

# How do we revise with our Knowledge Organisers?

## Record It

Record yourself on your phone or tablet reading out the information. These can be listened to as many times as you want!



## Teach it!

Teach someone your key facts and then get them to test you, or even test them!



## Flash Cards

Write the key word or date on one side and the explanation on the other. Test your memory by asking someone to quiz you on either side.

## Hide and Seek

Read through your knowledge organiser, put it down and try and write out as much as you can remember. Then keep adding to it until its full!



## Back to front

Write down the answers and then write out what the questions the teacher may ask to get those answers.



## Sketch it

Draw pictures to represent each of the facts or dates. It could be a simple drawing or something that reminds you of the answer.

## Post its

Using a pack of post-it notes, write out as many of the keywords or dates as you can remember in only 1 minute!

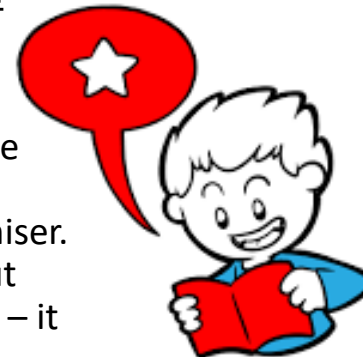


## Practice!

Some find they remember by simply writing the facts over and over again.

## Read Aloud

Simply speak the facts and dates out loud as you're reading the Knowledge Organiser. Even try to act out some of the facts – it really helps you remember!



### Timeline

|     |            |  |
|-----|------------|--|
| 1.  | Feb 1945   | Yalta Conference   |
| 2.  | July 1945  | Potsdam Conference   |
| 3.  | Aug 1945   | USA drops atom bomb  |
| 4.  | Feb 1946   | Kannan's Long Telegram   |
| 5.  | March 1946 | Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech  |
| 6.  | Sept 1946  | Novikov Telegram   |
| 7.  | March 1947 | Truman Doctrine announced  |
| 8.  | June 1947  | Marshall Aid Plan announced  |
| 9.  | Sept 1947  | Cominform established  |
| 10. | June 1948  | Berlin Blockade  |
| 11. | Jan 1949   | Comecon established  |
| 12. | April 1949 | NATO formed. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to protect western powers. |
| 13. | May 1955   | Warsaw Pact formed. To protect Communist states.                           |
| 14. | Nov 1956   | Hungarian Uprising   |

### Key People

|     |            |  |
|-----|------------|--|
| 15. | Stalin     | Leader of USSR   |
| 16. | Roosevelt  | President of USA during Yalta Conference.                |
| 17. | Churchill  | Prime Minister of Britain during Yalta Conference        |
| 18. | Truman     | President of USA during Potsdam Conference               |
| 19. | Attlee     | Prime Minister of Britain during the Potsdam Conference. |
| 20. | Eisenhower | President of USA from 1953 to 1961                       |
| 21. | Khrushchev | Leader of USSR from 1956                                 |
| 22. | Rakosi     | Strict Hungarian leader                                  |
| 23. | Nagy       | Leader of Hungary during the uprising                    |

|     |                              |   |
|-----|------------------------------|---|
| 24. | Communism                    | The idea that everything is shared out amongst workers.   |
| 25. | Capitalism                   | The idea that some people can become very rich whilst others are poor.  |
| 26. | USSR                         | Name for Russia. Also known as Soviet Union.  |
| 27. | Yalta conference             | Decided to split Germany into 4, with USSR, USA, France and Britain in charge of the country.   |
| 28. | Potsdam Conference           | Agreed that Berlin would be divided into 4 zones, with USSR, USA, France and Britain in charge. Change of leadership of USA and UK and the dropping of the atom bomb led to mistrust.   |
| 29. | Kennan and Novikov Telegrams | The Ambassadors for both USA and USSR that were in each others countries spread rumours which led to a great mistrust.  |
| 30. | Soviet Satellite States      | The countries in Eastern Europe that were part of the Soviet Union. These were Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Lithuania & Czechoslovakia.  |
| 31. | Truman Doctrine              | A speech said by President Truman saying he will stop Communism.  |
| 32. | Marshall Plan                | Giving money to countries to stop them falling to communism   |
| 33. | Cominform                    | Communist Information Bureau (info about Soviet states)   |
| 34. | Comecon                      | Set up in response to the Marshall Plain. Gave money to Communist states.   |
| 35. | Berlin Blockade and airlift  | Stalin blocked off the western powers from getting supplies to Berlin so they airlifted them into the city  |
| 36. | Arms race                    | USA and USSR building up weapons and trying to outdo each other.  |
| 37. | Hungarian Uprising           | Rakosi was a strict leader and so people began to protest. Khrushchev wanted to give them more freedom and appointed Nagy. Nagy announced that he was going to pull Hungary out of the Warsaw pact. Khrushchev worried this would lead to more countries trying to leave, arrested Nagy and controlled Hungary again. |

