

Support

Poland

Baltic States

Equality

Capitalism

France

Romania

Influence

Greece

What is the  
message of  
this image?

Influence

Italy

Yugoslavia

Western Europe

Hungary

Czechoslovakia

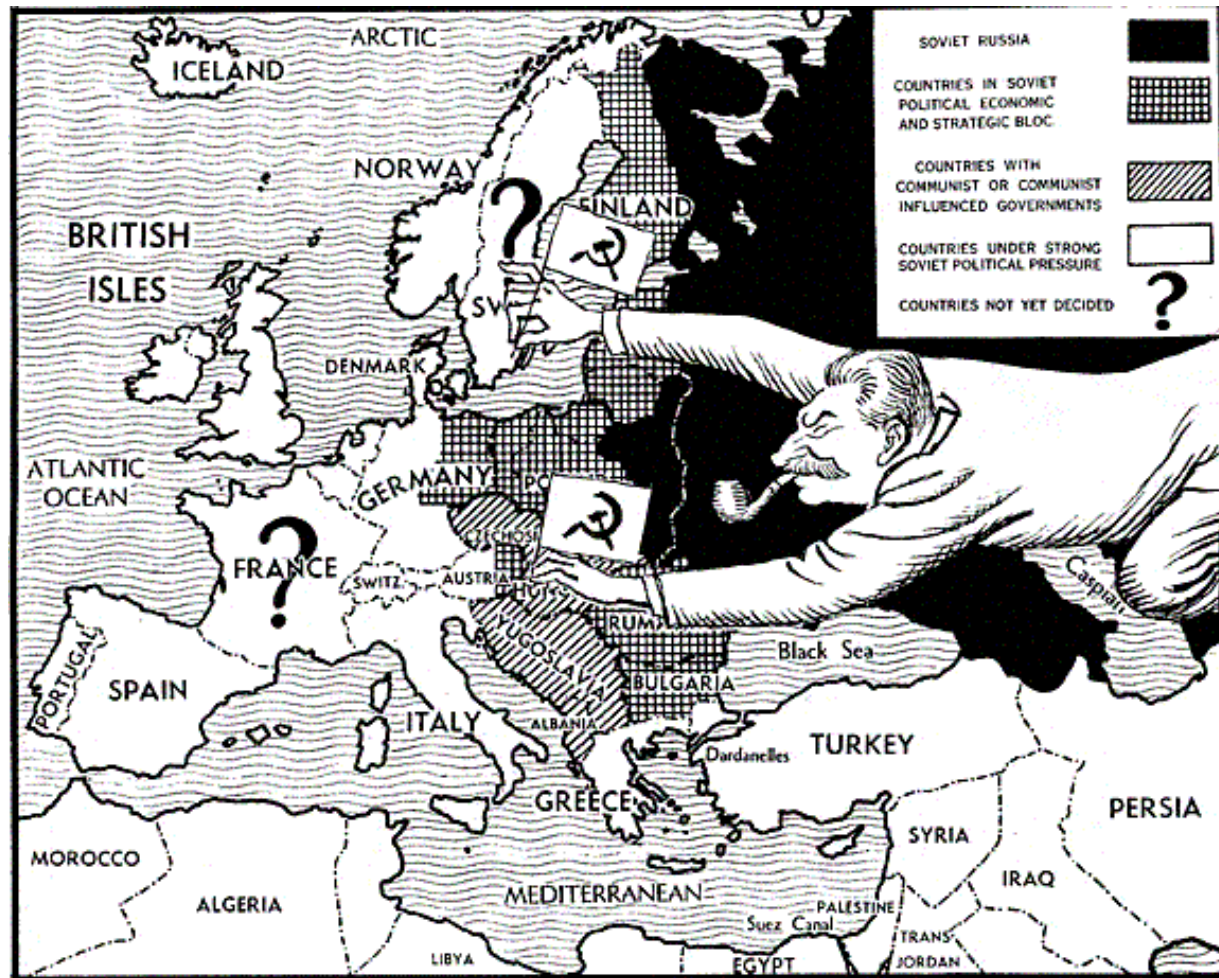
Security

Freedom

Protection

Communism





## Why did Stalin create Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe?

**Aim:** To understand the reasoning and importance of Stalin setting up these satellite states



The Soviet Red Army freed many Eastern European countries from the Nazis as it moved towards Germany as WW2 came to an end.

