

Complete IGCSE History Summary

WORLD WAR ONE: Causes of World War 1: The rise of Germany: Germany was at first divided into small states, the most important one of these states was called Prussia. In the 1860s the leader of Prussia wanted to unite Germany, France was not happy about this, went to war against Prussia between 1870 and 1871, and France was beaten. The Germany Empire was now setup and Wilhelm I of Prussia was announced the king (Kaiser) of the new German Empire. The chancellor of Germany at that time was the powerful and skilled Bismarck (in power from 1871-1888), he made sure that the Germans did not get involved in any wars with Britain and Russia and kept France (the only enemy of Germany) isolated. The German economy was booming and the output was increasing until it overtook that of the British Factories! The New Kaiser: Now that Germany was seen as an international industrial power some Germans did not see why Germany does not colonies abroad like France and Britain and one of the people who had these ideals was the new German Kaiser Wilhelm II, who came to power in 1888. He forced Bismarck to retire in 1888 and ended the friendships Bismarck has built with Russia, therefore most of the world started to see Germany as a threat! The Anglo-German naval rivalry (the race for arms): Since 1805, Britain has mastered the seas without any rivalry, but this seemed to change. By 1898, Germany announced its intentions of building a stronger German navy. Britain felt threatened by the announcement thinking why Germany should have a navy it did not need a navy since it did not have a big Empire. Germany, however, saw the problem from a different point of view the Germany Kaiser thought that Germany needed the navy to protect its growing trade and felt that the British were over reacting upon the announcement. Britain was not convinced and built a new type of warships called HMS Dreadnought; Germany in return built its own "Dreadnoughts." This race for arms led both Germany and Britain to spend millions on ships both did not need. The Chain of Alliance The Triple Alliance: This was an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Germany: Germany was not sure on whose side Britain will fight, but it was quite worried about what was then called the encirclement which Germans saw as a great threat to their security the two allies France and Russia circled Germany which meant that at any time France and Russia can isolate Germany from the whole world since Russia was on the east of Germany and France was on its west. Austria-Hungary: It was made up of people from different ethnic backgrounds (which wanted independence from Austria-Hungary): Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Germans and many others. The Serbs were successful in achieving their independence and looked upon Russia for protection. The main objective of the government was to keep Austria-Hungary together. Italy: Like Germany, it was made up from lots of different states and by 1914 was looking to build overseas empire, even though it was not an industrial or military power. The Triple Entente: This was an alliance between Britain, France, and Russia. Originally, Britain had a policy of splendid isolation, which was that it would try not to get involved in European political situations and focus only on the development of its empire, but when Germany started to build a navy this strongly threatened Britain. Britain signed an agreement with France on 1904 and with Russia in 1907. Murder in Sarajevo: The city Sarajevo (in Bosnia) came to the world's attention in June 1914. Bosnia was a part of Austria-Hungary, but many of its residents were Serbs who wanted to be ruled by the neighboring state of Serbia. On 24 June 1914, a Serb called Gavrilo Princip shot dead Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir of the throne of Austria-Hungary) and his wife. Austria - Hungary saw the killing as a good reason for war but was stopped by Germany since Russia was very closely related to Russia. The killing became a very possible reason to start a big war since all European superpowers would get involved in the fighting due to the alliances. The Breakout of World War One: The Start of the War: On 28th July Austria-Hungary declared on Serbia. By fourth of August, Germany and Austria-Hungary (the Central Powers) were at war with Russia, Britain, and France (the Allies). Rapid mobilization reduced the time available for discussion and negotiation nonexistent. Stalemate in the West: Each side expected the war to be short-lived. The Germans planned to knockdown France quickly, this nearly worked. The German army swept through Belgium and northern France, but was met by the French army on the river Marne just outside Paris, the Germans were pushed back, and a front was established known as the western front. There were many battles such as Battle of Somme where over 60 thousand British troops were killed; the Battle of Verdun of 1916 when German troops tried to break through the western front but failed. Both the Central Powers and the allies wanted new "players" to end the deadlock, USA, Italy and Romania joined The Allies side, when Bulgaria joined the Central Allies side. The naval war and the Americans: The Germans tried to challenge the British fleet but were not able to destroy it and retired back to the port, and thought to use submarine warfare to try to destroy the British navy. The German submarines were known as the U-boats; by 1917 the U-boats were trying to sink any ship that was involved in trading with Britain, these included American ships which got America to declare war against Germany in April 1917, this of course strengthened the allies position since the USA was by far more the wealthiest most powerful country in the world. While the Americans fought many winning battles on the western front in the east Russia was losing battle after battle, the rise of the new Russian communist state led to the Russian withdrawal from the war and signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In this Treaty Germany dealt very harshly on Russia taking control of large Russian areas. The Defeat of the Central Powers: On the western front, the Germans have decided to attack Paris with great force before the American reinforcements arrive (March 1918), after some success the German attack petered out. By August, the American reinforcements arrived at the western front and the allies were ready for a counterattack, with the help of tanks the allies made a decisive breakthrough. The German generals knew that defeat was close so they asked for peace with the American president Wilson, the agreement was to stop fighting on November 11, 1918, and this agreement was called Armistic.

2- THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR ONE:

A- Problems for the Winners

- 1-Germany nearly defeated Britain, France and Russia single-handed, so the Allies wanted to make sure that Germany could not fight in any other war.
- 2- Communists have seized power in Russia and they wanted to destroy all capitalist governments by a workers revolution.
- 3- Central and Eastern Europe were in chaos. The royal families of Germany and Austria-Hungary had abdicated before the peace conference.
- 4- The British and French governments have both entered secret treaties during the war. The promise Japan a part of Asia. Under the treaty of London of 1915, Italy had agreed to join the war only if it was granted parts of Austria-Hungary. Now Britain and France have to give the promise rewards.
- 5- The war ended

before the Allies have expected, so they had a little time to think the peace and what to do with Germany, so they very views when it came the agreement. 6- Nationalists in Eastern Europe have already setup before the war ended; by November 1918, new states like Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia were formed.

B- The Fourteen Points 1- No secret treaties. 2- Free access to the sea in peacetime or wartime. 3- All countries should work towards disarmament. 4- Free trade between countries. 5- Colonies to have a say in their own future. 6- German troops to leave Russia. 7- Independence of Belgium. 8- France to regain Alsace- Lorraine. 9- Frontier between Austria and Italy to be adjusted. 10- self- determination for the people of east Europe to govern themselves. 11- Serbia to access the sea. 12- Independence to the people in the Turkish Empire. 13- Poland to become an independent state with access to the sea. 14- League of nations to be setup.

