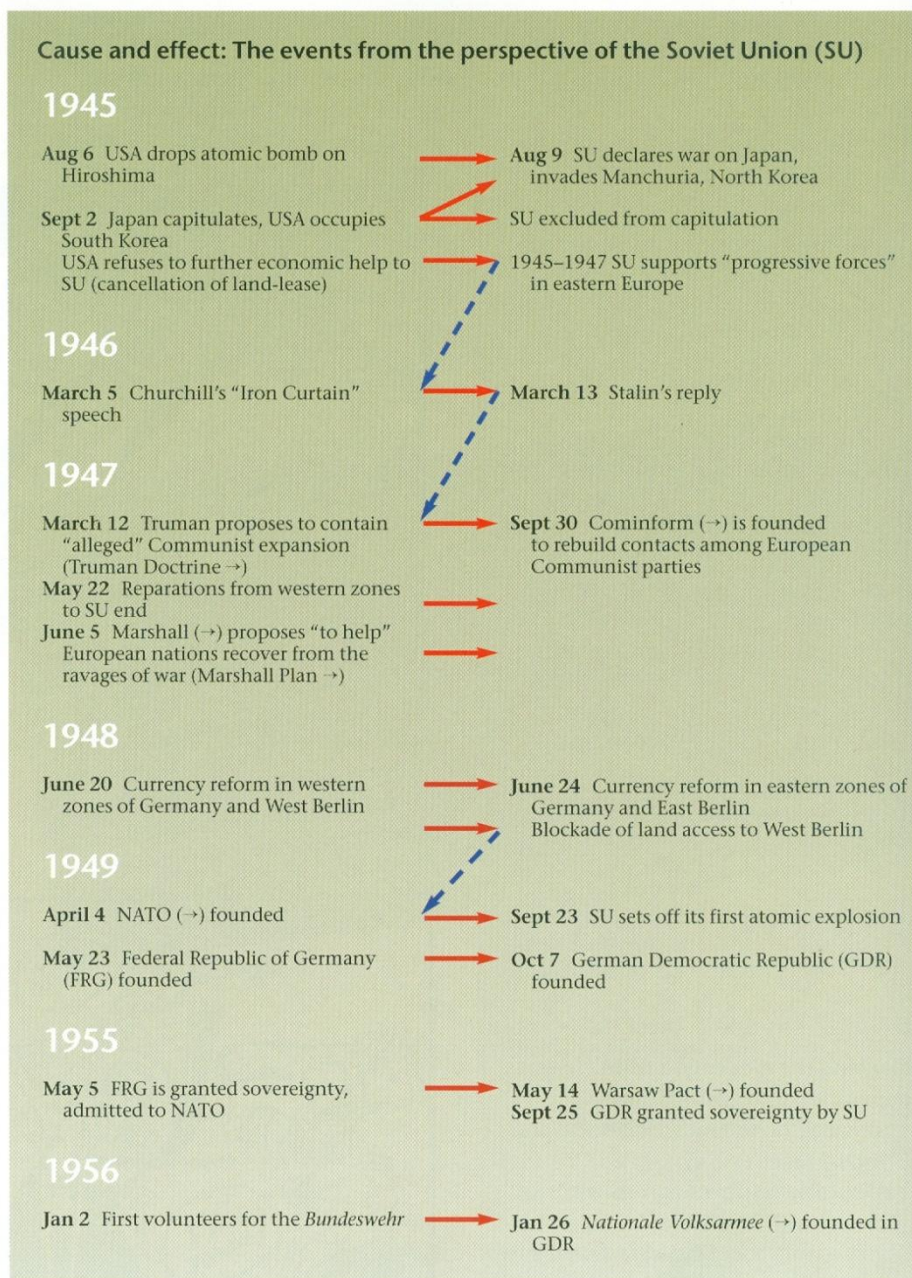


SOURCE 6:
The Cold War through
Soviet eyes

→ military or economic threats to SU
← "pretext" for action against SU



Divergent aims and conflicting interests:

- Listed above are the steps which led to the Cold War from the Soviet point of view. Working in groups, use your school library to make your own time charts that show events which had an effect on East-West relations, including:
 - world events between 1945 and 1956;
 - European events between 1945 and 1956;
 - events in Germany between 1945 and 1956.

- Read *Source 6* and, working in pairs, rewrite the chart from the point of view of the USA. What is similar and different in the two charts?
- Using the information in *Sources 6–7* describe how the political situation in Europe changed after the Second World War.
- Look at *Source 7*. Choose one country on the map and find out as much as you can about how its situation changed after the war.

DIE TEILUNG EUROPAS NACH 1945



SOURCE 7:

The extension of Soviet control over Europe after 1945



Describing the build-up of the Cold War Response (*Antwort*)

- (to) respond by doing sth.
- in response to sth.
- as a response to sth.
- (to) provoke a response to sth.

Retaliation (*Konterschlag*)

- (to) retaliate
- in retaliation for sth.
- reaction against sb./sth.
- (to) react to a situation

Disapproval (*Missbilligung*)

- disapproval of sth.
- (to) express one's disapproval of sth.



Source 6

- *threat* [θret] possibility of trouble, danger or ruin
- *pretext* ['pri:tekst] reason given for doing sth. that is not the real reason, an excuse
- (to) *contain sth.* hold sth. back
- *the ravages* ['rævɪdʒ] destruction done by sth.
- *currency reform* formal introduction of a new money with a changed value
- (to) *grant sth.* agree to allow what is asked for
- *sovereignty* ['sɒvrənəti] fully independent and free power to govern oneself

Source 7

- *dominated by sb./sth.* controlled by sb./sth.
- *impose sth. on sb./sth.* place sth. (e.g. a tax) officially on sb./sth.
- *resignation* [ˌreziɡ'neɪʃn] giving up one's position, job, etc.
- (to) *expel sb./sth. from sth.* force sb./sth. to leave a place, country, etc.
- (to) *remain sth.* continue to be sth.

Czechoslovakia Communists won 38% of vote in 1946 elections; communist coup before the 1948 elections led to the resignation of all non-communist ministers.

Yugoslavia Communist government of Marshall Tito elected in 1945, maintained its independence from Moscow; expelled from Cominform (→) in 1948 but remained communist.

Albania Communist republic established 1945, modelled on Russian system.

Poland Communists in control by 1947, all other political parties banned.

Hungary Communists won less than 20% of vote in 1945 elections, but in control by 1947.

Romania Communists in control by 1947.

Bulgaria Communists in control by 1947.