When the war was over, Stalin was reluctant to give up his control of these countries as they acted as a **buffer zone** between Germany and USSR.

So you see, having freed much of Europe from the Nazis, it's only right that I remain in control of these countries! It will be sensible of course for these countries to elect communist governments that can be contr... I mean supported by Moscow!

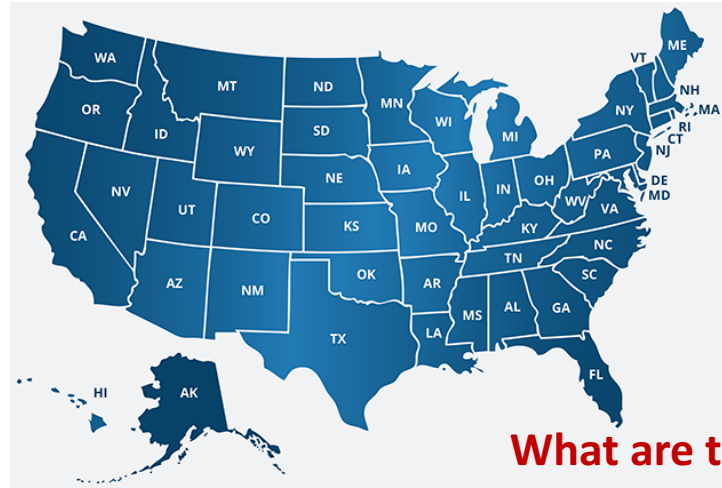
Also, Churchill agreed to let me control Eastern Europe through the percentages deal! Look at your source for proof!







**What is this?**



**What are these?**



# **SATELLITE STATES**

**Stalin set up satellite states forming a buffer zone in Eastern Europe. These states 'became' communist and were controlled from Moscow. This was why Truman was so anxious at the earlier conferences that elections in Eastern Europe would hold free elections, Truman worried about the Soviets building a massive force to move west.**



**See, just what I thought, evidence that you want to spread communism world wide. The tension is getting almost unbearable, who do you think you are Stalin?**

**You're paranoid you idiot, these elections are 'free', ok, a bit of pressure from Moscow, maybe! But take over the world? Ha, I just want to protect USSR from your domination plans!**



Turn your book landscape and stick this map in



Add information to your map as we go through the rest of this lesson

## Poland:

1. 1944 – Poles rebelled against the Nazis in the **Warsaw uprising**. The Nazis crushed the rebellion which left Poland defenceless against Soviet occupation
2. June 1945 – Coalition government set up
3. January 1947 – Rigged elections to ensure totally Communist government 'elected'
4. Leader of main opposition party fled to London

What reasons  
does Stalin want  
to control  
Poland?

**I have not forgotten the Non-Aggression Pact Poland signed with France against USSR in between the two World Wars!**

**Also, historically we have been attacked through Poland, as a result Poland needs to be friendly and Communist to protect USSR! It is all about security**

**Also, just maybe, it might be useful if I was planning an expansion**



## Romania:

1. Coalition government set up in early 1945
2. January 1945 – Communists, encouraged by Stalin took part in demonstrations to disrupt the government
3. March 1945 – Red army intervened **forcing** the king of Romania to appoint **Petru Groza** in charge of Communist government
4. November 1946, elections were held, Communist winning 80% of the vote
5. 1947, Communist government had abolished the Monarchy in Romania



How does Truman feel about this?

## Hungary:

1. Largest party in 1945 – Smallholder's Party
2. Experienced an economic crisis and the Communists seized control of the Ministry of the Interior which controlled the police
3. Using this control, Communists arrested **Kovacs** (leader of Smallholder's Party), and the Prime Minister **Nagy** was forced to resign
4. General election of August 1947, Communists were victorious
5. All other parties were then banned!

