

Event	Describe	Give 2 consequences	Give 2 reasons why it was important
Tehran Conference, Nov-Dec 1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SU would declare war on Japan once Germany was defeated. • USA + Britain agree to open 2nd front by invading Nazi occupied Europe. • Shift Poland's boundaries. 		
Yalta Conference, Feb 1945			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin dominates. USA more determined to develop nuclear weapons. • Countries agree to the establishment of the United Nations.
Potsdam Conference, Jul-Aug 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders changed. New PM Attlee and new Pres. Truman. • US detonated atomic bomb in Japan during conference • Agreed to divide Germany into 4 zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping of the atomic bomb led to a nuclear arms race between USSR and USA. Eventually led to MAD. • Division of Germany & Berlin into 4 zones. Germany would remain divided until 1989 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift of power from USSR, which dominated at Yalta, to USA, who now had the atom bomb. Increase of tensions between the two. • Roosevelt's death led to Truman becoming Pres. More distrustful of SU. Truman Doctrine.
Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan, 1947			
Berlin blockade & airlift, 1949			
Arms race			
Hungarian Uprising, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destalinisation & poor harvest result in uprising. Liberal PM Nagy appointed. • Nagy wants reforms – free elections. • SU invades Hungary, overthrows Nagy & re-establishes communist control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN condemned SU actions & many countries boycotted 1956 Olympics. • Satellite states saw USA/others would not help them. SU control tightens. 	
Bay of Pigs, Apr 1961		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ended all chances of friendly US-Cuba relations & drove Cuba closer to SU. • Eventually led to Cuban Missile Crisis. 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the Berlin Wall, Aug 1961 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solved refugee problem, as East Germans could no longer travel to West Germany Krushchev thought Kennedy showed weakness in allowing the wall to be built, gave him courage to put missiles on Cuba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Berlin became a symbol of freedom in the Cold War SU no longer interested in unifying Berlin under communist control as Krushchev originally demanded in 1958
Prague Spring, 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dubcek becomes new leader of Czechoslovakia & tries to impose reforms Reforms included more democracy. 'Socialism with a human face'. SU invaded Czechoslovakia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brezhnev Doctrine – SU has right to invade any satellite state seen as a threat USA condemned invasion but did nothing to stop, just like Hungarian Uprising. 	
Cuban Missile Crisis, 1963			
Détente, 1969 – 1979			
Afghanistan War, 1979		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carter Doctrine: threatened to use force if SU took Persian Gulf, imposed economic sanctions on SU, ceased cooperation Economic cost of war later contributed to collapse of the SU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pres. Carter was worried that SU could block middle eastern oil exports to US Ended détente & SALT2. US broke off diplomatic relations with SU.
Reagan & the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), 1979 – 1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reagan – very anti-communist. Increased military expenditure. SDI/Star Wars: plan to put satellites, lasers & mirrors in space to destroy SU nuclear missiles before they reached USA 		
Solidarity & events in Poland, 1980 – 1989			
Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave momentum to the 'thaw' of the Cold War Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty – USA and SU agree to reduce nuclear warheads by 1/3