



The Sutton Academy

# Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Y10 – Cold War

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Assessment / Exam Technique:	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this, students need to already know that...</i>
1. What ideologies did the USA and USSR believe in?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East (USSR) and West (USA and UK) allies against Hitler, despite having opposite ideologies.</li> <li>2. The USSR believed in Communism since 1917 – this was the wish for equality, but people’s freedoms were controlled drastically.</li> <li>3. The USA believed in Capitalism – this was based on freedoms to earn and say what you wished. Democracy was key.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Communism</u>- The belief in full equality, which sees the government interfere in people’s lives.</p> <p><u>Capitalism</u>- The belief in economic and political freedom and democracy, the government stays out of people’s lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold – calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will know from Y9 the role that Winston Churchill played throughout WW2 and the legacy that he left.</li> <li>2. USA, UK and USSR had to become allies against Hitler – <i>‘The enemy of my enemy is my friend’</i>.</li> <li>3. From Y9 students will be aware that the Western powers disliked communism; they believed that communists could not be trusted.</li> </ol>
2. What was decided at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Before the Nazis were defeated, the Big 3 decided to meet to discuss the post war world, once WW2 was over.</li> <li>2. Yalta conference seen the allies act respectively toward each other in agreement on how to defeat the Nazis, the future of Germany and that Europe should be rebuilt and free.</li> <li>3. Potsdam conference seen the allies become more distant with each other as the Nazis had been defeated – Germany was to be split in 4 – however, the USSR had dominance over Eastern Europe.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Buffer zone</u>- An area to separate countries for safety and security.</p> <p><u>Self-determination</u>- The chance to be free and choose their own leaders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Treaty of Versailles was the harsh punishment of Germany which led to WW2.</li> <li>2. Hitler took over and subjugated the peoples of Eastern Europe.</li> <li>3. The Big 3 were allies out of necessity, not friendship – they each had the common goal of defeating and punishing Germany.</li> </ol>
3. What effect did the Atom bomb have on the US and USSR relationship?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Atom bomb was used by the USA to officially end WW2 against Japan.</li> <li>2. The Atom bomb was the most powerful and destructive weapon the world had seen – it caused 100,000s of deaths with just two bombs.</li> <li>3. The bomb was used also to show American strength and superiority towards the USSR – The USSR wanted to ‘catch up’ to the Americans as a result. This caused some tensions between the former allies.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Atom Bomb</u>- The most powerful weapon in 1945 in the world, using nuclear energy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Second World War was a ‘global war’, meaning that it was not just Europeans nations that were involved.</li> <li>2. Japan would not surrender– USA felt they had to take drastic measures in order to stop WW2.</li> <li>3. Despite having differences of opinion, as seen at Yalta/ Potsdam – USA and USSR were still ‘officially’ allies.</li> </ol>