How does Truman feel about this?



## Bulgaria:

1. Late 1944 a Communist-dominated government was set up.
2. November 1945, Communist won a 'rigged' election
3. 1946, all other parties banned



How does Truman feel about this?

## Yugoslavia:

1. Communist resistance fought bravely against the Germans during the war, its leader Tito was elected President.
2. Tito had no intention of taking orders from Moscow
3. Yugoslavia was expelled from **Cominform**
4. Other Communist countries applied economic sanctions on Yugoslavia
5. Tito challenged Stalin further by accepting aid from the West

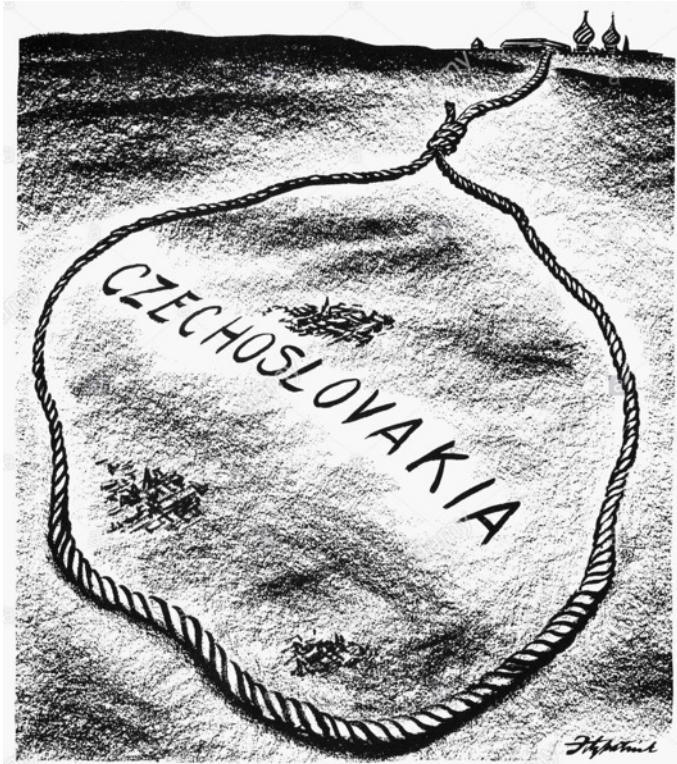


How does Truman feel about this?



## Czechoslovakia

1. Communists already popular,
2. 1947 - largest party in the coalition government controlling the police and armed forces.
3. 1948 – Supported by the Soviets they used the army to seize full control of the country in a coup
4. Many non-communists were arrested and the foreign secretary Masaryk was murdered.
5. Rigged elections brought a Communist victory
6. All other parties were banned



How does Truman feel about this?



**What is the message of this source?**





## Impact on US-Soviet relations



- Britain and USA were alarmed by Stalin's actions in eastern Europe.
- Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed that eastern Europe should be a 'Soviet sphere of influence but not total Soviet domination
- They were convinced that democratically elected governments, friendly to the Soviet Union could be set up in each country
- However, Stalin believed he could only ensure support of eastern Europe by setting up Soviet-controlled communist governments
- Truman saw this as a blatant attempt by Stalin to spread communism throughout Europe
- Churchill's Iron Curtain speech suggested an alliance between USA and Britain to prevent further expansion
- This speech **worsened** relations between the two, Stalin seeing it as deliberately **provocative**

# Satellite States:

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (sometimes called 'the Baltic States') were conquered by the Soviet Union in 1940. They were treated as part of the Soviet Union.

From 1919 to 1938, Czechoslovakia was the only democracy in Eastern Europe. After the war, a coalition government led by Benes tried to restore the pre-war democracy. Stalin saw this as a threat to the secure buffer zone he was trying to set up. Supported by the Soviet Union, communists staged a coup in February 1948. Benes and other non-communists were removed from power and a pro-Soviet communist government was set up under the leadership of Klement Gottwald.