C- The Big Three I-Woodrow Wilson: He was the president of the USA, elected in 1913 belonging to the Democrats party. He was clever arrogant and stubborn. Wanted fair peace, during the war called for peace in his famous fourteen points in speech of January 1918. The USA suffered less than all the other allies in the war since it joined much later towards the end, so its economy and arm was best off. He believed that Germany must be punished, but not in a harsh way, he also believed strongly in self- determination and that every nation should have its own independent government. II-Clemenceau: He was the French Premier. He called for a very harsh punishment for Germany, he was aware that the French people wanted revenge for what has happened to them in the war. Much of the war was fought in France and the level of damage was enormous, a quarter of all men aged 18 to 27 had been killed in the war. His aim was to weaken Germany so much that it would never try to dominate Europe again. II- Lloyd George: He was the British prime minister. He wanted middle ground the French and the American position. He was more interested in the British Empire more than the events going on inside Europe. However, he was not very happy with Wilson's views about the independence of the colonies. D- The Peace Treaties I- The Versailles 1919: In 1919 the big three (USA, Britain and France) met in the French city of Versailles. The president of the USA at that time was President Wilson; he wanted the treaty to setup what he called the League of Nations as a first step. Britain and France agreed to this. Wilson believed that all peoples should be able to setup their own free independent free state this did not make Britain and France happy. Political leaders from the French and British colonies rushed to France to gain their freedom, but left disappointed. Britain and France wanted to rule the German and Turkish colonies, but Wilson wanted them to be under the League of Nations. At the end, a compromise was reached so that Britain and France were taking care of these lands for the League, and these lands were called mandates of the League of Nations. The major powers agreed without consulting Germany, that Germany must pay reparations to the Allies for the damage caused by the war. The exact figure was not agreed on until 1921 when it was set at £6600 million- an enormous figure. If the terms of payment were not changed under, the Young Plan Germany would have finished the payment by 1984! German forces were also limited to 100,000 voluntary men only, the navy could only contain six battleships, and the Rhineland was to be a demilitarized zone. The treaties were very harsh on Germany and the payments had to be made. This created a time of tension in Germany of public unrest since they were not consulted before the signing of the treaty. The German economy was the hardest hit, since Germany lost nearly all of its industrial territory to the Allies, in 1919 Germany experienced what is known as hyperinflation (when the money became worth less), prices used to rise at an unbelievable rate. II- Other Treaties: 1- The treaty of St Germain 1919 with Austria 2- The treaty of Neuilly 1919 with Bulgaria 3- The treaty of Trianon 1920 with Hungary 4- The treaty of Sèvres 1920 with Turkey 5- The treaty of Lausanne 1923 with Turkey (as a revision of the 1920 treaty). 3- THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: I-The setting of the League: President Wilson wanted the league to be like the world parliament where representatives of all nations could meet together regularly to decide on any matters that affect the world. Many British leaders thought the best league would be a simple organization that will meet only at emergencies. However, France proposed a stronger league that has its own army. All major nations will join the league. They will disarm. If they have dispute among each other they will take the case to the league and have to accept the league makes. II-Aims and Membership of the League: The league's home was in Geneva Switzerland. Despite the fact that the American president Wilson was the owner of the idea of setting up the league USA was never a member since the congress did not approve its membership. The league was based on a covenant this was a set of 26 articles or rules all members agreed to strictly follow, the most important one of these articles was article ten, it stated, "all members of the league must preserve against external aggression in the territory and existence of all independent states." Forty- two countries joined the league at the start, by the 1930s there were fifty-nine member states. The Covenant set out the aims of the league of nations these were: 1-to discourage aggression from any nation 2- to encourage countries to co-operate especially in business and trade 3- to encourage nations to disarm 4- to improve living and working conditions of people in all parts of the world. In the absence of the USA, Britain and France were the most powerful countries in the league. Italy and Japan were also permanent members of the council, but throughout the 1920s and 1930s it was Britain and France who usually guided the league and any decision taken needed their support. The USA did not join the League of Nations for the following reasons: 1- Since the league was connected to the treaty of Versailles (all those who signed the treaty had to join the league and the league had to impose the disliked treaty on the grounds of reality) and some American Germans strongly disagreed about the idea of USA joining the war in the first place! 2- To many Americans the plans for the league of nations suggested that the USA was promising to send troops to settle every little conflict around the world, this did not make anyone happy since most Americans were appalled at the number of victims of world war one. 3- Others opposed the league because they were anti-British or anti-French. They thought the league would be under British or French command and why would America be dragged into fighting for the British Empire? Americans believed in freedom and opposed the idea of colonies and empires; sure, the USA would not agree to guard something it is against. 4- To others the economic cost of joining the league was just too high since all member states promise to solve international problems and to help each other financially.

Attitude of Britain and France towards the League Britain Had an empire to worry about, did they really have to get involved in every little squabble? League was supposed to uphold the terms of the Treaty, Britain felt it was too harsh France As long as the league protected them from Germany, they were happy III-The structures of the League of Nations: Organization of the League of Nations The General Assembly Met annually representatives from all countries decided upon general policy and Finances Unanimous decisions only The Council Met at least three times a year 4 permanent members (Britain, France, Italy and Japan)