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4. How and for what reasons did the Soviets expand into Eastern Europe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stalin to ensure his 'buffer zone' began putting communist governments in Eastern Europe soon after 1945, this showed his and USSR power.</li> <li>2. The countries that became Communist rarely did out of choice, but coercion, threat and violence – such as the use of the red army, propaganda and arrests.</li> <li>3. Soviet expansion led to criticism from the West, most notably Churchill who coined the phrase the 'Iron Curtain' – This arguably led to the split between East and West.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Iron Curtain</u>- A phrase/ metaphor Churchill used in a speech which said Europe was divided between East and West.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q1- Source: I do / We do.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A link should be made back to L1 – the West had never liked the idea of Communism – it was no surprise that once WW2 was over, old attitudes would return.</li> <li>2. Looking back at Potsdam and Yalta conferences, Stalin had promised 'self-determination' – i.e. Eastern Europe could choose their own leaders. However, Stalin did not keep to his promises.</li> </ol>
5. What were the features of the Truman doctrine?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. American foreign policy was convinced by Churchill and Long telegram that Soviet expansion posed a threat to democracy – they intended to 'contain' communism and not let it spread any more.</li> <li>2. Truman put forward the idea of convincing Congress to fund the 'Truman doctrine' – effectively paying countries money, giving aid and weaponry to stop communism in their countries.</li> <li>3. The Truman Doctrine became active in 1947 Billions of dollars of aid went to Greece and Turkey to stop them being threatened by communist takeovers. It worked. Stalin felt angry about this 'dollar imperialism'</li> </ol>	<p><u>Containment</u>- The American plan of not allowing Communism to get 'any bigger'.</p> <p><u>Aid</u> – Support given by money, weaponry, equipment and medical supplies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q1- Source: I do / We do.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will remember Churchill's speech and the publicity of this, making the world aware of the divide between communism and capitalism.</li> <li>2. The USA was committed in stopping the USSR from spreading communism.</li> </ol>
6. How important was the Marshall plan?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Europe was destroyed after WW2. Ideas of communism appeal to poor people in need.</li> <li>2. George Marshall after visiting Europe reported to the USA that Europe could fall to communism if more wasn't done financially to rebuild it.</li> <li>3. All countries were offered money from the Marshall plan as a loan to rebuild their countries (important that the money had to be spent on American goods) USSR would not take the money, and ordered Eastern bloc not to also.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Dollar Imperialism</u>- The policy of the USA in dominating and maintaining over distant lands through economic aid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q1- Source: We do/ You do.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will be aware that a weak economy is more likely to find the principles of communism appealing and therefore more likely to convert to communism.</li> <li>2. Europe was devastated after WW2, European economies suffered as a result of this.</li> <li>3. Y10 Germany topic – Borrowing loans from foreign counties helps in the short-term, however it can be fatal in the long-term. Germany borrowing loans from USA for example.</li> </ol>

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7. Why did Stalin blockade Berlin in 1949?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The western part of Berlin was quickly recovering, whilst the USSR's side was still on rations and badly damaged – this made Communism look inferior.</li> <li>Stalin tried to encourage people to move to the Eastern side, but they didn't. The Western allies began to strengthen their German zones and began work on helping improve the economy, Stalin could not allow this. Stalin wanted to force the allies out of Berlin so blockaded all land, rail and sea routes to Berlin.</li> <li>The Allies began to Airlift supplies in from 1948. Planes were landing every 3 minutes in 1949, showing the success of the Airlift. Stalin called off the Airlift in the summer of 1949. A key result of the Berlin Crisis was the creation of an anti-Communist alliance – NATO in 1949 and the confirmed separation of Germany into West Germany (Capitalist) and East Germany (Communist)</li> </ol>	<p><u>Blockade</u>- To stop goods and supplies from entering a country.</p> <p><u>Unanimous</u> – When all parties must agree.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q1 Source: Independent / timed conditions. Assessed piece-WCF given.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany had been divided since 1945. Berlin, the capital was also divided but this was in the USSR's zone.</li> <li>There were ideological differences between communism and capitalism, the alliances during WW2 were no longer; this signalled the beginning of the rivalry between the USA and USSR.</li> </ol>
8. Part One- Consolidation	Consolidation of the previous 7 lessons.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: I do / We do</p>	
9. How did the Superpowers view the Communist revolution in China?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China became communist because of a Civil War between Nationalists and Communists in October 1949.</li> <li>The USSR immediately saw an opportunity to forge a friendship with Mao, the leader of China. They signed a treaty known as the treaty of Friendship.</li> <li>The USA and the West did not accept the Communist takeover and would not agree to China becoming a part of the UN. They recognised the Nationalists in Taiwan as the rightful Chinese government. The US began re-arming</li> </ol>	<p><u>Nationalist</u>- A person who strongly identifies with their own nation and vigorously supports its interests.</p> <p><u>Treaty of Friendship</u>- A treaty between the USSR and China in which the USSR provided aid to the newly communist China.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q2- Utility: I do/ We do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The USA wished to contain communism by creating the Truman Doctrine, this has clearly aided when communism spread to China.</li> <li>Students will understand what a revolution is from their KS3 studies. For example: the French Revolution, Russian Revolution, Industrial Revolution</li> </ol>

