



# **Burford School History Department**

## **Superpower Relations and the Cold War Student & Parent Information Booklet**



Dear Parents and Students

This booklet has been put together to help you understand more about what students study in History across KS4, how students are assessed and what the History Department at Burford does to help all students achieve their potential in this subject. By working together – teachers, students and parents – there is a greater chance that students will succeed.

We would ask parents to read this booklet with their child, and then both to sign below. This booklet will then be fastened in the front of the exercise book, for reference. If you have any questions about the information in the booklet, please contact your History teacher in the first instance.

Thank you,

Mrs E. Thomas

(Head of Department)

.....

(Parent's signature)

.....

(Student's signature)

Page	Contents
3	What will I study in GCSE History?
4	Expectations
5	How will I be assessed in History?
6	What do the exam papers look like?
7	Assessments
8	How will my work be marked?
9	What can I do outside of my History lessons?
10	Resources
11-13	Cold War Timeline
14-20	Glossary of Key Terms Cold War

## **What will I study in GCSE History?**

**Exam Board:** Edexcel

**Number of Lessons per Fortnight:** 5

**Paper 1: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present *and* Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city.**

30% of GCSE                      1hr 15 Minute Exam

52 marks: 16 for Historic Environment (Whitechapel) + 36 for Thematic Study (Crime + Punishment)

In this unit you will study the changing nature of crime and punishment from the medieval period to the present day. You will examine aspects such as the 'hue and cry', witchcraft, the Gunpowder plotters and the development of the Metropolitan Police Force.

**Paper 2: Period Study: Option 26/27 - Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91 + British Depth Study - Option B4 Early Elizabethan England, 1558-88**

40% of GCSE                      1hr 45 Minute Exam

64 marks: 32 Period Study (Cold War) + 32 British Depth Study (Elizabeth)

The British Depth Study allows you to examine the challenges that Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, faced due to her gender, her marriage and plots against her both at home and abroad. You will have an opportunity to delve into the world of Elizabethan exploration and new technologies.

Through the Period Study, you will examine the origins, development and ending of the Cold War from the division of Berlin, to the Cuban Missile Crisis, Olympic Boycotts and the significance of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

**Paper 3: Modern Depth Study: Option 31 - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39**

30% of GCSE                      1hr 20 Minute Exam                      52 marks

In this unit you will examine the problems faced by the Weimar Republic and the context of Hitler's rise to power. You will investigate the impact of the Nazi dictatorship including the introduction of the Hitler Youth and the persecution of the Jews.

## History Department Expectations

- Each piece of work should have a **title** and **date**. These should be **underlined** with a ruler.
- Write in blue or black ink (unless your teacher tells you otherwise).
- Use a pencil for drawing.
- Keep your work as **neat** as you can.
- **Respond** to any feedback given by your teacher – this may be answering questions, completing a given task or finishing a piece of work. It is expected that you will do this before your teacher next marks your book.
- Listen in **silence** when someone is talking. **Respect** everyone's opinion.
- Put your hand up rather than calling out.
- Join in with lessons by asking and answering questions. Do the best you can do.
- Make sure you clearly label classwork (c/wk) and homework (h/wk).
- Ensure homework is completed on time and to the best of your ability.
- If you miss a lesson due to illness, a music lesson or another activity it is your responsibility to ensure that you catch up with any work missed.

## How will I be assessed in History?

There are three exam papers which you will sit in Year 11 (Summer 2018). These exams will be graded using the new 9-1 grading structure. For a rough comparison of how A\*-G and 9-1 grades compare, please see the table below:

Current Scale	New Scale
Top half of A*	9
Bottom half of A*	8
A	7
B, B+	6
C+, B	5
C, C-	4
D and E+	3
E, E-, F+, F	2
F- and G	1
U	0

In the three exam papers you will be tested on the following objectives:

Students must:		% in GCSE
<b>A01</b>	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.	35
<b>A02</b>	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order <sup>1</sup> historical concepts.	35
<b>A03</b>	Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.	15
<b>A04</b>	Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

## What do the exam papers look like?

### Paper 2: 1 Hour 45 Minutes

#### SECTION A: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Explain two consequences of ... (8 Marks)
2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of ... (8 Marks)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- 
- 

You **must** also use information of your own.

