

Key Terms				Question types
<b>What was the Cold War?</b>		Cominform	Organisation encouraging cooperation between communist countries	<p>'Explain two consequences' [8]      Tips on p19  <i>Two PEE paragraphs explaining two things that happened as a result of an event, with a clear link to the event demonstrated.</i>            Useful phrases: "One consequence of _____ was"            "This was a consequence because..."</p> <p>'Write a narrative account' [8]      Tips on p30  <i>Tell the story of the event in three separate sections, in chronological order, linked, and with specific detail.</i>            Useful phrases: "As a result of this"            "This meant that"            "This led to"</p> <p>'Explain the importance of..' [8] x 2      Tips on p53  <i>2 PEE paragraphs about how a specific event had broader significance. Events can be significant if they influenced lots of people, or led to change, for example.</i>            Useful phrases: "This was important to _____ because"            "_____ was important because it led to..."</p>
Capitalism	See table	Blockade	Preventing access to a location or region	
Communism	See table	Bizonia	The merging of the German regions controlled by the US and Britain	
USSR	A group of countries led by Russia, AKA the <b>Soviet Union</b>	Airlift	Bringing needed goods into a region by air	
<b>The Conferences</b>		NATO	Military alliance of America and its allies	
Grand Alliance	Wartime alliance between USA, Britain and USSR	Warsaw Pact	Military alliance of the USSR and its allies	
Sphere of Influence	The region over which a country has influence/control	<b>The Arms Race</b>		
Demilitarisation	The removal of army and other military from a region	Arms race	Competitive military spending between countries	
<b>Soviet Expansion</b>		ICBM	Missiles than can be fired huge distances – across continents	
Satellite states	Countries controlled by a larger, more powerful nation	H-Bomb	Hydrogen bomb – a very powerful and destructive weapon	
Containment	The US plan to prevent the spread of Communism	B-52	The type of bomber aircraft used by the USA	
Iron Curtain	The name given to the 'border' of Western/Eastern Europe	Sputnik	A Soviet satellite, the first man made satellite in space	
<b>US Actions – The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan</b>		<b>Hungarian Uprising</b>		
Doctrine	A key message that you are committed to enforcing	Destalinisation	Khrushchev's policy of moving away from Stalin's methods	
<b>Soviet Actions – The Berlin Blockade</b>		Secret Police	Organisations that enforce the law but are not accountable or public	
Comecon	Organisation to increase Soviet economic control in Europe	Guerrilla	A type of fighting that relies on ambushes or unconventional warfare	

Timeline of the arms race 1945-1962	
1945	The USA tests its first atomic bomb. It is used twice, against Japan. Joseph Stalin demands the USSR develop its own nuclear capability, and triples the pay of scientists working on the project.
1949	The USSR carries out its first successful nuclear test. In the US, Truman massively increases defence spending and work commences on a new, more powerful 'hydrogen bomb' (H-bomb)
1953	The US and USSR both conduct their first successful H-Bomb tests. Both sides are now in possession of powerful nuclear weapons.
1954	The US explodes its largest ever H-Bomb – the equivalent of 15 million tons of TNT, and capable of wiping out Moscow, the Soviet capital. The USSR had similar capability to wipe out American cities.
1957	The Soviet Union launches the first satellite into space. The US fears that this could eventually lead to a military threat, and diverts resources to its own space program.
1962	The Cuban Missile Crisis – the US discovers Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida. The USA has 63 inter-continental missiles, 21 nuclear submarines, 24 aircraft carriers and 96 missiles capable of being launched from submarines. The USSR had more than 50 inter-continental missiles, and no aircraft carriers, no sub-launched missiles and only 2 nuclear submarines. The USA had started to pull ahead in the arms race, but both sides possessed enough nuclear weapons to wipe the other side out many times over.