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	due this new threat of Communism in Asia.			
10. Why was the conflict in Korea an important event?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Korea became divided after WW2 by the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel. North Korea was Communist. South Korea was Capitalist. The Korean War was a proxy war.</li> <li>2. North Korea invaded the South in 1950, with permission and military assistance from Stalin and the USSR, later with help from Communist China.</li> <li>3. The UN, led by the USA intervened on behalf of South Korea in 1950. The war lasted 3 years and cost millions of lives. Korea remained divided after the conflict, just as it started.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Proxy War</u>- An indirect war between the superpowers where the USSR and USA fund the other enemy.</p> <p><u>Stalemate</u>- A situation in which neither side can win, or in which no progress is possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q1- Source: Extension task</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Links to last lesson – Communism spreading in China and the American/ Western failure to acknowledge Mao as the new leader. This draws China into a deeper alliance with the Soviet Union.</li> <li>2. China and the USSR agreed to the Treaty of Friendship, \$300 million will be loaned to China.</li> </ol>
11. How did Vietnam become a problem for the USA?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. France re-took control of Vietnam 'Indochina' after WW2, with financial support from the USA to keep it under Capitalist – despite fighting from Nationalists, Ho Chi Minh.</li> <li>2. After the French left Vietnam in 1954, due to fighting, Vietnam was split at the 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel (In half) – Communist North, ruled by ho Chi Minh and South ruled by Anti Communist, Diem.</li> <li>3. America increasingly became involved in Vietnam from the mid-1950s &amp; 1960s to fight the communists in another proxy war. America lost and left, leaving Vietnam to unify under Communism.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Viet Minh</u>- Vietnamese communists, supporters of Ho Chi Minh</p> <p><u>Guerrilla Warfare</u>- The use of ambushes and raids by small armed groups</p> <p><u>Vietcong</u>- The communist guerrilla fighters in Vietnam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will understand what a proxy war is from the previous lesson, studying the North and South Korean divide.</li> <li>2. Students will know that the USA wanted to contain communism as much as possible, where as the USSR wanted to spread communism.</li> </ol>
12. How dangerous was the Arms race?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nuclear weapons became more powerful after the atom bomb, with the creation of the hydrogen bomb in 1952 (1000x the atom bomb) People campaigned due to the potential destruction to the planet.</li> <li>2. There was a 'race' to see who could build the most devastating weapons between the USA and USSR. The USA, wrongly, believed in a missile gap.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Mutually Assured Destruction</u>- The belief existence of nuclear weapons meant that open war between the superpowers, in which nuclear weapons were used, would end life on earth. This was the ultimate deterrent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q2 Source: We do / You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An atomic bomb causes mass destruction. Students are aware of this from their previous studies in this topic as well as Y9. The USA dropped the atomic bomb on Japan twice, causing mass destruction and bringing WW2 to an end.</li> <li>2. After WW2, the Soviets were desperate to build up their nuclear weaponry, this resulted in competition between both superpowers.</li> </ol>

