

SIMPLY FACTS

Cold War, 1956–1963

This revision activity works best if you do it with a friend, and talk about it as you do it.

The bedrock of any answer is the body of facts which you use to prove your points.

Below are twelve topics you may be asked about in your exam – print them off, cut them out, and spread them out on a table.

Print off and cut out the fact-cards on the next two pages.

For each topic, find at least *three* facts you might cite if this topic came up in your exam. For each fact, explain how it is significance to the issue.

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| Events leading up to the UN landings in Korea, 1949–1950 | The events and results of the Korean War, 1950–1953 |
| ‘Peaceful co-existence’ | How Khrushchev tried to promote ‘peaceful co-existence’ in the 1950s |
| The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 | The results of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 |
| The nuclear arms race in the period 1945–1963 | The space race in the period 1945–1963 |
| The U2 Crisis of 1960 | The results of the U2 Crisis of 1960 |
| The formation and purpose of NATO | The formation and purpose of the Warsaw Pact |

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| The Soviets shot down an American U2 spy-plane over the USSR, and captured its pilot Gary Powers (1 May 1960) | American radio encouraged the Hungarian Revolution, and the USA opened trade negotiations | In 1956, Western leaders gave up hopes of breaking Soviet control behind the Iron Curtain |
| 29 Oct 1956 Nagy introduced democracy and freedom | 29 Oct 1956: Nagy announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact | 4 Nov 1956: Khrushchev sent 1000 Russian tanks into Budapest |
| Hungarian people fought with machine guns – 4,000 were killed (4 Nov 1956) | The USSR completed the unmanned <i>Luna 2</i> moon landing in 1959 | At first, the Americans claimed the U2 was an off-course weather plane |
| The USA completed the unmanned <i>Ranger 4</i> moon landing in 1962 | Khrushchev met Eisenhower at the Geneva summit in 1955 | 24 Oct 1956: Imre Nagy took over as prime minister and asked |
| 28 Oct 1956: Khrushchev pulled Russian troops out of Budapest | In 1961, Kennedy announced the Apollo Program to take a man to the moon | The USA developed the nuclear sub <i>Nautilus</i> (with <i>Polaris</i> missiles) in 1954 |
| Khrushchev gave a 'secret' speech (1956) | The U2 Crisis was a Soviet propaganda victory | Khrushchev put down riots in East Germany in 1953 |
| Khrushchev signed the Austrian State Treaty (1955) | Khrushchev walked out of the Paris summit of May 1960 | 23 Oct 1956: Hungarian riots |
| Western Communists were horrified by the Hungarian Revolution – many left the Communist Party | In 1956, Khrushchev put in the hard-liner Janos Kadar as prime minister of Hungary; Nagy was executed | In 1961, the Americans elected a new president (Kennedy), who promised to get tough on communism |
| The Hungarians were nationalistic and Catholic, and objected to Soviet control | The Russians put Gary Powers on trial as a spy, proving the Americans lied | The Hungarian Revolution was the end of the West's hopes of a 'thaw' |
| In 1955, Khrushchev founded the Warsaw Pact | West Germany admitted to NATO (1955) | The USA developed the atomic bomb in 1945 |
| The USA developed the hydrogen bomb in 1952 | Khrushchev to withdraw the Russian troops | The USA launched Ham (a chimp) into space in 1961 |

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| The USA launched the <i>Atlas-A</i> rocket in 1957 | Kim Il Sung gained the support of Mao Zedong | The USA put John Glenn into orbit in 1962 |
| The USA was ahead in the nuclear arms race | The USA was behind in the space race | Eisenhower's planned visit to Russia was cancelled |
| Stalin died (1953) | McCarthy Witch-hunts' | 38th parallel |
| The Americans wanted an 'open skies' agreement | The USSR launched Laika (a dog) into space in 1957 | The USSR launched the <i>R-7</i> rocket in 1957 |
| The USSR developed nuclear subs in 1958 | The USSR put Yuri Gagarin into orbit in 1961 | West Berlin was a centre for American spies |
| Kim Il Sung visited Stalin (1949) | Inchon amphibious assault (15 September 1950) | 25 June 1950: the NKPA attacks South Korea |
| 25 November 1950: 200,000 Chinese troops attacked | Korean War truce: 27 July 1953 | The USSR developed the atomic bomb in 1949 ' |
| The USSR launched the <i>Sputnik</i> satellite in 1957 | Syngman Rhee threatened North Korea (1950) | Central NATO command set up in Paris (1950) |
| Chinese 'People's Volunteers' | The USSR developed the hydrogen bomb in 1953 | The USA launched the Explorer satellite in 1958 |
| 24 Oct 1956: Imre Nagy took over as prime minister and asked | Leading members of NATO were the USA, Britain and France | At first, the Americans claimed the U2 was an off-course weather plane |
| General MacArthur | MAD | 'Many roads to communism' |
| Domino theory | Soviet ICBM R-7 (1957) | NATO (April 1949) |
| NSC 68 (April 1950) | Nuclear deterrent | 'Destalinisation' |
| 300,000 UN troops | 'Roll back' | US ICBM Atlas-A (1957) |