Sample exam questions
<p>'Explain two consequences of the Potsdam Conference of July 1945.' [8]            'Explain two consequences of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, 1945-47.' [8]            'Explain two consequences of the Truman Doctrine'. [8]            'Explain two consequences of the Marshall Plan'. [8]            'Explain two consequences of the Berlin Crisis of 1948-9.' [8]            'Explain two consequences of the Warsaw Pact'. [8]            'Explain two consequences of the Hungarian uprising'. [8]</p> <p>'Write a narrative account of the conferences of 1943-45'. [8]            'Write a narrative account of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, 1945-47'. [8]            'Write a narrative account of the Berlin Crisis, 1948-49.' [8]            'Write a narrative account of the Hungarian uprising of 1956.' [8]</p> <p>'Explain the importance of the Potsdam Conference for the development of the Cold War in the years 1945-49.' [8]            'Explain the importance of Soviet expansion for the decline in relations between the USA and USSR in the years 1945-47.' [8]            'Explain the importance of the Truman Doctrine for increasing tension between the USA and USSR in the years 1947-49.' [8]            'Explain the importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War'. [8]</p>

**The Three Conferences 1943-45**

The Tehran Conference, November 1943	The Yalta Conference, February 1945	The Potsdam Conference, July 1945
<p><b>Representatives:</b> Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA) Joseph Stalin (USSR) Winston Churchill (UK)</p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Develop relationship between three powers in the Grand Alliance; strategy to win the war.</p> <p><b>Level of cooperation:</b> High, Roosevelt and Stalin agreed on most major issues.</p> <p><b>Agreements:</b> Britain and US would open up a second front in WWII by invading France in 1944. The Soviet Union would join the US in declaring war on Japan after Germany's defeat. The United Nations would be set up after the war to resolve disputes and guarantee international security. An area of Poland would become part of the USSR.</p>	<p><b>Representatives:</b> Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA) Joseph Stalin (USSR) Winston Churchill (UK)</p> <p><b>Focus:</b> What to do with Europe after Allied victory in WWII.</p> <p><b>Level of cooperation:</b> Medium, Stalin had started to push his luck on some issues and the other leaders put their foot down.</p> <p><b>Agreements:</b> Both Germany and its capital Berlin would be divided into four zones administered by the US, USSR, Britain and France. To give liberated countries formerly occupied by the Nazis full freedom to choose their own governments without pressure or interference. That each of the three powers would join the new United Nations. That Eastern Europe was in the Soviet 'sphere of influence' and this would be respected by the US and Britain.</p> <p><b>Disagreements:</b> How much in reparations Germany should pay (Stalin wanted more) Where Germany's eastern border should be (Stalin wanted Germany to be as small as possible) What kind of government Poland should have (Stalin wanted a 'friendly' Polish government to act as a buffer against Germany).</p>	<p><b>Representatives:</b> Harry S. Truman (USA) Joseph Stalin (USSR) Winston Churchill then Clement Attlee (UK)</p> <p><b>Focus:</b> Resolving issues left incomplete at Yalta; dealing with changing situation after Germany's surrender.</p> <p><b>Level of cooperation:</b> Low, Stalin had ignored some previous agreements, and now that the war was over the US saw the USSR as more of a threat than an ally. Truman didn't get on with Stalin the way Roosevelt had.</p> <p><b>Agreements:</b> Established borders of the zones of Germany and Berlin Germany demilitarised Democracy, freedom of speech and a free press would be established in Germany Most of Germany's reparations would go to the USSR as they had suffered most. The Nazi party was banned.</p> <p><b>Disagreements:</b> Stalin wanted to disable Germany with huge reparations but Truman saw a strong Germany as a useful ally against the threat of the USSR Truman wanted free elections across Eastern Europe but Stalin argued that as this was the Soviet sphere of influence this shouldn't happen.</p>



