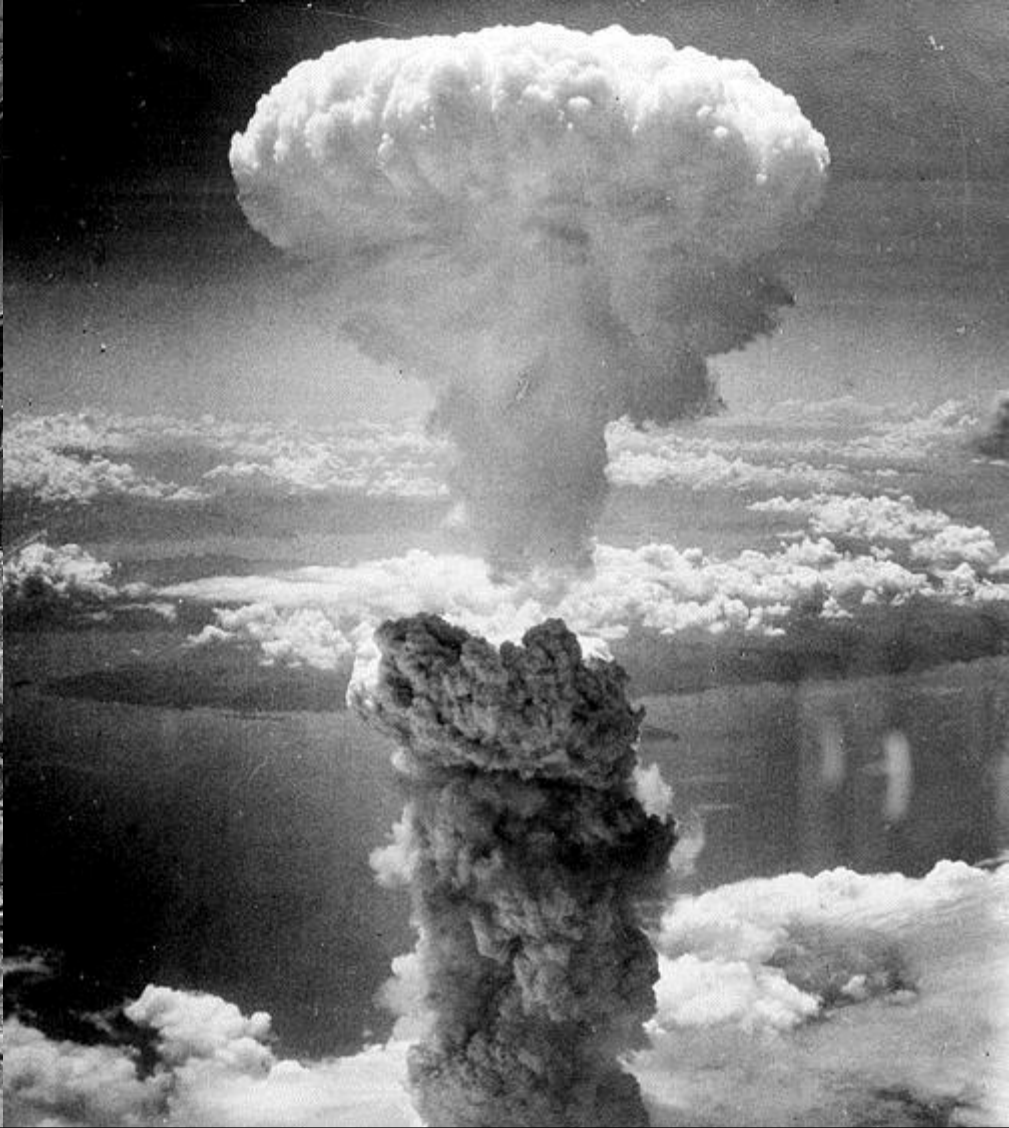




1943 – TEHRAN CONFERENCE:

The 'Big Three' met. Each leader came with very different purposes and many things were discussed, including the need to open a second front against Nazi Germany.