4 other members on 3 year rotations (later 9 members) worked on specific political disputes decisions had to be unanimous The Permanent Court of International Justice Based in the Hague, Holland 15 Judges of mixed nationality Sorted legal disputes between states The Secretariat Administration and Paperwork Commissions and Committees Specific problems mandates, military affairs, minority groups, disarmament commissions International Labour Organization, World Health Organization Child and drug trafficking, women's rights International Labour Organization (ILO) fix a maximum working day and week adequate minimum wages sickness and unemployment benefit Old age pensions Refugee Commission Led by Fridtjof Nansen Returned thousands of prisoners of war home World Health Organization (WHO) Investigated causes of epidemics combated typhus epidemic in Russia The Mandates Commission Supervised government of mandate Separate commission for the Saar Disarmament Commission Failed IV- The fall of the League of Nations: This is a timeline of the major fails of the League of Nations. 1920s All of the league's decisions were accepted except for two (Vilna and the Corfu incident). Vilna: 1-Poland invaded Vilna, the capital of Lithuania. 2-Poland kept it 3-France and Britain did not want to act Corfu: 1-Italian General shot, while there 2-Italy shelled Island, and demanded compensation 3-Conference of Ambassadors overrode League, so Italy didn't have to back down 4-League then had to be in favor of Mussolini (he pressured them)5-Reparations had to be paid to Italy 1929 The wall street crash harmed the whole world since America was the richest country in the world. The Wall Street crash started a long depression that quickly caused economic problems through out the world. It damaged the trade and industry of all countries. It affected relations between all countries. It also led to important political changes within the countries. Much of the goodwill and optimism of the 1920s evaporated. 1931

Japanese invasion of Manchuria: to try to revive the depressed economy, Japan invaded Manchuria, part of China. Other countries were unwilling to get involved because of the world depression. The League of Nation's solution was to establish a commission. Japan soon left the League. Japan, a League of Nations member, had invaded another member, China, and the League of Nations had been powerless to change the situation. 1932-1934 Germany complains that it was the only country that has disarmed: Between 1932 and 1934, Germany complained that it was the only country in the league that has disarmed. Therefore, the league tried to get its other members to disarm but this failed. In response, Germany left the league and began to rearm openly. League members like Britain no longer tried to stop it, in fact other league members started to rearm themselves!

1935 Italian invasion of Abyssinia: In 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia (modern Ethiopia). The League of Nations introduced sanctions, but these did not include coal, oil, or steel (vital to warfare). Italy easily completed invasion and League of Nations was no longer taken seriously.

IV- Why did the league fail? 1- The self-interest of the leading members 2- The USA and other major nations were absent 3- Lack of troops 4- Decisions were slow 5- The treaties it upheld were seen as unfair 6- Economic sanctions did not work.

4- Why did International Peace Collapse in 1939? A-Germany, Italy, Japan in the 1930s: I-Germany's foreign policy in the 1930s: Between 1924 and 1929, relations between Germany and the other major powers have been improving. However, economic depression caused chaos in Germany and Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazis, took advantage of the situation to take power in 1933. From 1933, Hitler controlled German foreign policy. 1- Germany immediately left the League of Nations. 2- Hitler saw the Versailles as one of the major causes of Germany's problems. He promised Germans to reverse the treaty and get back all the land Germany lost; he did this steadily from 1936 onwards. 3-In the longer term, he also planned to expand into Eastern Europe to give German people living space; which he believed they needed. 4-Each time Hitler took over some more territory he managed to convince many European leaders that once Germany had obtained the German lands lost to the treaty of Versailles no further demands will be made. II-Italy's Foreign policy in the 1930s From 1922 to 1944, Italy was a dictatorship led by Benito Mussolini, the leader of the Fascist party. Mussolini's main aim was to improve Italy's prestige as a major power. He did not particularly believe in peaceful solutions to disputes. 1-In the early 1930s Mussolini was very suspicious of his main rival, Adolf Hitler. 2-He opposed Hitler's attempted take over of Austria in 1934 and seemed to be drawing closer to Britain and France, he even joined Britain and France in the Stresa front, an agreement aimed at supporting the terms of the Versailles treaty. From 1935, however, Italy's foreign policy changed, since Mussolini wanted to increase the Italian territories overseas, he always planned this but was distracted by the worldwide economic depression. In 1935, he attacked Abyssinia. Mussolini's actions led the League of Nations to place sanctions on Italy but Hitler did not comply. This drew the two dictators closer to each other. In 1936 Mussolini signed an alliance with Hitler called the Rome-Berlin Axis. In 1939, Germany and Italy signed the