# Cold War Knowledge Organiser – Cold War Crises, 1958-1970

## Timeline

|     |                   |   |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 1.  | <b>Aug 1961</b>   | Construction of Berlin Wall   |
| 2.  | <b>June 1963</b>  | Kennedy visits Berlin   |
| 3.  | <b>Jan 1959</b>   | Castro becomes leader of Cuba   |
| 4.  | <b>Aug 1961</b>   | Bay of Pigs Invasion  |
| 5.  | <b>Oct 1962</b>   | US U-2 spy plane takes pictures of missiles in Cuba. Cuban Missile Crisis starts. |
| 6.  | <b>June 1963</b>  | Telephone 'hotline' set up between USA and USSR                                   |
| 7.  | <b>Aug 1963</b>   | Test Ban Treaty. Stop the testing of nuclear weapons                              |
| 8.  | <b>April 1968</b> | 'Prague Spring' reforms begin   |
| 9.  | <b>Aug 1968</b>   | Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia   |
| 10. | <b>Sept 1968</b>  | Brezhnev Doctrine – duty of all the Communist countries to stick together         |

## Key People

|     |                   |   |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 11. | <b>Khrushchev</b> | Leader of USSR 1956 - 1964                          |
| 12. | <b>Kennedy</b>    | President of USA 1961-1963                          |
| 13. | <b>Castro</b>     | Communist leader of Cuba                            |
| 14. | <b>Dubcek</b>     | Leader of Czechoslovakia during the 'Prague Spring' |
| 15. | <b>Brezhnev</b>   | Leader of the USSR 1964 to 1982                     |

## Key Words

|     |                         |  |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 16. | <b>Refugee</b>          | Many people were moving out of the Soviet Union by becoming refugees and moving to the West by travelling through East Berlin to West Berlin.                |
| 17. | <b>Berlin Ultimatum</b> | Khrushchev threatened that the West needed to leave Berlin otherwise he would make it that all roads into Berlin would be under the control of East Germany. |

|     |                             |  |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 19. | <b>Summit meetings</b>      | In order to resolve the issue in Berlin, the leaders of USA and USSR met at various meetings in different places like Geneva, Camp David, Paris and Vienna.  |
| 20. | <b>Berlin Wall</b>          | As nothing could be resolved from the summit meetings, a wall dividing East and West Berlin was built. It had an impact on the people living in Berlin as split families but improved relations between USA and USSR as they no longer fought over Berlin.   |
| 21. | <b>Cuban Revolution</b>     | Castro overthrew the pro-American Government in Cuba. This resulted in the Americans refusing to buy goods from Cuba. Castro instead made a deal with USSR, who bought their sugar. This led to tension between USA and USSR.  |
| 22. | <b>Bay of Pigs incident</b> | President Kennedy agrees to send the CIA and exiled Cubans (Cubans who were made to leave Cuba under Castro) back to Cuba to try to overthrow Castro. Castro however knew it was going to happen and was prepared. The takeover failed. Led to worsening relations between USA and USSR.   |
| 23. | <b>Cuban Missile Crisis</b> | A U-2 spy plane for America found that the Cubans had nuclear weapons aimed for America in Cuba and a fleet of Soviet Ships potentially carrying more missiles. Kennedy decided to blockade Cuba and any ship that attempted to go through the blockade would be sunk. This could have led to nuclear war but after 13 days Khrushchev backed down saying he would remove the missiles as long as USA removed the missiles they had facing USSR in Turkey. |
| 24. | <b>Détente</b>              | A period after the Cuban Missile Crisis were relations between USSR and USA improved through a phone line set up and the test ban treaty.  |
| 25. | <b>Prague Spring</b>        | Dubcek the leader of Czechoslovakia wanted to relax some of the Communist laws in his country. Laws such as relaxing censorship and more trade with the west. Czech people were delighted with the reforms but Brezhnev the new leader of USSR decided to bring the country back in line by sending in 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops to end the Prague Spring. This sent a warning to other Soviet States.  |
| 26. | <b>Brezhnev Doctrine</b>    | A speech by Brezhnev that it is the duty of every communist state to make sure other Soviet states stick together.   |