3. Explain two of the following: (Total for Question 3 = 16 marks)
  - The importance of ... for the development of the Cold War. (8 Marks)
  - The importance of ... for relations between the US and the Soviet Union. (8 Marks)
  - The importance of ...for Soviet control of Eastern Europe. (8 Marks)

#### SECTION B: Tudor depth options

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5. (Question 5 = Elizabeth)

5. a) Describe **two** features of... (4 Marks)
- b) Explain why...

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- 
- 

You **must** also use information of your own. (12 Marks)

c) 'STATEMENT' (20 Marks)

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- 
- 

You **must** also use information of your own.

## Assessments

The focus of assessed tasks in the History Department is on helping pupils know exactly what to do to get better at history.

There will be three assessment 'modes' across the academic year in Key Stage 4:

- **Every Three Weeks:** Students will have short tests consisting of 10 questions based on factual knowledge (names, dates and events). Substantive knowledge is crucial to ensure students' progress in History; these regular tests will ensure that students are building this knowledge in the long-term and will enable teachers to assess students' learning and grasp of chronology, knowledge and key concepts. Scores from these tests will be recorded in the front of students' books on their 'Progress Trackers'.
- **Every Half Term:** Students will complete an assessment consisting of exam questions in order to assess their progress. **There will be three Common Assessment Points** across the year which will feed into reviews.
- **Mock Exams:** Students will complete their mock exams in May of Year 10 and December of Year 11.

## How will my work be marked?

You will regularly complete exam practise questions both in class and at home. When your exam questions are marked you will be given **formative feedback**. This feedback will include specific comments about what you have done well, identify any errors and misconceptions and provide you with specific targets for improvement. You will then be given opportunities within your lessons to respond to feedback and improve their work.

Literacy is a vital aspect of studying History; this is assessed in the longer mark (16 mark) questions on the exam papers. Examiners will not just focus on spelling, punctuation and grammar but also the use of specialist historical terminology. The following is a guide to the marking symbols that will be used on some of your work. Please note: you will not find every mistake corrected. This is because it is important for you to check your work for yourself.

Symbol	What it means
<b>S in margin</b>	Underline incorrect spelling and write the correct one above.
<b>P in margin</b>	Punctuation error – write in the missing punctuation or correct what is wrong (e.g. comma instead of a full stop).
<b>SS</b>	Poor sentence structure.
<b>WW</b>	Wrong word (e.g. two, to and too).
<b>EXP</b>	Poor expression – this may mean that you have used slang or that what you have written does not make sense.
<b>//</b>	New paragraph needed.



## What can I do outside of my History lessons?

The following are books, films and documentaries that would be worth looking at outside of lessons to further your knowledge and understanding of the Cold War unit.

### Cold War:

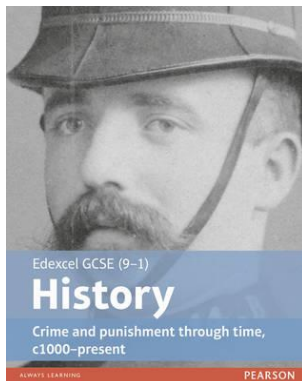
- *The Cold War* John Lewis Gaddis
- *The Spy who Came in from the Cold* John Le Carré
- BBC Bitesize: The Cold War  
[www.bbc.co.uk/education/topics/z6t6fg8/resources/1](http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/topics/z6t6fg8/resources/1)
- <http://www.mrallsophistory.com/revision/>
- CNN Series:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNnhE&list=PL3H6z037pboGWTxs3xGP7HRGrQ5d0QdGc&safe=active>
- Bridge of Spies

Outside of your History lessons there are a number of things you can do to help your learning including:

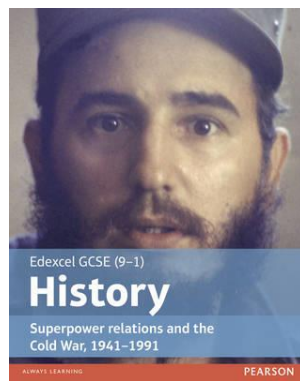
- Catch up with any work missed due to illness, a music lesson or another activity.
- Regularly revise and revisit topics studied by creating revision cards or mind maps as you go along; this will help develop and reinforce your knowledge. Timelines are an effective way of revising in History. I would advise students to complete timelines of key events for each of the units. These timelines should include key dates and a brief description of the event & its significance. GCSEPod is an excellent resource to use for revision.
- Take on board and act on the feedback you are given by your teacher – improving exam questions completed is a really effective way of improving your exam technique.

## Resources:

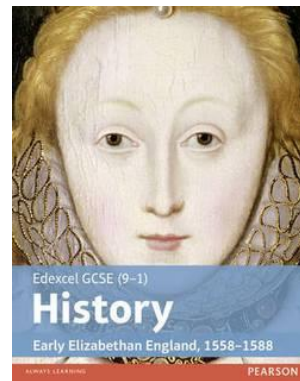
Below are the four textbooks we will be using during lessons:



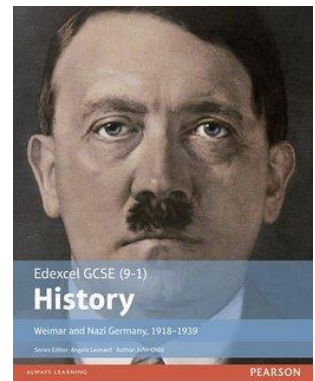
ISBN  
9781292127361



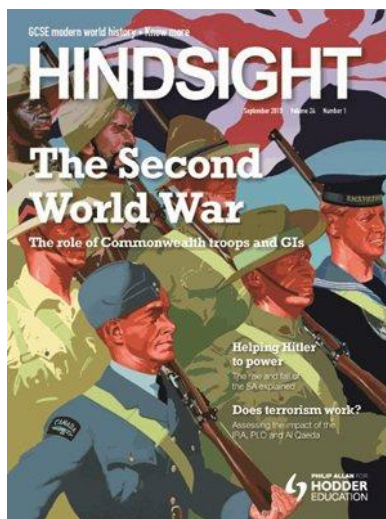
ISBN  
9781292127279



ISBN  
9781292127262



ISBN  
9781292127347



## Hodder Education Hindsight Magazine

Hindsight is the History magazine produced by Hodder Education specifically aimed at GCSE students. Hindsight helps students learn more, building deeper knowledge of key topics and events and the skills to progress through GCSE history.

Burford History Department has an institution subscription to the magazine and can add associated subscriptions at the cost of £10 per student. There will be a letter regarding subscribing to the magazine.

## Cold War Timeline

1941	Germany declares war on the USA – the origin of the Grand Alliance (US, USSR, Britain)
1943	Tehran Conference
1945	Feb: Yalta Conference July-Aug: Potsdam Conference, US A-bomb in Japan Germany divided into zones
1946	Mar: Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech; formation of a Soviet-dominated Eastern bloc in Europe
1947	March: Truman Doctrine announced June: Marshall Plan announced July: Long telegram Sept: Novikov's telegram; Cominform set up
1948	Feb: Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia April: 'Trizonia' in Germany agreed and Berlin Blockade begins
1949	Jan: Comecon set up Apr: NATO set up May: Berlin Blockade ends and Federal Republic of (West) Germany founded Aug: Soviet Union tests A-bomb Oct: (East) German Democratic Republic founded
1952	H-bombs developed by USSR and USA
1955	May: West Germany joins NATO and Warsaw Pact set up
1956	Feb: Khrushchev's 'Secret Speech' Oct-Nov: Hungarian Uprising
1958	Nov: Khrushchev's ultimatum to West
1959	Jan: Castro takes over Cuba Sep: Khrushchev visits Washington
1960	May: U2 spy plane shot down and Khrushchev walks out of Paris Summit