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	3. There was a belief in Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) the fact that both sides had nuclear weapons was a deterrent to use them. People in the USA learnt to 'Duck and cover' in the event of a nuclear attack.	<u>Deterrent</u> - The belief that a country possessing nuclear weapons would prevent another country from threatening its interests, because they wouldn't want to provoke a nuclear attack.		
13. How important was the Space race in the Superpower rivalry?	1. The space race was a technological competition between the USA and USSR from the 1950s onwards. 2. The USSR had the upper hand for most of the Space race and they put the first man, woman and satellite in space from 1957, before the USA. 3. The USA, as promised by JFK, put the first man on the moon in 1969 – Neil Armstrong. Both sides used the space race in their propaganda wars against each other.	<u>Satellite</u> – A machine that travels around the Earth that can relay communications or take photographs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> Q2 Source: We do / You do	1. Students will understand the idea of 'indirect' fighting and competitiveness, both nations used propaganda against each other. 2. The development in sciences and technology is a huge leap into the future, the development in this area would show their nation to be progressive and forward thinking.
14. How did Europe become divided between two rival alliances?	1. NATO was set -up during the Berlin Airlift/ blockade crisis to protect Europe from a potential attack from the USSR. It was an anti-communist alliance. 2. The Warsaw Pact was set up to rival the NATO alliance – it was a group of Eastern European countries who were communist led by the USSR. 3. The countries in both alliances would help if any countries were attacked. West Germany joining NATO in 1955, led to the Warsaw Pact.	<u>Alliance</u> – When countries promise to support each other.  <u>Collective Security</u> – A system where a group of nations agree to defend each other against aggression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> Q1 Source: Independent / timed conditions. Assessed piece-WCF given.	1. One key result of the Berlin Blockade was the creation of NATO. The actions of Stalin drove the United States and their Western allies into forming an alliance system with the focus of defence against the Soviet Union's aggression. 2. Prior Y9 knowledge of WW1 – alliances, once these alliances are activated it can lead to war.
15. What were the events and consequences of the Hungarian Crisis?	1. Hungary was a satellite state taken over by the USSR's army after WW2. It was communist, 'behind the Iron Curtain'. 2. The Hungarian people felt that with Stalin dying and new leader Khrushchev in charge of the USSR, Hungary would gain freedoms under Nagy. This did not last long. 3. Khrushchev allowed Nagy to have some freedoms but would not allow Hungary to leave the Warsaw pact. AS a result,	<u>De-Stalinisation</u> - Criticise the way Stalin ruled USSR and Satellite states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	1. Students will be aware from their KS3 studies that people protest when they are demanding change to their country. This has been studied in the Protest and Reform EQ in Y8.

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	Russian tanks and soldiers invaded Hungary in 1956 to put them back under control. The US could do nothing as it was behind the 'Iron Curtain'.			
16. Part Two – Consolidation	Consolidation of the previous 7 lessons.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q4- Essay: I do/ We do/ You do</p>	2.
17. Why did the U2 crisis become an international crisis?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spying played a huge role in the cold war. The US developed a new spy plane called the U2, it could take images from 1000s of metres in the sky.</li> <li>2. May, 1960 a U2 spy plane was shot down over the USSR. The pilot Gary Powers was caught. The Americans lied about the event.</li> <li>3. The Paris Peace Summit was due to take place in June between the US and USSR, but the U2 event made tensions worse. Khrushchev was angry with the US.</li> </ol>	<p><u>U2- US spy planes.</u></p> <p><u>Espionage- Spying on an enemy in secret.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: I do/ We do/ You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The mistrust between both sides remained throughout the cold war from the 1940s. The USA were concerned about the actions of the USSR and their ambition to spread Soviet influence further.</li> <li>2. Meetings/ summits are often held between leaders to communicate and repair relations. For example the signing of the Treaty of Versailles (Y9)</li> </ol>
18. Why was the Berlin Wall built?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thousands left East Germany through Berlin each week until in 1961, a wall was built to prevent this. The Soviets claimed it was due to spying.</li> <li>2. The Checkpoint Charlie incident in late 1961 when Soviet/ American tanks faced each other ensured tensions were high. Berlin was visited West Berlin and promised to support it against Communism.</li> <li>3. The Checkpoint Charlie incident in late 1961 when Soviet/ American tanks faced each other ensured tensions were high. Kennedy visited West Berlin and promised to support it against Communism.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Checkpoint Charlie- The official crossing point between East Berlin and West Berlin during the Cold War.</u></p> <p><u>Defected- To abandon one's country, in favour of another one.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold-calling</li> <li>• MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the Potsdam meeting in 1945, it was agreed that Germany and Berlin would be split into 4 occupied zones.</li> <li>2. The city of Berlin was important to both superpowers, this meant that Berlin had been split between Communism and Capitalism since 1945.</li> </ol>

