










# Who's Who for Cold War?

## America:

President	Picture:	Dates:	Key Details.	Key events involved in:
Franklin D. Roosevelt.		1945.	Elected in 1932, wholly committed to working with the USSR to rebuild Europe.	Yalta Conference.
Harry S. Truman		1945-1953	He argued for Self-determination, he was concerned with the growth of Soviet power in Eastern Europe. Anti-Stalin.	Potsdam, Atomic Bomb, Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid. Berlin Blockade and Airlift, Korean War, Domino Theory and Vietnam War.
Dwight Eisenhower		1953-1961	Helped with the establishment of NASA and ended the Korean War.	Space Race, Hungarian Uprising, HUAC and McCarthyism, U2 Crisis, Paris Peace Summit. Vietnam
John F. Kennedy		1961-63	Came out of Cuban Missile crisis well and agreed to secretly removed missiles from Turkey.	Berlin Wall, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis. Vietnam.
Lyndon Johnson		1963-1969	Reputation suffers due to failures in Vietnam.	The Prague Spring, Vietnam.
Richard Nixon		1969-1974	He ended US involvement in Vietnam in 1973.	Vietnam, Détente, SALT I.

## USSR:

Leader	Dates:	Key details:	Key events involved in:
Joseph Stalin 	1924-1953	Ruled Russia with a rod of Iron. Carefully planned <b>propaganda</b> created a cult of personality around the leader. Around <b>20 million opponents</b> were murdered and others sent to prison camps while he was leaders. Stalin's main aim post war was to ensure that no bordering country could attack Russia again post 1945.	Yalta, Potsdam, USSR takeover of Eastern Europe, Berlin Blockade.
Nikita Khrushchev 	1953-October 1964	Fell out with Stalin in later years. He moved away from Stalin's style of government and in <b>1956</b> made his 'secrete speech' condemning the dictator. He began a process of <b>de-Stalinisation</b> and suggested a more open, peaceful approach known as ' <b>peaceful coexistence</b> .'	de-Stalinisation, Arms and Space race, Hungary, U2 Crisis, The Paris Peace Summit, The Berlin Wall, the Cuban Missile Crisis.
Leonid Brezhnev 	October 1964- 1982	In his rule there was a crackdown on opposition in Czechoslovakia and improving relations with the USA during <b>Détente</b> .	Prague Spring, Brezhnev Doctrine, Détente.

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Key Person:	Country:	Dates:	Key Details.	Key events involved in:
<b>Clement Attlee</b>	<b>British</b>	1945.	British PM at Potsdam. Labour MP. He was concerned about the USSR'S expansion into Eastern Europe. Wanted to make sure Germany was safe from attack.	Potsdam
<b>George Marhsall</b>	<b>American</b>	1947 onwards	He was Secretary of State under Truman. He planned and coordinated the Marshall Plan, winning the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in 1953. In total \$14.15 billion dollars was divided between countries who accepted Marshall aid in Europe.	Marshall Plan
<b>Mao Tse-tung</b>	<b>China</b>	1949	He emerged as leader of China in 1949 after the communists took power. In 1966 his cultural Revolution cemented his powerful position. His vision of communism is known as Maoism. In Feb 1950 signed a Treaty of Friendship with Stalin. After Stalin's death relationship between USSR and china began to break down.	China fall to Communism in 1949. Treaty of Friendship 1950
<b>Senator McCarthy</b>	<b>USA</b>	1954		McCarthyism
<b>Imre Nagy</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	1956	Prime minister of Hungary in 1956. He rejected communism and was in favour o of greater freedom and leaving the Warsaw Pact. He was arrested , tried and executed.	Hungarian Uprising.
<b>Fidel Castro</b>	<b>CUBA</b>	1959-2016	Made Cuba communist in a revolution in 1959, and this led to a trade embargo with America. He took over US businesses in Cuba. Allowed the building of Soviet Nuclear Missiles in Cuba.	1959: Cuba becomes Communist. 1961: Bay of Pigs. 1962: Cuban Missile Crisis.
<b>Gary Powers</b>	<b>USA</b>	1960	His spy plane was shot down over USSR. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Khrushchev was so angry with the Americans he walked out of the Paris Peace Summit.	SPACE RACE
<b>Yuri Gagarin</b>	<b>USSR</b>	12 August 1961	First human in space: Yuri Gagarin.	SPACE RACE
<b>Alexander Dubcek</b>	<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	1968	Became leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He introduced wide ranging reforms but said they would remain part of the Warsaw Pact. He was forced from power in 1969 and expelled from the communist party. He was arrested and taken to a work camp in Russia.	Prague Spring.