1961	Apr: Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba June: Vienna Summit Aug: Berlin Wall constructed
1962	Oct: Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	June: Kennedy visits Berlin July: Limited Test Ban Treaty Aug: Hot Line established between Washington and Moscow
1967	Oct: Outer Space Treaty ratified
1968	Apr: Prague Spring announced by Dubcek Jul: Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed Aug: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia Nov: Brezhnev Doctrine
1969	SALT talks begin – Détente
1971	Jul: SALT I signed
1975	Aug: Helsinki Accords signed
1979	June: SALT II signed Dec: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
1980	Jan: Carter Doctrine; US boycott of Moscow Olympics announced
1983	Mar: Reagan's 'Evil Empire' speech; Reagan proposes Strategic Defence Initiative ('Star Wars')
1984	May: Soviet boycott of Los Angeles Olympics announced
1985	Mar: Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader Nov: Geneva ("Fireside") Summit
1986	Oct: Reykjavik Summit
1987	June: 'Tear down this Wall' speech by Reagan Dec: Washington Summit – INF Treaty signed
1988	Dec: Gorbachev announces the end of the Brezhnev Doctrine
1989	Aug: Hungary opens its borders to East Germans Oct: Soviets announce Eastern bloc states can go their way Nov: Berlin Wall falls Dec: communist governments fall in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria; Malta Summit

1990	Oct: Germany reunified
1991	<p>Jul: Warsaw Pact dissolved; START Treaty ratified by US and USSR</p> <p>Aug: formal end of Cold War announced; Gorbachev resigns as General Secretary</p> <p>Dec: Soviet Union breaks up</p>

## Cold War Glossary

- **Arms race:** A period where two or more nations engage in rapid production of military technology and equipment, often in competition to each other.
- **AVH:** Abbreviation for *Allamvedelmi Hatosag*, the state security police in communist Hungary.
- **Bay of Pigs:** A beach in Cuba, which became famous as the main location for the failed 1961 invasion by CIA-backed Cuban exiles.
- **Berlin Airlift:** A massive program using aircraft to supply Western zones of Berlin with food, fuel and coal, during the Soviet and East German blockade of the city.
- **Berlin Blockade:** Joseph Stalin and East Germany's closure of land corridors and entry points to the Western zones of Berlin in 1948-49, an attempt to starve the Western allies out of the capital.
- **Berlin Wall:** A fortified wall constructed around the Western zones of Berlin in 1961, to prevent the escape and defection of East Germans to the West. It remained a symbol of Cold War division until 1989.
- **Bizonia:** The name adopted by the US and British zones of West Germany when they merged in 1947.
- **Blockade:** A military action to surround or barricade a port, island, city or nation, often with naval vessels.
- **Brandenburg Gate:** A Berlin landmark, once a main city entrance, later closed by the Berlin Wall.
- **Checkpoint Charlie:** A US-manned gateway on the border of East and West Berlin.
- **CIA:** Central Intelligence Agency, US government body formed in 1947. Responsible for intelligence gathering, espionage and covert operations.
- **Comecon:** Abbreviation for the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, a Soviet-led council that facilitated trade, economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Soviet bloc nations. It was formed in 1949 and disbanded in 1991.
- **Cominform:** Abbreviation for the Communist Information Bureau, a committee of delegates from communist countries that met between 1947 and 1956. One function of Cominform was to ensure conformity and unity between Soviet bloc governments.
- **Comintern:** Abbreviation for the Communist International, a committee of delegates from communist parties around the world. The Comintern met regularly in Moscow between 1919 and its dissolution in 1943. Its main function was to expand communism by assisting communist movements with tactical direction and support.
- **Commonwealth of Independent States (or CIS):** A confederation of 11 former Soviet bloc countries, formed in December 1991 after the dissolution of the USSR.