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19. Why was there a Cuban revolution under Castro?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>America had seen Cuba almost as an opportunity to make money and many American businesses were in Cuba.</li> <li>The ruler of Cuba since 1933 was Fulgencio Batista, a corrupt and brutal dictator who would not allow any opposition.</li> <li>The Cuban people and a revolutionary known as Fidel Castro led a rebellion promising a 'fairer' Cuba, for the Cuban people was successful in January 1959.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Dictatorship</u>: A country ruled by someone with absolute power.</p> <p><u>Guerrilla warfare</u>: Involves small groups of soldiers, like rebels or armed civilians, using tactics like ambushes, sabotage, and hit-and-run attacks against larger, more powerful forces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: We do/ You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The USA were concerned about what was happening to nearby nations, concerned that this may spread to their country.</li> <li>Communism was feared throughout America. Immigrants were blamed for spreading diseases, taking jobs and spreading communism. (Y9)</li> <li>Cuba was just 90 miles away from the USA, this meant that communism spreading would threaten US security.</li> </ol>
20. What were the events of the Cuban missile crisis?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuba and America quickly fell out with each other when Eisenhower refused to speak to Castro and began a trade embargo. Castro responded by nationalising American businesses in Cuba.</li> <li>Castro and the USSR got closer as trading partners and allies, eventually the USSR would place nuclear missiles in Cuba which was seen as 'America's backyard'</li> <li>An American U2 plane spotted Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in Cuba and this led Kennedy to decide the best course of action – he choose to place a quarantine around the USSR.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Cuban exile</u> – A Cuban person living in America due to their anti – communist beliefs.</p> <p><u>CIA</u> – Central Intelligence Agency. They were America's security service in foreign countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The US were found guilty of espionage and their use of the U2 spy plane.</li> <li>Placing a trade embargo on certain nations have negative effect on their peace and stability. For example, the blockading of Berlin.</li> </ol>
21. What were the results of the Cuban missile crisis?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Khrushchev sensing the danger of breaking the US quarantine of Cuba wrote two letters to diffuse the situation.</li> <li>Kennedy responded to one of the letters and agreed if the USSR removed its missiles, Kennedy wouldn't invade Cuba. He secretly promised to remove his missiles from Turkey and Italy too,</li> <li>The Cuban missile crisis showed brinkmanship in action, neither side appeared to want to back down. A hot line was set up after the crisis between Washington and Moscow to aim to diffuse any potential nuclear situations from happening again.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Compromise</u>- An agreement to settle a dispute.</p> <p><u>Brinkmanship</u>- An approach in which a country pushes a situation extremely close to a dangerous point. (E.g- Nuclear War)</p> <p><u>Excomm</u>- A key advisory body for President John F. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students understand the concept of 'Mutually Assured Destruction', this concept will be applied to this lesson. Both nations built up their nuclear arsenal to the stage whereby they were simply utilised as a deterrent rather than a threat.</li> <li>The nuclear arms race heightened the competition between both superpowers. Defence budgets were being spend on building up their nuclear weapons.</li> </ol>