Roosevelt  
1933-1945



Truman  
1945-1953



Eisenhower  
1953-1961



Kennedy  
1961-1963

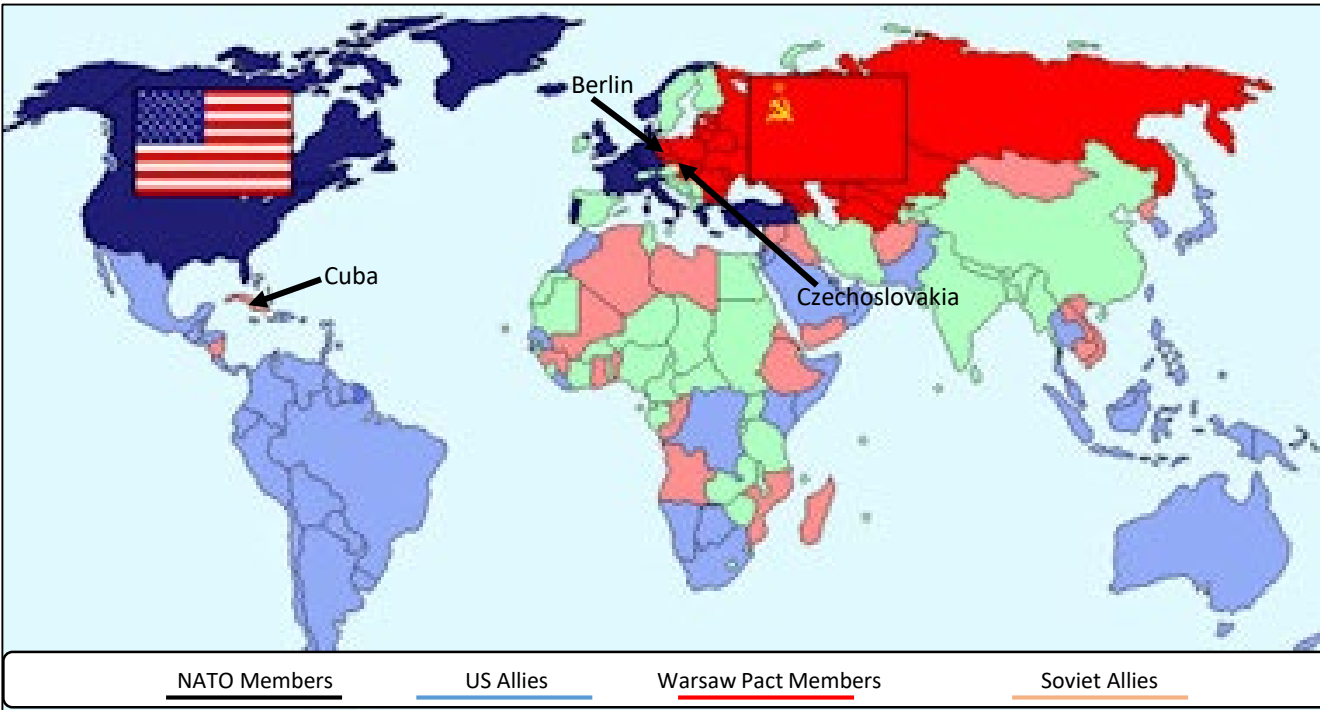
1943 Tehran Conference
1944
1945 Yalta Conference / Potsdam Conference / A-Bomb
1946 1945-47 Soviet Expansion
1947 Truman Doctrine / Marshall Plan / Cominform
1948 Berlin Crisis / Airlift
1949 Comecon / NATO / USSR tests A-Bomb
1950
1951
1952
1953 Successful H-Bomb tests / Khrushchev new leader
1954
1955 Warsaw Pact
1956 Hungarian Uprising
1957 Launch of Sputnik – first key moment of space race
1958
1959
1960 U-2 spy plane crisis
1961 Second Berlin Crisis
1962 Cuban Missile Crisis

Capitalism	Communism
<p><b>Politics:</b> Favours democracy – people choose their leaders from several different parties.</p>	<p><b>Politics:</b> Only one party allowed, the Communist Party, which represents the people. There are no elections and you cannot change your government.</p>
<p><b>Economy:</b> Businesses are privately owned, and there are opportunities to become very wealthy for some people. If you work hard and are good at your job, you will be promoted and earn more money – this gives people an incentive to work.</p>	<p><b>Economy:</b> Businesses are all owned publicly – by the government. All profits and products are shared amongst the people. Nobody becomes hugely wealthy, but nobody is much poorer than anyone else.</p>
<p><b>Beliefs:</b> Freedom is good and is necessary for a successful society. Some people will be wealthier than others but mostly this should reflect their ability, ingenuity and hard work. It would be unfair for everyone to be equal if some work harder than others. Capitalism should be the system used by the rest of the world because it encourages prosperity and development.</p>	<p><b>Beliefs:</b> Freedoms such as a free media and freedom to hold different political views is harmful to the unity and success of the country. Everyone should be equal, and it is the government's job to ensure that this happens, as capitalism will exploit the poor and the workers to benefit the elite. Communism should be the system used by the rest of the world, and the USSR should encourage revolutions in other countries to ensure this happens.</p>
<p><b>Problems:</b> Capitalism leads to inequality – some people become very rich, but others become very poor. Power is concentrated in the hands of a minority of rich and powerful individuals, whilst the poor are vulnerable to being exploited.</p>	<p><b>Problems:</b> Communism leads to a lack of productivity – why work hard with no opportunity for financial reward? It also stifles creativity – people are less likely to have the freedom and incentive to develop ideas if they won't personally benefit from them. Lack of democracy leads to the suppression of other basic rights.</p>