- **Communism:** A political ideology and system that strives for a society with no classes or structures of government.
- **CONELRAD:** An emergency broadcasting system, introduced by the US government in 1951, for use in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack.
- **Conscription:** Compulsory military service, especially in times of war.
- **Containment:** The policy of restricting communist expansion, a key element of the Truman Doctrine.
- **Coup d'état:** Seizure of power by a small group usually comprised of military officers.
- **Détente:** A state of improved relations after a period of conflict or tension. In the Cold War it refers to the decade-long 'thaw' in US-Soviet relations between the late 1960s and late 1970s.
- **Domino Theory:** Anti-communist theory, contending that the rise of communism in one country would inevitably lead to it spreading to neighbouring countries, particularly in Asia.
- **Duck and Cover:** A civil defence slogan, used to teach American citizens how to respond in the event of a nuclear strike.
- **Espionage:** The practice of using agents and spies to advance government policy, through secret activities such as information-gathering, sabotage or assassination.
- **Evil Empire:** Term used by Ronald Reagan in 1983 to describe the Soviet bloc.
- **EXCOMM:** Abbreviation for Executive Committee, a group of politicians, defence personnel and advisors assembled by John F Kennedy during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.
- **Fallout Shelter (also nuclear shelter, atomic shelter):** A secure building, often underground, to protect inhabitants from fallout following a nuclear attack.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (or FBI):** A US civilian law enforcement body formed in 1908 responsible for investigating and prosecuting federal crimes and protecting domestic security.
- **Federal Republic of Germany (also FRG or BRD):** The formal title of the Western-aligned nation of West Germany between 1949 and 1990.
- **First Strike:** The ability of one nation to launch a pre-emptive or surprise attack on another, giving them a significant advantage.
- **Foreign Policy:** A government's policies with regard to other nations – can relate to areas such as diplomacy, alliances, trade, sanctions and military involvement or intervention.
- **German Democratic Republic (also GDR or DDR):** The formal title of the Soviet-aligned East Germany between 1949 and 1990.
- **Glasnost:** Russian for 'openness'. A Soviet reform implemented by Mikhail Gorbachev during the late 1980s, encouraging open debate, discussion and freedom of speech.



- **Grepo:** East German armed police, responsible for guarding the Berlin Wall and other borders.
- **Gulags:** Russian prison camps used between 1940 and 1960, for isolating political prisoners, career criminals and other undesirables, while exploiting their labour.
- **Helsinki Accords:** An agreement signed in 1975, aimed at improving communications and relationships between Soviet bloc and Western countries.
- **Hotline:** A communications system directly linking two remote points. Usually refers to teletype machines installed in the White House and Kremlin in 1963.
- **HUAC:** Acronym for the House Un-American Activities Committee, a committee of the US Congress that investigated and questioned suspect communists and communist sympathisers, particularly in the late 1940s and 1950s.
- **Intercontinental ballistic missile (or ICBM):** A long-range missile capable of sub-orbital flight. During the Cold War, these missiles could be fired from the US to hit targets in Europe and Soviet Russia, and vice versa.
- **Iron Curtain:** A term invented by Winston Churchill to describe the political and physical barriers between the Soviet bloc and the 'free' countries of Europe.
- **Isolationism:** A foreign policy position, where a nation refuses to commit to alliances or 'take sides' in international disputes.
- **Jupiter:** A nuclear-capable US ballistic missile, deployed early in the Cold War.
- **KGB:** 'Committee for State Security', formed 1954. The Soviet Union intelligence-gathering and espionage agency and secret police; the broad equivalent of the CIA.
- **Kitchen Debate:** An informal but politically charged discussion between Richard Nixon and Nikita Khrushchev in 1959.
- **Korean War:** Korean conflict (1950-53) between the Soviet-backed communist North, and the US and UN-backed South.
- **Long Telegram:** A diplomatic cable sent by George Kennan in 1946, offering advice on the Soviet Union and possible foreign policy approaches. Kennan's advice formed the basis of the Truman Doctrine.
- **Marshall Plan:** A US-financed relief package, providing funds to European nations to assist their reconstruction after World War II.
- **Marxism:** A political philosophy and theory of history, developed in the 1800s by Karl Marx.
- **McCarthyism:** A period of anti-communist investigations, persecution and hysteria in the US during the early 1950s. Named for Senator Joe McCarthy, its chief instigator.
- **MI5:** Short for 'Military Intelligence Section 5', the main British intelligence and espionage agency.
- **Minuteman:** An American ballistic missile, developed in the early 1960s to carry nuclear payloads.