Yugoslavia and Albania were also satellite states, but they were never occupied by the Red Army so had more independence than countries neighbouring the Soviet Union.

Organise these events (countries going communist) into chronological order



In 1944, Poles staged a rebellion against German occupation known as the Warsaw Uprising. The Soviets had promised to support them, but instead of helping, the Red Army waited until the uprising had been crushed. Only then did they invade Poland and put a pro-Communist government in place. At first it included some of the London Poles, but after supposedly free elections in 1947, they were forced to flee or face imprisonment.

In Hungary there were elections in 1945. Some communists were elected but not enough to form a government. In the 1947 election voters were intimidated in a campaign supported by Moscow and a Communist Party government was elected. By 1949 Hungary was a one-party communist state.

In 1944 and 1945, the Soviet Red Army took control of Bulgaria, Romania and eastern parts of Germany. As in Poland, there were 'free' elections but, in reality, voters were intimidated. All the elections brought in communist governments.

**Figure 1.4** How the countries of Eastern Europe became Soviet satellite states.



- 1944- Warsaw uprising (Poland)- Poles try to rise against Nazis- Red Army wait till it had been crushed, then invade.
- 1944/45- Red Army take Bulgaria and Romania
- JAN 1945 - coalition governments in Poland & Romania - by March 1945 - Red Army take over from Romanian army.
- 1945- elections in Hungary
- 1946- elections in Romania
- 1947- elections in Hungary, Poland- rigged/ intimidation used. Leader of opposition arrested in Hungary. Communists elected in both countries. Poland's 'London Poles' imprisoned or have to flee. Opposition banned.
- 1947- Monarchy in Romania abolished
- 1948- Czechoslovakia- communist coup-opposition (Benes) removed. Masaryk murdered. Communist government set up