# Cold War Knowledge Organiser – The end of the Cold War, 1970-1991

## Timeline

|     |           |  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1.  | 1969-1979 | Period of Détente – the idea of peacefully co-existing together. |
| 2.  | 1972      | SALT 1 Talks   |
| 3.  | 1975      | Helsinki Accords   |
| 4.  | 1979      | SALT 2 Talks   |
| 5.  | 1979      | Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan                                   |
| 6.  | 1980      | Carter Doctrine  |
| 7.  | 1980      | US Boycott of Moscow Olympics                                    |
| 8.  | 1983      | SDI announced by President Reagan                                |
| 9.  | 1984      | Soviet Boycott of Los Angeles Olympics                           |
| 10. | 1985      | Gorbachev becomes Soviet Leader                                  |
| 11. | 1989      | Fall of Berlin Wall  |
| 12. | 1991      | Gorbachev overthrown and Soviet Union dissolves                  |

## Key People

|     |           |                                      |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 13. | Nixon     | President of USA 1968 to 1974        |
| 14. | Carter    | President of USA 1977-1984           |
| 15. | Reagan    | President of USA 1984-1989           |
| 16. | Gorbachev | Leader of the Soviet Union 1985-1991 |

## Key Words

|     |         |  |
|-----|---------|--|
| 17. | Détente | A period after the Cuban Missile Crisis where relations between USSR and USA improved through a phone line set up and the test ban treaty.   |
| 18. | SALT 1  | SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – this was an agreement by USA and USSR that nuclear weapons should be limited. Symbolic that the two countries were getting together to agree on nuclear weapons. |

|     |                                |  |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 19. | Helsinki Accords               | 33 Nations from NATO and the Warsaw Pact met to discuss European borders and Human Rights.   |
| 20. | SALT 2                         | SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty – second round of talks about nuclear weapons but the better relations between USA and USSR were beginning to turn sour because USA felt they couldn't trust the USSR and also the USSR invaded Afghanistan and started a war which proved that the USA couldn't trust them.   |
| 21. | Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan | Afghanistan was USSR's next door neighbour and was important in stopping fundamental Islam from spreading from Iran. It was important that there was a pro-soviet government in Afghanistan and so when they were overthrown, USSR invaded and put a leader of their choice in there. They ended up fighting in Afghanistan for 10 years. It resulted in worsening relations between USA and USSR. |
| 22. | Olympic Boycott                | In protest against the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan the USA decided not to go to the 1980 Olympic games held in Moscow. Over 60 other nations supported the USA. The boycott reflected the influence that USA had on other countries and made the Moscow Olympics look second rate as most of the top athletes didn't turn up.   |
| 23. | Second Cold War                | When Reagan became President he took a tougher approach towards the Soviet Union. He called the USSR the 'Evil Empire' He announced Reagan Doctrine which was that he would support any anti communist groups trying to overthrow Communist governments.   |
| 24. | Strategic Defense Initiative   | SDI or Star Wars as it was called were satellites put in space that had lasers that could shoot down soviet missiles. This put pressure on Soviet Union as they couldn't afford to spend anything like that on defense.  |
| 25. | Gorbachev's new thinking       | When Gorbachev became leader of the USSR he changed the way of thinking. He wanted to be more open about what was going on in the Soviet Union and have improved relations with the West. This led to a number of summit meetings between the two countries.   |
| 26. | End of the Soviet Union        | Gorbachev's new thinking led to the satellite states wanting independence and breaking away from the Soviet Union which resulted with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Warsaw Pact.  |