

CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

Cold War, 1956–1963

This revision activity works best if you do it with a friend, and talk about it as you do it.

The bedrock of any answer to the question *HOW* something happened is understanding cause and consequence. This process can be represented like this:



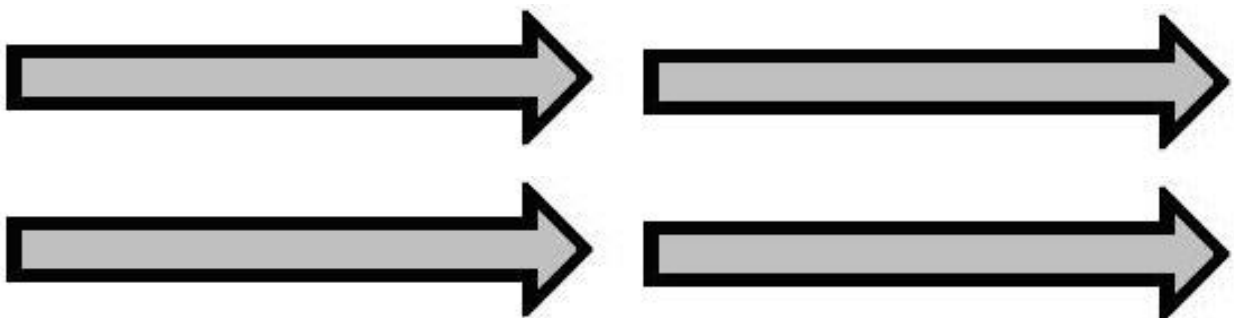
where the causal link is shown by an arrow; the box on the left is the cause (an event that happened/ what one side did), and the one on the right is the consequence (the event(s) it provoked/ what the other side did to try to counter it).

Sometimes, of course, an event can have more than one consequence:



Below are boxes giving facts about peaceful co-existence, 1956–1963. Cut the boxes up into cards and also cut out the two arrows. Use your ingenuity and the arrows to make up as many ‘action–reaction’ flow diagrams as you can – you should be able to create hundreds of them.

Each time you make up a flow diagram, describe your reasoning, taking special care to explain *HOW* the links worked to create the result they did.



23 Oct 1956: Hungarian riots	24 Oct 1956: Imre Nagy took over as prime minister and asked Khrushchev to withdraw the Russian troops	28 Oct 1956: Khrushchev pulled Russian troops out of Budapest
29 Oct 1956: Nagy introduced democracy and freedom	29 Oct 1956: Nagy announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact	4 Nov 1956: Khrushchev sent 1000 Russian tanks into Budapest
4 Nov 1956: Hungarian people fought with machine guns (4000 were killed)	American radio encouraged the Hungarian Revolution, and the USA opened trade negotiations	At first, the Americans claimed the U2 was an off-course weather plane
At first, the Berlin Wall was a Russian propaganda victory	At the Vienna summit (June 1961) Khrushchev demanded that the Americans leave West Berlin	Eisenhower's planned visit to Russia was cancelled
In 1955, Khrushchev founded the Warsaw Pact	In 1956, Khrushchev put in the hard-liner Janos Kadar as prime minister of Hungary; Nagy was executed	In 1956, Western leaders gave up hopes of breaking Soviet control behind the Iron Curtain
In 1961, the Americans elected a new president (Kennedy), who promised to get tough on communism	In 1961, Kennedy announced the Apollo Program to take a man to the moon	In 1963, President Kennedy made his 'I am a Berliner' speech vowing to oppose communism
Khrushchev gave a 'secret' speech (1956)	Khrushchev met Eisenhower at the Geneva summit in 1955	Khrushchev put down riots in East Germany in 1953
Khrushchev signed the Austrian State Treaty (1955)	Khrushchev walked out of the Paris summit of May 1960	1 May 1960: The Soviets shot down an American U2 spy-plane over the USSR, and captured its pilot Gary Powers
13 August 1961: The East Germans erected a barbed wire wall splitting Berlin	The Americans wanted an 'open skies' agreement	The Hungarian Revolution was the end of the West's hopes of a 'thaw'

The Hungarians were nationalistic and Catholic, and objected to Soviet control	The Russians put Gary Powers on trial as a spy, proving the Americans lied	The U2 Crisis was a Soviet propaganda victory
The USA completed the unmanned <i>Ranger 4</i> moon landing in 1962	The USA developed ICBMs in 1957	The USA developed the atomic bomb in 1945
The USA developed the hydrogen bomb in 1952	The USA developed the nuclear sub <i>Nautilus</i> (with <i>Polaris</i> missiles) in 1954	The USA launched Ham (a chimp) into space in 1961
The USA launched the <i>Atlas-A</i> rocket in 1957	The USA launched the <i>Explorer</i> satellite in 1958	The USA put John Glenn into orbit in 1962
The USA was ahead in the nuclear arms race	The USA was behind in the space race	The USSR completed the unmanned <i>Luna 2</i> moon landing in 1959
The USSR developed ICBMs in 1957	The USSR developed nuclear subs in 1958	The USSR developed the atomic bomb in 1949
The USSR developed the hydrogen bomb in 1953	The USSR launched Laika (a dog) into space in 1957	The USSR launched the <i>R-7</i> rocket in 1957
The USSR launched the <i>Sputnik</i> satellite in 1957	The USSR put Yuri Gagarin into orbit in 1961	West Berlin was a centre for American spies
West Berlin was an embarrassment to the Soviets – by 1961, 2000 people a day were fleeing to the West	West Berlin was wealthy because of Marshall Aid	Western Communists were horrified by the Hungarian Revolution – many left the Communist Party