# Tension Check

June 1941: Grand Alliance

Nov 1943: Tehran conference

May 1945 VE Day

July 1945 Potsdam conference

August 1945 A Bomb dropped on Japan

Feb 1946 Kennan Long Telegram

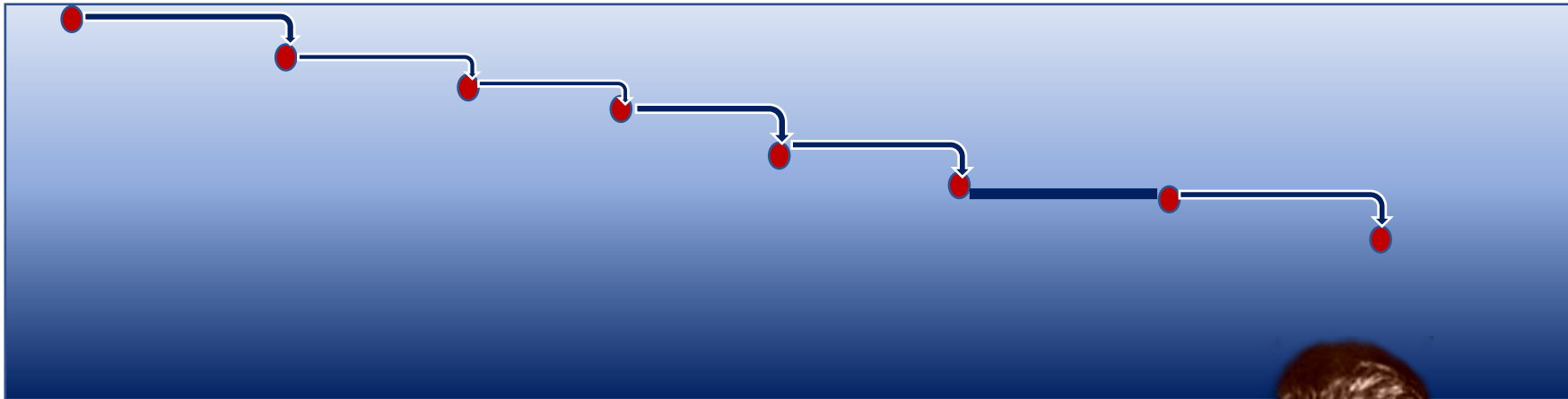
Sept 1946 Novikov Telegram

1944-48 USSR take over of satellite states

Mild

Cool

Freezing



**Declining Relations between USA & USSR**





## Q2: The Narrative [8 marks]



### Links and Process words

**Began** - started

**Became** - turned into

**Developed** - turned into

**Realised** - happened

**Changed** - altered

**Ended** - came to a stop

**Grew** - got bigger

**Followed** - happened  
afterward

**Improved** - got better

**Increased** - got more

**Intensified** - got more

**Reinforced** - strengthened

**Worsened** - got worse

**Deteriorated** - got worse

**Pivotal** – of central importance

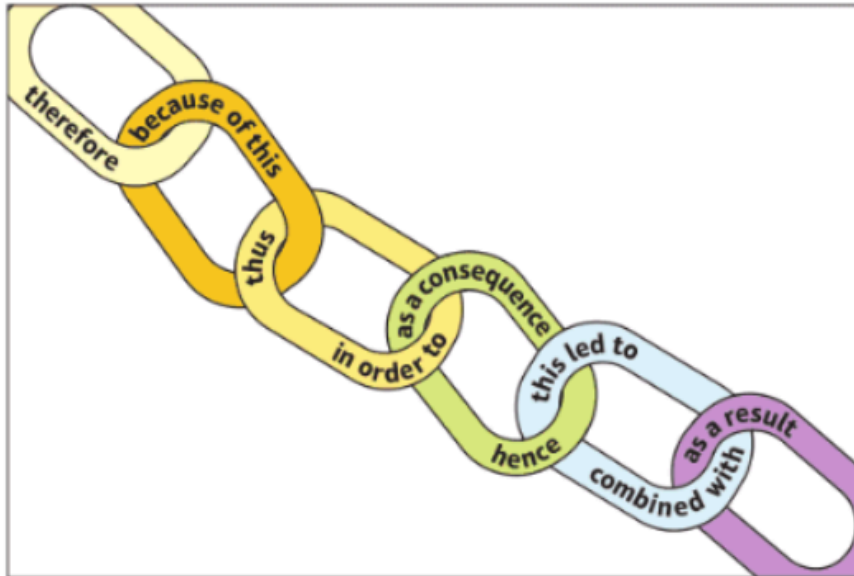
**Linking words**

**Process words**

Show something  
is happening

## Q2: The Narrative [8 marks]

1. Choose a story that you know really well, a movie plot, tv show, a nursery rhyme, an event in your own life.
2. Select up to **8 key events** from that story and list them in a chronological sequence (ideally from the beginning, middle and end).
3. Create a flow chart with arrows **linking** one event to the next in the sequence, label your arrows from the diagram below.
4. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of your story. Use the **links** (part 3) and at least 5 **process** words from the suitcase below to **explain an outcome**. Remember, events can combine with feelings or circumstances that changed or developed as the narrative goes on.



Rewrite Rudolph using the links and processing words below

## Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer- a narrative analysis!

Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer had a very shiny nose, and if you ever saw it, you would even say it glowed.

.....all of the other reindeer used to laugh and this  
..... as they ..... call him names. Difficulties  
..... as they never let poor Rudolph join in any reindeer games.

....., one foggy Christmas Eve, Santa came to say, 'Rudolph with your nose so bright, won't you guide my sleigh tonight?'

....., all the reindeers loved him and relations  
..... when they shouted out with glee, 'Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer, you'll go down in History'.

Problems developed when

worsened

Pivotaly

Consequently

began to

improved

intensified

# Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer- a narrative analysis!

Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer had a very shiny nose, and if you ever saw it, you would even say it glowed. **Problems developed when** all of the other reindeer used to laugh and this worsened as they **began to** call him names. Difficulties intensified as they never let poor Rudolph join in any reindeer games.