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22. What was the Prague Spring?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The people of Czechoslovakia wanted political and economic reforms known as 'socialism with a human face' this led to Prague spring'</li> <li>Dubcek became leader of Czechoslovakia was began making changes which worried Brezhnev and other communist countries.</li> <li>Brezhnev became the leader of Khrushchev in 1964. He was a strict communist. Brezhnev warned Dubcek about opening borders with the west, Dubcek refused.</li> <li>Brezhnev ordered the Warsaw Pact countries to invade Czechoslovakia – To prevent communist countries changing Communism the USSR proved it would act, this was the Brezhnev doctrine.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Brezhnev – Soviet politician who led the Soviet Union from 1964-82.</u></p> <p><u>Reforms – Changes made to improve something.</u></p> <p><u>Condemn- To express complete disapproval.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: We do/ You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events in Hungary highlight the oppressive control by the USSR leading to protests. This emphasises the similarities between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>Just like in Hungary, any threats to Soviet influence would be dealt with ruthlessly.</li> <li>Czechoslovakia was controlled by the USSR and communism since the end of WW2.</li> </ol>
23. How did Brezhnev react to the Prague Spring?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In November 1968 Brezhnev made a speech in which he outlined that the USSR was determined to keep communist governments in place in Europe and further afield. This speech is known as the Brezhnev Doctrine.</li> <li>Brezhnev used Czechoslovakia as an example in his speech, he explained any nation who threatened the USSR's power would face the same consequences if they resisted Soviet influence.</li> <li>The Brezhnev Doctrine divided the USSR and China. China was in the middle of the Cultural Revolution, this meant that China was concerned that Brezhnev was suggesting that the Soviets might interfere.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Doctrine- A rigid set of beliefs or principles.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural Revolution- Aimed to purge capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese society, which criticised Khrushchev's policies.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Czech students began protesting for removal of Novotny and greater freedoms.</li> <li>Dubcek threatened the USSR by allowing non-communist parties to be established, and invited Marsal Tito, leader of Yugoslavia, into Czechoslovakia.</li> <li>Brezhnev was concerned as Yugoslavia, even though they were Communist, they were not a member of the Warsaw Pact.</li> <li>On 20 August 1968 Brezhnev sent 500,000 troops from Warsaw Pact countries to Czechoslovakia.</li> </ol>

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Assessment / Exam Technique:	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this, students need to already know that...</i>
<p>4. What were the key sources of tension between east and west in the 1960s?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was talks of talking between the superpowers in the late 1960s but events happening made this difficult.</li> <li>The USAs war in Vietnam made relations with the USSR tense due to it being a war against Communism. The US public felt reluctant to do so.</li> <li>The USSR and USA disagreed over the USSRs human rights records, there were protests over lack of religious freedoms for example.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Human rights-</b> A right which is believed to belong to every person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The war in Vietnam was lengthy, brutal and a drain on the United States' economy. US civilians were unhappy with US intervention in Vietnam, they believed the were fighting in a war that did not involve them.</li> <li>Students will understand that communism was an oppressive regime, they were denied many freedoms, for example: religious freedom or freedom of speech.</li> </ol>
<p>5. How important was Brezhnev and Nixon for Détente?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nixon and Brezhnev are known as 'Cold War warriors' as they were very experienced, they possibly wanted to reduce tensions (Détente) as they had seen serious risks to nuclear conflict.</li> <li>Reasons for Détente was economic reasons, the USSR and China split – both sides realised talks were needed.</li> <li>SALT 1 talks were designed to reduce nuclear missiles and weapon systems and nuclear tests to reduce tensions in 1972.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Diplomacy-</b> The skill of managing international relations.</p> <p><b>SALT talks-</b> Negotiations between the USA and the Soviet Union that were aimed at limiting the manufacture of strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold-calling</li> <li>MWB</li> </ul> <p>Q3- Write an account: You do</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will need to combine their prior knowledge of the topic to understand why tensions began to decrease during the 1970s.</li> <li>From 1950, after the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, China and the USSR were apart of an alliance as both nations were communist.</li> <li>The nuclear arms race had reached its height, both superpowers had developed their weaponry to the level that would mean total destruction of the world.</li> <li>Both the USA and USSR spend billions of dollars building up their nuclear arsenal, this money was now needed to be spent on their home nations.</li> <li>The Vietnam War was long and brutal, US involvement weakened, causing them to withdraw all troops in 1973- war ended in 1975 when Vietnam turned communist.</li> </ol>
<p>6. Part Three - Consolidation</p>	<p>Re-cap of lessons since Part 2 Consolidation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q2- Source utility: I do/ We do/ You do</li> <li>Q4- Essay: We do/ You do</li> </ul>	