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<b>The Berlin Crisis, 1961</b>		Hawks and Doves	People who favoured aggressive or diplomatic US response	'Explain two consequences' [8] Tips on p19 <i>Two PEE paragraphs explaining two things that happened as a result of an event, with a clear link to the event demonstrated.</i> Useful phrases: "One consequence of _____ was" "This was a consequence because..."
Defection	Leaving one country to go to its enemy	Brinkmanship	Going right to the edge to get what you want	
Refugee	A person fleeing crisis in their home country	<b>Consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis</b>		
Ultimatum	A final choice with two serious options	Hotline	A telephone connection to allow instant communication	
<b>The Construction of the Berlin Wall</b>		Treaty	An agreement between countries	
Checkpoint	A guarded border post on the Berlin Wall	Detente	The thaw in relations that led to progress between US/USSR	
<b>The Cuban Revolution</b>		<b>The Prague Spring</b>		
Dictator	A leader with total power over the country	Reforms	Changes to the way the country is run	
Diplomat	A representative from one country in another	Censorship	Limiting the information that people have access to	
Exile	A person forced to leave a country to live in another	<b>The Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia</b>		
CIA	The Central Intelligence Agency – US spy network	Resistance	Refusal to cooperate	
Bay of Pigs	A bay in Cuba that was the focus of a failed invasion	Propaganda	Materials which are designed to push a particular message	
<b>The Cuban Missile Crisis</b>		Brezhnev Doctrine	USSR plan to invade countries which threatened E. Europe	'Write a narrative account' [8] Tips on p30 <i>Tell the story of the event in three separate sections, in chronological order, linked, and with specific detail.</i> Useful phrases: "As a result of this" "This meant that" "This led to"
U-2	US spy plane which captured images of the missiles	Vietnam War	A disastrous conflict the US was involved in in the 1960s/70s	
<b>The Cuban Missile Crisis</b>		Brezhnev Doctrine	USSR plan to invade countries which threatened E. Europe	'Explain the importance of..' [8] x 2 Tips on p53 <i>2 PEE paragraphs about how a specific event had broader significance. Events can be significant if they influenced lots of people, or led to change, for example.</i> Useful phrases: "This was important to _____ because" "_____ was important because it led to..."
U-2	US spy plane which captured images of the missiles	Vietnam War	A disastrous conflict the US was involved in in the 1960s/70s	

Two crises in Berlin – not the same thing!	
Berlin Crisis of 1948	Berlin Crisis of 1961
<p>The Berlin crisis of 1948 was caused by Stalin, who was resentful of the US and Britain having free access through East Germany to get to their sectors of Berlin. He thought they were spying on the Communist country and were spreading pro-capitalist messages. He closed off all the roads and railways, and attempted to force the US and Britain to give up their claim to West Berlin. Instead, the US organised airlifts of food and fuel to defeat the blockade and save the people of West Berlin. Stalin eventually had to back down. This crisis was significant in the wider Cold War because it showed that the USA was prepared to back up its words in the Truman Doctrine with actions. It was also significant because it led to the creation of NATO.</p>	<p>The Berlin Crisis of 1961 was caused by Khrushchev, who was resentful of highly qualified professionals leaving East Berlin and East Germany. There was no border between the East and West zones, meaning that people frequently travelled to the West and then on to capitalist countries that they otherwise were not allowed to go to. Highly qualified people knew they could earn lots more money in the capitalist West, so the 'brain drain' was a big concern for Khrushchev. He attempted to force the US to prevent this migration, but the US refused, so Khrushchev authorised the East Germans to build a wall around the entirety of West Berlin. This meant no East Germans could enter or they would be shot. Migration stopped, but the city was cut in two. The wall stood for 28 years.</p>