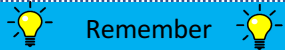
Pivotaly, one foggy Christmas Eve, Santa came to say, 'Rudolph with your nose so bright, won't you guide my sleigh tonight?'

**Consequently**, all the reindeers loved him and relations improved when they shouted out with glee, 'Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer, you'll go down in History'.

## Paper 2A: Cold War Q2:

### Narrative Account [8]

Write a narrative account analysing... [x]... [8]



- Your answer should be in **chronological order**.
- It should clearly show how each event follows on from the last.
- Refer back to the question with each event
- Plan your answer by jotting the events in correct order you'll discuss

#### Paragraph 1: First event

- Identify the first event "the first event leading to..." ☐
- Explain its role directly related to the question ☐
- Make it clear how this links to the next event (para 2) "as a result of.. Led to... in addition to" ☐

#### Paragraph 2: 2<sup>nd</sup> event

- Identify the 2nd event following on from the end of paragraph 1 'set up' ☐
- Explain its role directly related to the question ☐
- Make it clear how this links to the next event "as a result of.. Led to... in addition to" ☐

#### Paragraph 3: 3<sup>rd</sup> event

- Identify the 3rd event following on from the end of paragraph 2 'set up' ☐
- Explain its role directly related to the question ☐

Stick your structure strip in and answer the following Q2, the new narrative question.

Use your annotated map to help you and the connectives below...

### Exam-style question, Section A

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet takeover of the satellite states in the period 1944–48.

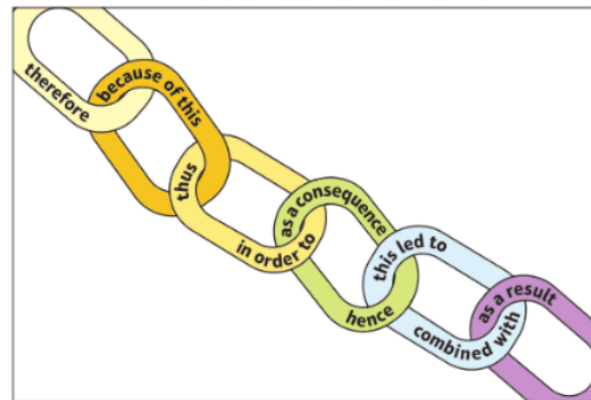
You may use the following in your answer:

- the Warsaw Uprising
- the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia.

You **must** also use information of your own. **8 marks**

### Exam tip

To score well on this type of question, your account needs to link events together and explain how one leads to another in a logical and structured way.



Homework





## Summary

- Although they followed different ideologies, from 1941 to 1945 the USA, the Soviet Union and Britain were allies against a common enemy, Nazi Germany.
- In 1943, the Big Three began talks (at Tehran) about how to end the war and how to deal with Germany after the war. Final agreement on the division of Germany into four zones of occupation came at Yalta in 1945.
- Victory in Europe (VE) Day saw Allied victory over the Nazis and left the Soviet Red Army in control of what became the satellite states: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Soviet zone of Germany.
- In August 1945, the USA exploded two atomic bombs over Japan and a new age in international relations, dominated by these powerful new weapons, began.
- By 1946, the USA and the Soviet Union had lost trust in each other. Both were convinced that their countries' ideologies were under threat because of the aggressive foreign policies of their rivals.

## Checkpoint

### Strengthen

- S1** How is 'cold' war different from conventional war?
- S2** Which heads of state attended the Tehran and Potsdam conferences?
- S3** What did the Allies plan for Germany at Yalta? Is this what finally happened?
- S4** In your own words, explain the differences between communism and capitalism.

### Challenge

- C1** Describe how relations between the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union changed between Tehran and Potsdam.
- C2** How did the development and use of the atomic bomb affect East–West relations?
- C3** What do the Long (Kennan) and Novikov telegrams show about mutual distrust between the Soviet Union and the West?