

After the division, Allied Control Council achieved the merging of the three occupation zones. This lead to the formation of the BRD. The Hallstein Doctrine stated that the BRD was going to be the sole representative of Germany. It also stated, that ~~the~~ eastern Germany was only an occupation zone and not a state \Rightarrow didn't approve communist orientated government. Willy Brand was a chancellor of the DDR and was heavily involved with the DDR he oriented trades and so on towards the east and began collaborating further with Eastern European countries. Gorbatschow stated the Russia won't interfere any longer into DDR businesses and therefore opened the path towards unification. He stated: "Wer zu spät kommt, der bestraft das Leben". He ~~didn't~~ realized that communism is on the verge of collapse and therefore left the countries their decision in what they want.