Sample exam questions
'Explain two consequences of the refugee problem in Berlin between 1949 and 1961.' [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Vienna Summit of 1961.' [8] 'Explain two consequences of the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.' [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Cuban Revolution of 1959.' [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.' [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Cuban Missile Crisis'. [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Prague Spring reforms in 1968'. [8] 'Explain two consequences of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968'. [8]
'Write a narrative account of the Berlin Crisis 1958-1961'. [8] "Write a narrative account of Cuban-US tension between 1959 and 1961". [8] 'Write a narrative account of the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.' [8] 'Write a narrative account of the Prague Spring reforms of 1968.' [8] 'Write a narrative account of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.' [8]
'Explain the importance of Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum for the Berlin crisis of 1961.' [8] 'Explain the importance of the construction of the Berlin Wall for US-Soviet relations.' [8] 'Explain the importance of the Bay of Pigs invasion in the development of the Cold War.' [8] 'Explain the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis for relations between the US and the Soviet Union'. [8] 'Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia for Soviet control of Eastern Europe' [8]



	<b>Eisenhower</b> 1953-1961	1958 Berlin Ultimatum
	<b>Kennedy</b> 1961-1963	1959 Khrushchev visits USA / Cuban revolution 1960 Planned Paris Summit / U-2 spy plane crisis 1961 Vienna Summit / Berlin Wall built / Bay of Pigs 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis 1963 Kennedy visits Berlin
	<b>Johnson</b> 1963-1969	1964 Brezhnev replaces Khrushchev as Soviet leader 1965 1966 1967
	<b>Nixon</b> 1969-1974	1968 Prague Spring / Soviet invasion / Brezhnev Doctrine 1969 Czech Anti-Soviet demonstrations continue 1970

Three Cold War Crises		
The Berlin Crisis 1961	Cuban Missile Crisis 1962	Czechoslovakia 1968
<p><b>Key individuals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eisenhower and Kennedy (USA)</li> <li>Khrushchev (USSR)</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Brain drain' refugee crisis - hundreds of thousands of highly qualified workers leaving East Germany for the West</li> </ul> <p><b>Key events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berlin ultimatum 1958</li> <li>Vienna Summit 1961</li> <li>Construction of the Berlin Wall 1961</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Berlin isolated and migration ended</li> <li>Heightened tensions between USA and USSR</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key individuals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kennedy (USA)</li> <li>Khrushchev (USSR)</li> <li>Castro (Cuba)</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USSR placed missiles on Cuba in response to US Jupiter missiles in Turkey.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communist revolution led by Castro 1959</li> <li>Bay of Pigs invasion 1961</li> <li>Missiles discovered by USA</li> <li>Kennedy ordered removal + blockaded Cuba</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rivalry between USA and USSR</li> <li>Hotline installed for instant communication</li> <li>Various treaties between 1963 and 1968</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key individuals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brezhnev (USSR)</li> <li>Dubcek (Czechoslovakia)</li> <li>Johnson (USA)</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Czechs demanded greater freedoms and economic reform. Dubcek appointed leader</li> </ul> <p><b>Key events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dubcek announced Prague Spring reforms</li> <li>Opposition to Communism increase</li> <li>USSR invades and arrests Dubcek, reversing reforms</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brezhnev Doctrine</li> <li>Other communist countries condemned USSR</li> <li>US condemnation but no intervention</li> </ul>



Key Terms

Question types

Reasons for Detente

Detente	An period of improved relations between US and USSR
Linkage	Nixon's plan to 'link' benefits to positive Soviet actions
Bilateral	Agreements that involve cooperation between two parties

Carter Doctrine	A US vow to go to war if their interests in Middle East threatened
Boycott	A refusal to use certain services or to attend an event

Reagan and the Second Cold War

Second Cold War	Reagan's escalation of the Cold War after the failure of detente
NUTS	Targeting nuclear weapons at USSR warheads, not cities
START	Talks focused on reducing total nuclear weapons on both sides
SDI	'Star Wars' – high tech laser guided missile protection system