- **Missile Gap:** A 1950s American perception that the Soviet Union had a larger stockpile of missiles. This was later proved to be incorrect.
- **Mujahideen:** Islamic resistance fighters who fought against the Soviets in Afghanistan, with US backing.
- **Mutual Defense Assistance Act:** An act of the US Congress, passed in October 1949, authorising the government to supply military aid, equipment and support to nations at risk from communism. Later dubbed the 'Military Marshall Plan'.
- **Mutually-Assured Destruction (or MAD):** The Cold War assumption that both the US and USSR would refrain from launching nuclear weapons, since each knew the other would retaliate, and this would lead to devastation on both sides.
- **National Security Agency (or NSA):** A US agency that gathers information and intelligence by monitoring, intercepting and deciphering radio and signals traffic.
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (or NATO):** A global military alliance formed in 1949; its members included US, Great Britain, France and West Germany.
- **Nuclear Fallout:** Radioactive particles that remain in the atmosphere after a nuclear explosion and are dispersed by weather. Fallout can potentially cause radioactive sickness, cancer, birth deformities and death.
- **Nuclear Sharing:** The Cold War practice of sharing US nuclear weapons with its NATO partners.
- **Nuclear Weapons:** Explosive devices that generate enormous heat and destructive power through nuclear fission.
- **Nuclear Winter:** A long period where fallout and other particles left by a nuclear war linger in the atmosphere, blocking out sunlight. This leads to a slow-down in plant and animal growth, making food production very difficult.
- **Ostpolitik:** A detente-era policy adopted by West Germany and its leader Willy Brandt, who sought to improve communication and economic ties with East Germany.
- **Perestroika:** Russian for 'restructuring'. A reform movement in the USSR during the 1980s, led by Mikhail Gorbachev. It involved some liberal reforms and a relaxing of centralised controls over the economy.
- **Politburo:** The executive council or cabinet of ministers in the Soviet Union and other communist nations.
- **Prague Spring:** The liberal reform movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968, ultimately suppressed by Moscow.
- **Project A119:** An American project, devised in 1958 and aimed at advancing ahead of the USSR in the Space Race. The objective of Project A119 was to detonate a large nuclear weapon on the Moon that would be visible to the naked eye. It was abandoned in 1959.
- **Proxy War:** A conflict where larger nations support and supply smaller nations involved in a war or civil war, without becoming directly involved.