military alliance called the Pact of Steel. III- Japan's foreign policy in the 1930s: After the economic depression Japan's international trade, which made up most of its wealth at that time was badly hit, since the USA (one of Japan's largest markets) placed harsh protection methods on imported goods. Japan wanted to refresh its economy so it invaded Manchuria a Chinese province since it contained lots of raw materials, natural resources, and a big market for Japanese products. In 1937, Japan made further attacks on China this led to a war with Britain and the famous attack on the American navel base Pearl Harbor in December 1941. B- Britain, France and the policy of appeasement. I- France's foreign policy in the 1930s: French policy during the 1920s and the 1930s was dominated by the desire of defending itself against a German attack. France signed agreements with all Germany's neighbors in the 1920s. France has also built a series of fortifications along its borders with Germany stretching from Swiss to Belgium. Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement, which meant that Britain and France would give Hitler the land he wanted under a condition that he would not expand more. II-Britain's foreign policy in the 1930s: After world war, one Britain's main aim was to control its empire in peace; Britain hoped that the League of Nations would solve any European dispute. However, by the mid 1930s Britain lost confidence in the league of nations and made its own policies. 1-in 1935 Britain signed the Stresa front with France and Italy. 2-That year Britain also signed a navel agreement, which was against the terms of the Versailles treaty, with Germany. 3-From 1936 onwards Britain followed the policy of appeasement with Hitler and Mussolini. 4-Britain and France agreed to grant Hitler the Rhineland (1936) and the Sudetenland (1938). C- Hitler's actions between 1935 to 1939: 1-Civil war in Spain. 2-Retaking of the Saar and the Rhineland. 3-Anschluss with Austria. 4-Sudetenland crisis- Munich agreement. 5-Hitler takes the remainder of Czechoslovakia. 6-Italy and Germany form Pact of Steel. 7-Nazi- Soviet Pact. 8-Germany invades Poland. (CRASHING) 1. Civil war in Spain: In 1936, civil war broke out in Spain. There were two groups the Nationalists and the Republicans. The Nazis and Mussolini in Italy backed the Nationalists; while the Republicans were backed by the USSR. At the end of the civil war, the Nationalists won the civil war and Franco the leader of the nationalists became a dictator of Spain. This represented another blow to the peace in Europe a democratic government replaced by a dictatorship. 2. Retaking of the Saar and the Rhineland: After World War, one the Saar region was placed under the control of the League of Nations. In 1935, the people of the Saar voted in a plebiscite to become a part of Germany and 90 percent of the people voted in favor of Hitler. Hitler's next step was made in 1936 he took a big gamble and moved his troops into the Rhineland, luckily for Hitler France had internal problems and Britain did not want to provoke Germany, so Hitler's troops did not face any hardships seizing the Rhineland. 3. Anshluss: Hitler was born in Austria; he always wanted to see Germany and Austria unites. By 1938, Hitler felt ready to try. Hitler bullied the Austrian chancellor, Schuschingg, into accepting a Nazi minister of interior, Seyss-Inquart. As a result, Schuschingg decided to make a plebiscite (vote) to be held to determine if the Austrians really want the Anshluss. Hitler feared a no vote, so he moved his troops to the Austrian borders and threatened an invasion if Schuschingg did not resign so under great pressure Schuschingg resigned. Seyss-Inquart made himself chancellor and welcomed the Nazi troops into Austria and by 12 March 1938 the Anshluss was complete and a new plebiscite was held. 4. Sudetenland crisis- Munich agreement: Encouraged by his past successes, Hitler took his plans to a further stage. He began to look at Czechoslovakia a new state setup after world war one, Czechoslovakia included lands called the Sudetenland, it consisted of German speaking people, and this area was next on Hitler's list. The British Prime Minister Chamberlains believe that a peaceful solution could be worked out. He tried to persuade the president of Czechoslovakia Beneš to accept self-government to Sudetenland. Beneš reluctantly agreed, but Hitler then produced a new demand that the Sudetenland should be included in the German borders. Beneš refused to accept this demand, but the British prime minister forced Beneš to hand over the Sudetenland to Germany in September 29 1938. The Munich agreement was between Britain and Germany it stated that Britain would not go to war with Germany, and Germany promised it will not take any more lands from Czechoslovakia, and Chamberlain returned as the hero that saved Europe from a full-scale war. 5. Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939. 6. The Pact of Steel: in May 1938, Hitler and Mussolini signed the Pact of Steel in which they promised to act side by side in future events. Europe was now firmly divided into two camps Britain and France on one side and Germany and Italy on the other side, the USSR was looked upon by both camps to seek further security to themselves. 7. Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact: on 23 August 1939, German and the Soviet Foreign ministers signed a no aggression pact that stated that nor Germany the USSR would fight against each other in any future European war. 8. Germany invades Poland: on 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland this angered Britain and France they declared their help to the governments of any country that is threatened by Hitler. Hitler could not care less he believed that it would take Britain and a France a long time to get to Poland and by then Poland, like Czechoslovakia, would disappear off the European map. 5- The United Nations. The United Nations was setup after world war two the allies wanted to setup a world organization to replace the failed League of Nations. The United Nations was founded in 1945. From 1952, New York was the home of the UN permanently. 1-The Secretary General: the person who is in charge of the day-to-day running of the United Nations. 2-The General Assembly: All member states send representatives to the general assembly. This is a place for the discussion of world problems. By 1995, there were 185 members of the general assembly, even though it has no real power, it can make recommendations but they are not necessary on the members. Before 1960, the USA had great influence on the general assembly. This changed as more colonies were granted independence, since most newly independent colonies were very critical of US policies. 3-The Security Council: the real power of the UN lies in the hands of a small committee of member states called the Security Council. This had originally members of eleven member states, but in 1965, this number was increased to fifteen member states. There were five very powerful members, who were permanent members of the Security Council they were: USA, Britain, France, china, and the USSR (Russia from 1992). These states had the right to veto the decision of the Security Council, and these were often used during the days of the cold war. 4- Economic and Social Council: WHO (World Health Organization), ILO (International Labour Organization), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 5- International Court of Justice: in the Hague, Holland and it sorts