Detente

SALT I	A plan to limit production of new nuclear weapons
ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missiles – reduced by the SALT Treaty
MIRV	Weapons that contained several targetable warheads
Disarmament	Reducing or completely destroying supplies of weapons
Apollo-Soyuz	A US-Soviet meeting in space to show their cooperation
Helsinki Agreements	Agreements over issues like security and human rights
Human Rights	Basic freedoms that are not respected in some countries

Gorbachev's 'New Thinking'

New Thinking	A series of reforms proposed by Gorbachev to modernise USSR
Perestroika	'Restructuring' – economic changes to the USSR and communism
Glasnost	'Openness' – greater freedoms within the USSR and E Europe
Dissidents	Political opponents to a regime that often experience persecution

Afghanistan and End of Detente

Mujahideen	An Afghan resistance force that was armed by the US
Jihad	A Muslim 'holy war' that was declared against the USSR

Uskoreniye	Acceleration – a Soviet plan to boost and modernise the economy
INF Treaty	First successful agreement to reduce nuclear weapons
Sinatra Doctrine	Nickname of plan for E European countries to do things 'their way'

The Fall of the Berlin Wall and the End of the Cold War

Fundamentalism	An extreme and dangerous version of a religion	Reunification	Germany being reunited into a single country after being divided
Embassy	A building that represents one country's people in another.		

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 "\_\_\_\_\_ was important because it led to..."



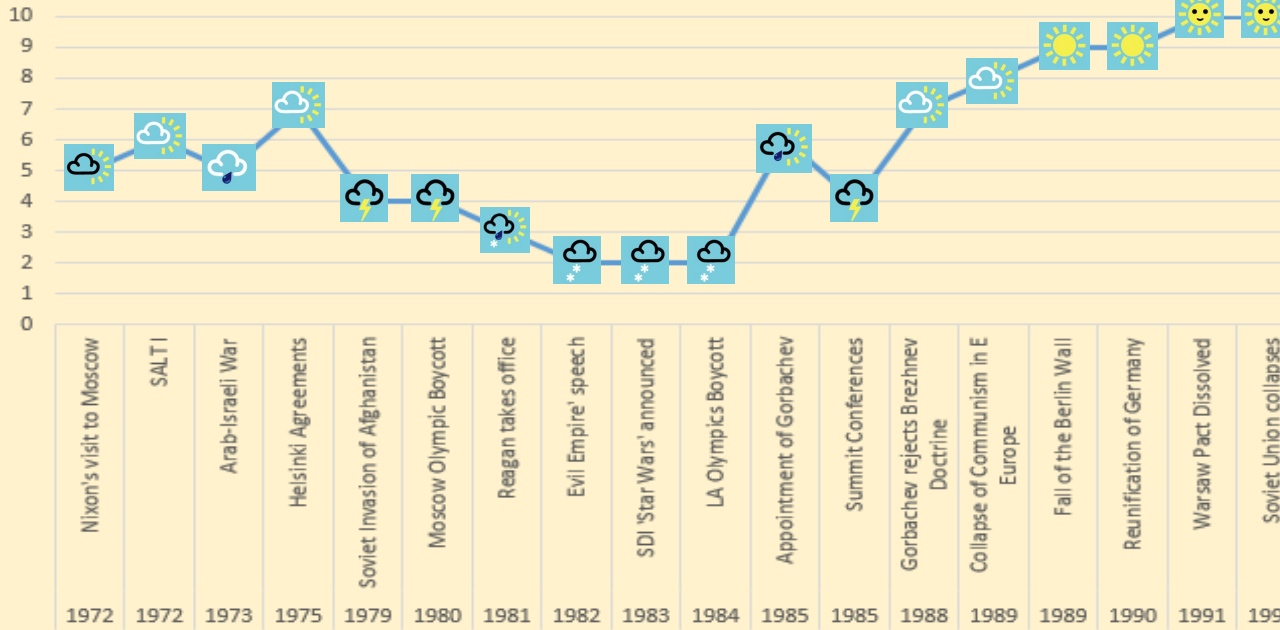
Ronald Reagan was a former Hollywood actor who was elected US President in 1980. He took a tougher line with the USSR, and his SDI 'Star Wars' initiative led to massive military spending. His description of the USSR as the 'Evil Empire' in 1982 deteriorated relations, but his policies forced the USSR to accept that they couldn't keep up with US progress and that reform was necessary.

Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985 with the USSR in crisis. He was their fourth leader in the last three years and their political and economic situation looked bleak. Gorbachev announced a series of reforms called 'New Thinking' including 'glasnost' and 'perestroika'. His willingness to reform the USSR and improve relations with the West made him incredibly popular in the USA. His reforms brought about the end of the Soviet Union.

Sample exam questions

- 'Explain two consequences of Nixon's visit to Moscow in 1972.' [8]
- 'Explain two consequences of the Helsinki Agreements of 1975.' [8]
- 'Explain two consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979'. [8]
- 'Explain two consequences for US-USSR relations of Reagan's election in 1980'. [8]
- 'Explain two consequences of Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.' [8]
- 'Explain two consequences of Gorbachev's 'New Thinking' for Eastern Europe'. [8]
- 'Explain two consequences of Gorbachev's rise to power in the USSR'. [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of attempts to improve US-Soviet relations in the 1970s'. [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979'. [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of the diplomatic developments between US-USSR between 1985-87.' [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of the impact of Gorbachev's reforms on Eastern Europe.' [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of the reunification of Germany between 1989-90.' [8]
- 'Write a narrative account of the collapse of the Soviet Union between 1989-91.' [8]
- 'Explain the importance of SALT I for the development of the Cold War.' [8]
- 'Explain the importance of the Helsinki Agreements for US-Soviet relations.' [8]
- 'Explain the importance of Gorbachev's election for US-Soviet relations.' [8]
- 'Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for US-Soviet relations'. [8]

The End of the Cold War



	<b>Nixon</b> 1969-1974	1970 1971 1972 SALT I signed / Nixon visits Moscow 1973 USSR brokers peace deal to end Vietnam War 1974 Nixon visits Moscow for second time
	<b>Ford</b> 1974-77	1975 Apollo-Soyuz link up / Helsinki agreements 1976 1977 1978 Communist revolution in Afghanistan 1979 SALT II discussions end / Soviets invade Afghanistan 1980 US boycott of Moscow Olympics
	<b>Carter</b> 1977-1981	1981 1982 Death of Brezhnev / Andropov new leader 1983 SDI announced 'Star Wars'
	<b>Reagan</b> 1981-1989	1984 Soviets boycott LA Olympics / Chernenko new leader 1985 Gorbachev new leader / Reagan + Gorbachev meet 1986 Reykjavik Summit collapses 1987 INF Treaty 1988
	<b>Bush Sr.</b> 1989-1993	1989 Iron Curtain ends / Berlin Wall pulled down 1990 Collapse of Soviet Union / Germany reunited 1991 START I / Gorbachev resigns / Warsaw Pact ends



<p><u>East Germany</u> Oct-Nov 1989: Millions protest on the streets of major cities Nov 1989: Berlin Wall is opened Oct 1990: German reunification</p> <p><u>Poland</u> 1988: Mass strikes across country 1989: Solidarity party wins elections and first non-Communist leader in E Europe is elected.</p> <p><u>Hungary</u> 1988: Becomes multi-party state 1989: Border opens with democratic Austria 1990: anti-Communist alliance wins elections</p>	<p><u>Czechoslovakia</u> Nov 1989: Mass protests against Communism lead to resignation of government Dec 1989: Non-communist president appointed 1990: Elections won by non-Communist alliance</p> <p><u>Romania</u> 25 Dec 1989: Communist dictator Ceausescu executed 1990: Democratic elections held, won by party dominated by ex-communists</p> <p><u>Bulgaria</u> 1990: Democratic elections held, won by renamed Communist Party</p>
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Date	Summit, Meeting or Treaty	Key points
1972	Nixon visits Moscow	Nixon agreed to participate in European Security Conference which led to Helsinki Agreements.
1972	SALT 1	Restrictions on new nuclear weapons
1974	Nixon visits Moscow	Commitment to reduce tensions further
1975	Helsinki Agreements	Agreements on security, cooperation and human rights
1985	Geneva Summit	Commitment to abolish chemical weapons, Reagan refused to cancel SDI
1986	Reykjavik Summit	Talks collapse over continued refusal to cancel SDI
1987	INF Treaty	Large scale reduction of nuclear weapons