

**Remember – Although these 3 leaders were on the same side, they didn't like each other; they just hated Hitler more (Common enemy / Marriage of Convenience). You need to be aware of how the relations changed over the early years and why...**



#### USA: Roosevelt

*Roosevelt believes in democracy and hates communism, but believes he can't defeat Japan (after Pearl Harbor) without Stalin's help. This led to a less hostile relationship with the Soviets than Churchill liked. Roosevelt believes for long term peace the Soviets must be accepted as a global power*



#### USSR: Stalin

*Stalin took total control of the Soviet Union, making it an undemocratic Communist state. Stalin believed USA and Britain hated Communism so much they would try and destroy it. As a result Stalin stood firm in these early meetings with USA and Britain to appear strong*



#### Britain: Churchill

*Britain had been a world power due to its Empire, but had suffered significantly during both World Wars. As an ally of USA, Britain could still influence world affairs. Churchill hated Stalin and wanted the allies to be firm with him in these early conferences. Churchill still believed in the British Empire*

### WW2 Conferences:



Roosevelt,  
Stalin &  
Churchill

#### 1. Tehran November 1943 Aim: A strategy to end World War 2

##### Agreements: 👍

- USA & Britain would open a 'second front' in Western Europe to support the Soviet troops suffering in the East
- Stalin would declare war on Japan when the war in Europe was over
- Unconditional surrender of the Nazis was priority for all three
- Poland given back land taken from Nazis but Soviets could keep their Polish land as a buffer (Stalin's fear remember)
- An international body to be set up to settle disputes through discussion not war

##### Disagreements: 👎

- Churchill wanted the 'second front' to be in the Balkans (further away from Britain). Roosevelt and Stalin wanted it more West - early tensions (an example of Roosevelt being 'soft' on Stalin)
- Roosevelt didn't like the idea of British Colonialism (conquering countries for the Empire) which strained his relations with Britain

#### 2. Yalta February 1945 (2 years later)

##### Aim: Winning the war and how to govern post war Europe

##### Agreements: 👍

- Germany would be split into 4 zones (controlled by Allies)
- Germany would pay reparations (\$20B) – half to USSR
- Nazi Party banned and prosecuted
- United Nations set up
- Stalin declared war on Japan as agreed
- Stalin agreed all elections in Eastern Europe would be free (This will be the cause of a lot of the tension later on)...



Roosevelt,  
Stalin &  
Churchill

##### Disagreements: 👎

- Stalin wanted all 16 Soviet republics (countries) to Join the UN – Roosevelt said no as they would have too much power and influence.
- Stalin hinted at 'making sure' a pro communist government is elected in Poland (not democracy) = tensions

#### 3. Potsdam August 1945 6 months later)

##### Aim: USA to get tough on USSR and split Germany as agreed

##### Agreements: 👍

- Despite Germany being split into 4 ally led zones, there would be one economy
- Berlin would be split into 4 zones also (as it was in the Soviet part of Germany)
- Reparations would be taken from all zones and shared (Soviets got Industrial equipment and shared coal and food)
- Free elections in Germany again, free speech and press

### NEW LEADERS



Truman,  
Attlee &  
Stalin

##### Disagreements: 👎

- Truman didn't want to punish Germany too much (remember Versailles). He also felt a stronger Germany would stop the spread of Communism West
- Truman was not happy with the amount of influence / control Stalin was building in the East
- Truman tested the Nuclear bomb on day 2 leading to intense tensions

## Important changes from Yalta to Potsdam

- Roosevelt had died and was replaced by Truman – much more aggressive and anti Stalin / Communist. This was important as Roosevelt had maybe been a bit too soft on Stalin previously?
- Churchill had lost the election in Great Britain and was replaced by Clement Atlee who's priorities were firmly on rebuilding Britain, really leaving the two SUPERPOWERS to take control
- The Nazis had surrendered in May 1945 ending World War 2 – The common enemy no longer keeping the 'Big 3' civil – they could return to their long standing hatred and mistrust of each other
- USA had developed the Atomic Bomb and it was ready for testing.



*What can you infer or suggest about relations between the 'Big 3' during the 3 conferences from these photographs?*

Ok, so you have the information from these conferences, but as with EVERYTHING else in this Cold War paper, it is what you do with it that is more important. Remember it is about the consequences or impact of these events that you're evaluating.



### Some key reminders:

	Soviet Union (COMMUNIST)	USA & Britain (CAPITALIST)
Politics	Single party in charge	Free elections, choice of parties
Society	Everyone is equal, no classes	Some have more power / wealth than others, rich – poor
Economical	All property and land owned by the state	Private ownership and competition (land and property)
Human rights	Rights of all workers more important than individuals	Individual freedoms valued but limited by majority opinion

### Revision ideas:

- What reasons might there be for tensions between the 'Big 3'?
- Make flash cards for each conference with facts and key information on one side and CONSEQUENCES of that conference on relations on the other side
- Write a paragraph on "What was the consequences of .... [each conference]... on relations between the 'Big 3'?"
- What was so important about Truman replacing Roosevelt for relations between the 'Big 3'? (give at least 3 points)
- How important was the Potsdam conference in declining relations between the USSR and USA?
- Do you think Truman tested the bomb on day 2 of Potsdam on purpose? If so why? If not, why?
- Rank the significance of each conference for its role in the development (relations getting worse) of the Cold War – Explain your reasoning for each conference
- Why do you think Truman dropped the bomb on Hiroshima and then again on Nagasaki?
- How did the Japanese bombings add to the development of the Cold War