out legal disputes between countries. -Differences between the League of Nations and the UN 1-UN spends more on economic and social matters - has more scope, and more agencies 2-UN safeguards individual human rights 3-Change in procedures, unanimous decision not required in General Assembly 4-Secretary General now has power (or not recently, you decide) 5-Larger membership -Bad points of the UN: 1-Too many members can delay action. 2-3rd world countries supported the USSR, causing rivalry. 3-3rd world countries are a drain on funds. 4-Relies on member donations (Members, especially big ones do not always pay). 5-International Court of Justice cannot uphold resolutions without backing of large country. 6-Some organizations overlap. 7-No army. 8-Permanent members have veto power. -Changes in the UN: 1-Membership - 191 members (colonies, communist and other government types recognized). 2-More agencies and activities. 3-Secretary General has less power nowadays - UN controlled by US.

4-UPR (1950) - not used again. Korean Crisis 1950-1953 What happened? 1. North Korea attacked South Korea 2. UN forces pushed North Koreans back up, 3. But got too close to China, who pushed back 4. UN pushed Chinese and North Koreans back up the to the 38th parallel, when a cease fire occurred Forces were mainly American (+16 other states) forces reported to Truman, under leadership of US General MacArthur Results Nothing much changed brought around the Uniting For Peace Resolution USSR blamed Trgve Lie for swift action - pressured him to resign Success or Failure Success pushed aggression back actual action occurred collective security occurred - set precedent 16 countries involved Failure didn't unite country mainly US operation worsened the times of Cold war, only because it was against the communists that US got involved Only because of absence of Russia in Security Council, were troops allowed to be sent (they were protesting the fact that Communist China would not be recognized by UN) Not much time given to negotiations. Congo Crisis 1960 Why it occurred Sudden independence of country - only 5 months warning - population was uneducated people had no idea how to run a government soldiers mutinied against officers, therefore no army to control the country Belgian paratroopers were called in Different states backed different countries Important People Lumumba - Prime Minister Kasavubi - President Tshombe - Katanga leader Mobutu - Commander of troops in Leopoldville Adoula - eventual President What Happened 1. Belgium gave Congo sudden independence 2. Lumumba and Kasavubu lost control of the army 3. They called on UN for help, 4. To prevent break away of wealthy province of Katanga 5. Hammarskjöld (Secretary General of UN) got resolution passed to send in troops to get out Belgian mercenaries and others. 6. They created the ONUC (mainly African troops) 7. The three warring factions: A-Mobutu/Kasavubu (Leopoldville). B-Tshombe (Katanga). C-Lumumba' supporters (Stanleyville - backed by (USSR)). 8. Eventually government came together under Adoula 9. Katanga resistance crushed under U Thant (Hammarskjöld killed in plane accident) Success Prevented civil war got African nations involved prevented situation becoming a struggle between the US and USSR for control Failure Interfered with internal affairs of country caused bloodshed delayed setting up of government