- **Reagan Doctrine:** A term given to the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, particularly regard to the Soviet Union. At the core of the Reagan Doctrine was the 'rollback' of communism, to be achieved by supporting anti-communist groups and movements.
- **Red Scare:** Two periods of anti-communist hysteria in the United States, the first following the Russian Revolution (1918-19), the second in the late 1940s and early 1950s.
- **Revolution:** A period of rapid political, social and/or economic change in a particular nation or region, often involving some violence.
- **Rollback:** A policy advocated by US President Ronald Reagan, who wanted to reduce the size of the Soviet bloc, rather than to contain it.
- **Satellite Nation:** A nation that is nominally independent but relies on a larger nation for political and/or economic direction and support.
- **Second Cold War:** Name sometimes given to the post-detente revival of Cold War tensions during the early 1980s.
- **Secret Speech:** An address given to the Soviet Congress by Nikita Khrushchev in February 1956, in which he denounced the tyranny, brutality and "abuse of power" perpetrated by the Soviet government under Joseph Stalin.
- **Secret Police:** A state-run police force that investigates spies on, identifies and eliminates potential opponents.
- **Securitate:** The secret police force of the communist regime in Romania for most of the Cold War.
- **Self-determination:** The belief that a population should have the right to form a nation, declare independence and decide on their own political system and government.
- **Singing Revolution:** Describes the independence movement in the Baltic States – Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania – between 1987 and 1991, so-called because it began with sustained public singing.
- **Sino-Soviet split:** A breakdown in relations between China and USSR during the 1960s, culminating in border clashes in 1969.
- **Socialism:** An ideology and political system, with the objective of transitioning from capitalism to communism. Socialist economies do not permit private ownership of capital, profit or other elements of capitalism.
- **South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (or SEATO):** An eight-nation alliance of Asia-Pacific countries, formed in 1955 to limit communism in Asia.
- **Soviet Bloc:** Term describing the communist nations of Europe, under the influence of the Soviet Union.
- **Space Race:** US-Soviet competition in rocket technology and space exploration, between the 1950s and 1975.
- **Speech of Hope:** The name given to an address given by US Secretary of State James F Byrne in Stuttgart in September 1946. Byrne assured listeners that the

US would protect German sovereignty and, in time, allow a return to German self-government.

- **Sphere of Influence:** A region or group of nations controlled or influenced by another major nation.
- **Sputnik:** The name of the first two man-made satellites to orbit Earth, launched by the USSR in 1957.
- **Stasi:** An abbreviation for the Ministry of State Security, an East German secret police agency responsible for security and intelligence-gathering. The Stasi was one of the Cold War's most repressive and brutal security forces.
- **StB:** An abbreviation for Statni Bezpecnost, a plain-clothed secret police agency in communist Czechoslovakia.
- **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (or SALT I and SALT II):** The name of two US-Soviet arms reduction summits, held in 1972 and 1979, and the agreements they produced.
- **Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars or SDI):** The Reagan administration's revitalised missile defence program, initiated in 1983. It included early warning systems, missile interception systems and research into the use of armed satellites.
- **Strategic Nuclear Weapon:** A larger yield nuclear weapon, intended for launching against cities, ports, military bases or other targets of major significance.
- **Tet Offensive:** A major campaign launched by communists in Vietnam in January 1968, suggesting that a US victory was years away.
- **Tiananmen Square:** A large public square in Beijing, China. The site where Mao Zedong proclaimed a communist victory in October 1949; also the location of a student demonstration that was crushed by Chinese troops in June 1989.
- **Truman Doctrine:** Broadly refers to US Cold War foreign policy, based on Harry Truman's pledge to support nations in their struggle to resist communism.
- **Tsar Bomba:** Russian for 'King Bomb'. A 50-megaton nuclear weapon, the largest ever tested, detonated by the USSR in 1961.
- **U-2:** An American spy plane, able to fly undetected at high altitude for the covert collection of surveillance photographs.
- **United Nations (or UN):** A multilateral body formed in 1945 to consider international problems and offer resolutions, with a view to avoiding conflict.
- **Velvet Revolution:** The peaceful popular movement that emerged in Czechoslovakia in late 1989, leading to political reform and free elections.
- **Viet Cong:** A popular term for the National Liberation Front, or NLF, a group of communist guerrillas who fought against the South Vietnamese and American forces between 1959 and 1975.
- **Viet Minh:** Vietnamese communist-nationalist group, led by Ho Chi Minh, which defeated French colonial forces in 1954.

- **Vietnam War:** A south-east Asian conflict (1959-75) between communist North Vietnam and the Viet Cong (backed by China and the USSR) and non-communist South Vietnam (supported by US military aid and involvement). It ended with the 1975 takeover of Vietnam by communist forces.
- **Warsaw Pact:** A military alliance of European communist nations, formed in 1955.

### Additional Key Terms