6- The Roots of the Cold War. A- The Yalta and the Potsdam conferences: I-Yalta conference: February 1945 Discussed plans for ending the war and peace settlement at the seaside resort of Yalta, in the Soviet Union Three leaders at Yalta: Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin They agreed on: Liberating Europe from Nazis and setting up free democratic governments Germany was to be divided into zones. USSR would get half of the 20 billion dollar reparations Poland would gain part of Eastern Germany and USSR would get Eastern Poland. Lublin government would accommodate London Poles o Poland became controlled by USSR anyway (Lublin Poles)(London Poles in Minority) UN would be set up. Soviet forces would help against Japan Leaders of the three countries had conflicting aims o US-Democracy o Churchill - Poland non-communist and democracy o Stalin - spread communism Yalta was a disappointment for USA. They felt that Stalin would not allow the spread of western style governments in Easter Europe. II-Potsdam conference. Potsdam - July 1945 To discuss Japan and future of Germany Germany into 4 zones Germany to be disarmed Nazi war criminals to be tried - stamp out Nazism. Did agree on frontier between Poland and Germany However Did not draw up a peace treaty with Germany Did not reconfirm the promise of democratic elections in Europe Result Worsened Relations between USSR and US US rejected the idea of USSR running part of the rich Ruhr area US blocked the idea of the USSR sharing occupation of Japan UK and USA wanted more to say about Eastern Europe - Staling rejected. Causes of Cold War: Stalin's takeover of Europe as they defeated the Nazis o The West believed Stalin was committed to spreading communism US and British politicians were hostile to the USSR o Truman was suspicious - dropped Atomic-Bomb to warn USSR o They delayed opening a second front - Stalin felt they wanted communism crushed o They didn't tell Stalin about the A- Bomb, until shortly before it was dropped o Rejected USSR taking part in occupation of Japan o They had A-Bomb, USSR didn't - Who was to blame for the War? 1950's - was close to beginning of Cold War. Strong emotions. American historians [George

Kennan] blamed Stalin (Communist expansionism). This is known as the TRADITIONAL VIEW. 1960's-1970's - Soviet and American historians - Stalin was reacting naturally (to protect USSR). USA overacted [Howard Zinn] USSR had suffered as well. The reason for American criticism was due to negative affect of Vietnam War. This is known as the REVISIONIST VIEW. 1980's - American historians found new evidence. Both countries were to blame USA - Marshall Plan - To spread influence USSR - Control of Eastern Europe and spread of communism This is known as the POST-REVISIONIST VIEW Communism established in Eastern Europe USSR set up pro-communist governments Used underhanded methods to bring pro-Soviet governments in Stalin said Communism would defeat Capitalism -USA reaction to Soviet Expansion March 1947 - Truman Doctrine Stated that USA was committed to a policy of containing Communism. Truman promised to offer help to any country, which was resisting a communist, overtakes. June 1947 - Marshall Plan Economic extension of the Truman Doctrine By US Secretary of State George Marshall Also known as European Recovery Programmes Was to provide billions in aid to Europe o A strong economy won't fall to communism

1949 the formation of the NATO: the USA took the lead in organizing a military alliance of non-communist countries in Europe and North America. It was called the north Atlantic treaty organization (NATO). All members agreed to defend each other in case of a soviet attack. 1949 setting up West Germany: At the end of the war, Germany was divided into soviet, British, American, and French zones. The city of Berlin was also divided in the same manner. At first both the USA and the USSR wanted a unified Germany, but when the USSR took control in eastern Europe the USA now wanted to setup a pro-western state in the British, American, and French zones. West Germany, officially known as the federal republic of Germany, was established in May 1949. -Soviets at the Cold War 1- The Berlin Blockade - June 1948 to May 1949: West Berlin was an island of democracy and capitalism in the soviet zone. Stalin was worried about the formation of a strong and well built west Berlin, so in June 1948 Stalin blocked all the roads and railways into and out of West Berlin so nobody can enter or leave. This was a failure. Britain and the USA planned an airlift to stop western Berliners from starving. The blockade ended in may 1949. This soviet action accelerated the formation of a separated West Germany and a NATO alliance.2- The 1949 COMECON in January 1949 the USSR tried to answer the Marshall plan by setting up a trading bloc of communist countries; it was called the Council for Mutual Economic aid or COMECON. 3- The setting up of eastern Germany After the official establishment of western Germany the USSR turned its German zone into a new separate communist state called German Democratic Republic. 4- 1949 the soviet atomic bomb: USA had a monopoly in the production of atomic bombs, so Stalin ordered soviet scientists to make one, they finally succeeded in 1949 and the first soviet atomic bomb was born. 5- 1955 the Warsaw pact: In 1955, NATO included West Germany. The USSR formed a military alliance of communist countries known as the Warsaw pact.6-Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia - February 1948 only democratic state left Prime Minister was communist, but President and Foreign Minister were not. Communists were set to do badly in the elections, because communist leader had refused Marshal Aid, and then country was poor. herefore, there was an armed coup by the communists. 7- How effectively did the USA contain the spread of Communism? A- The Cuban Missile crisis. Why did Castro come to power - January 1959? Had help of Che Guevara Resentment of people against huge U.S. influence in the countryCuba too dependant of sugar export o unemployment / no benefit o difference between rich and poor large o corrupt government No proper political system no prospect of peaceful social revolution Batista's harsh retaliations to Castro's rebel attacks. How did Castro's coming to power affect Cuban/US relations? At first he was tolerated (only social democrat) Enraged US by nationalizing American owned industries Us embargoed Cuban sugar (1960) Cuba turns to USSR January 1961 - US cuts off diplomatic relations with Cuba. -The Bay of Pigs fiasco: In April 1961, the USA planned an indirect attack on Cuba. The US government supplied arms, equipment and transport to 1400 anti-Castro Cuban exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow him. The exiles landed in the Bay of Pigs. They were met by 20,000 Cuban troops armed with modern weapons and tanks. The invasion failed disastrously. Castro captured or killed all of them within days. To Cuba and the USSR, the invasion suggested that the USA was unwilling to get involved directly in Cuba. Khrushchev decided to set up nuclear missile launch pads in Cuba. Since Jupiter, missiles were in Turkey. -The October Crisis: Why did Khrushchev take these actions? October 1962 Seize back the initiative from the U.S. (ICBM's) Put U.S. in same pressure, as USSR from Turkey Gesture of solidarity to Castro Test the resolve of Kennedy A bargaining tool - to prevent U.S. invasion of Cuba Kennedy's Reaction alert U.S. troops blockade Cuba demand dismantling of weapons Agreement was made after 13 days of tension Result Khrushchev promised to remove missiles Kennedy proposed never to invade Cuba, and dismantle Jupiter missiles in Turkey. Brought a marked relaxation in tensions between US/USSR Hot line set up July 1963 - US, USSR, UK, signed Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Only underground tests. However, crisis should have never occurred because Russians ICBM's could already reach the U.S... B- Berlin Crisis 1961: Khrushchev tries to pressure Kennedy into removing troops from West Berlin Kennedy won't and neither will other powers Flow of refugees from East to West Berlin increases Travel restrictions imposed August 13-22 - Khrushchev orders barbed wire fence and later a wall of concrete Consequences/Results Berlin physically divided Free access to East and West ended Families split flow of refugees almost ceased Kennedy accepted action o refused US proposal to tear down wall made him look weak Khrushchev lost face - didn't remove Western powers he believed Kennedy was weak East/West tension increased Division of Germany looked more and more permanent Why was the wall built? A crisis occurred in GDR due to: o Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum o New labour laws- no strikes/factory discipline increased o complete collectivism of farms January 1960 - Police forces went into countryside to enforce farm collectivism o Caused so much chaos, there was lack of food etc. o Prices rose o Therefore people fled <

About the Author

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