1945 – END OF WORLD WAR TWO:

Allied forces enter Berlin, Hitler kills himself and American forces the surrender of Japan by dropping the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



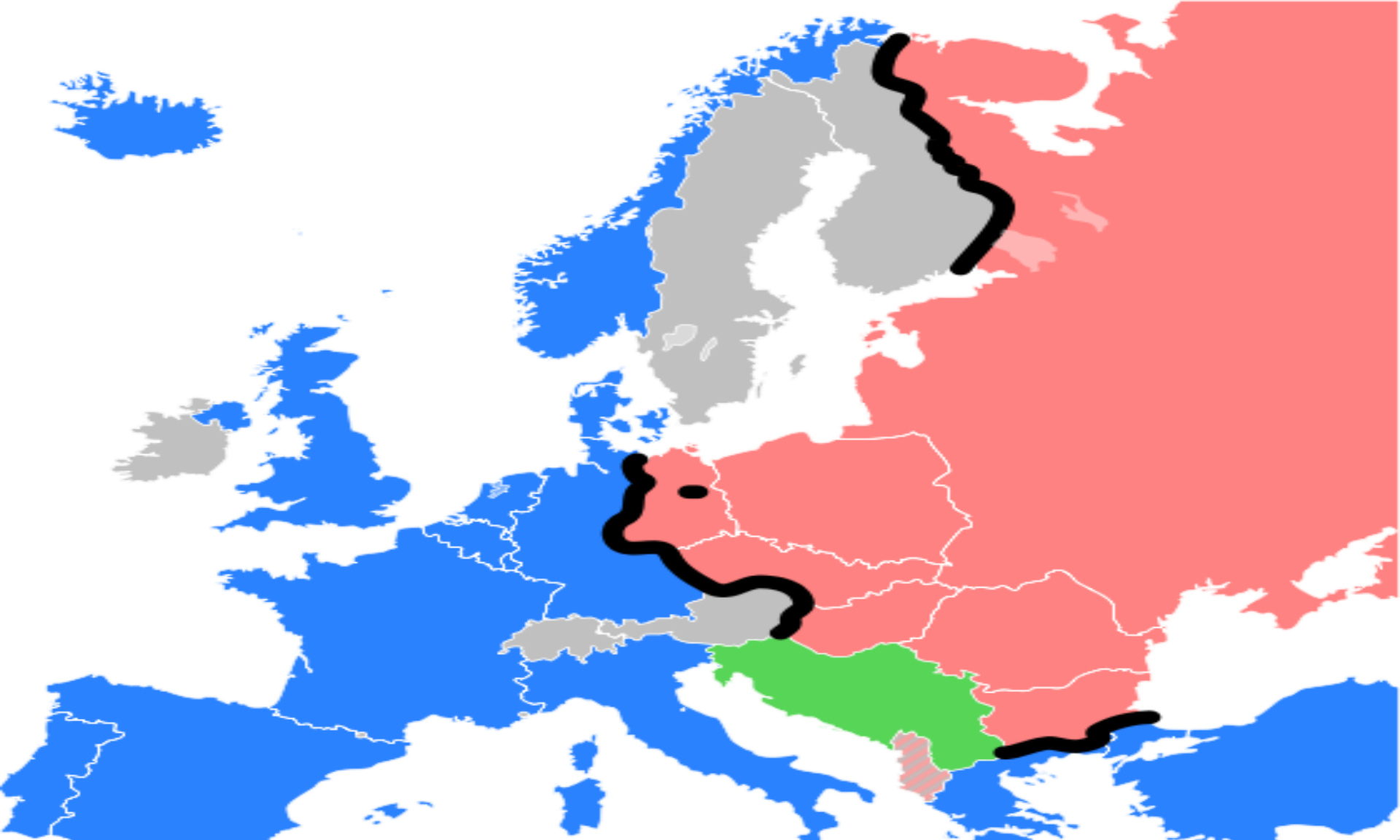
February 1945 – YALTA CONFERENCE:

The 'Big Three' meet again, primarily for the purpose of discussing Europe's post-war reorganization.



JULY-AUGUST 1945 POTSDAM CONFERENCE:

The leaders of Britain, the USA and Russia gathered to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier, on 8 May (V-E Day). The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of war.



1946 – IRON CURTAIN SPEECH:

March 1946 - Winston Churchill's 'Sinews of Peace' address of 5 March 1946, at Westminster College used the term "iron curtain" in the context of Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND
TURKEY

ADDRESS

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED

BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, RECOMMENDING ASSISTANCE TO GREECE
AND TURKEY

MARCH 12, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered
to be printed

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES:

The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today
necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.

The foreign policy and the national security of this country are
involved.

One aspect of the present situation, which I wish to present to you
at this time for your consideration and decision, concerns Greece and
Turkey.

The United States has received from the Greek Government an
urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary
reports from the American Economic Mission now in Greece and
reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the
statement of the Greek Government that assistance is imperative if
Greece is to survive as a free nation.

I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to
turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek Government.

Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources

March 1947 – TRUMAN DOCTRINE: USA provided economic and military aid to
Greece and Turkey because they were threatened by communism.



FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY

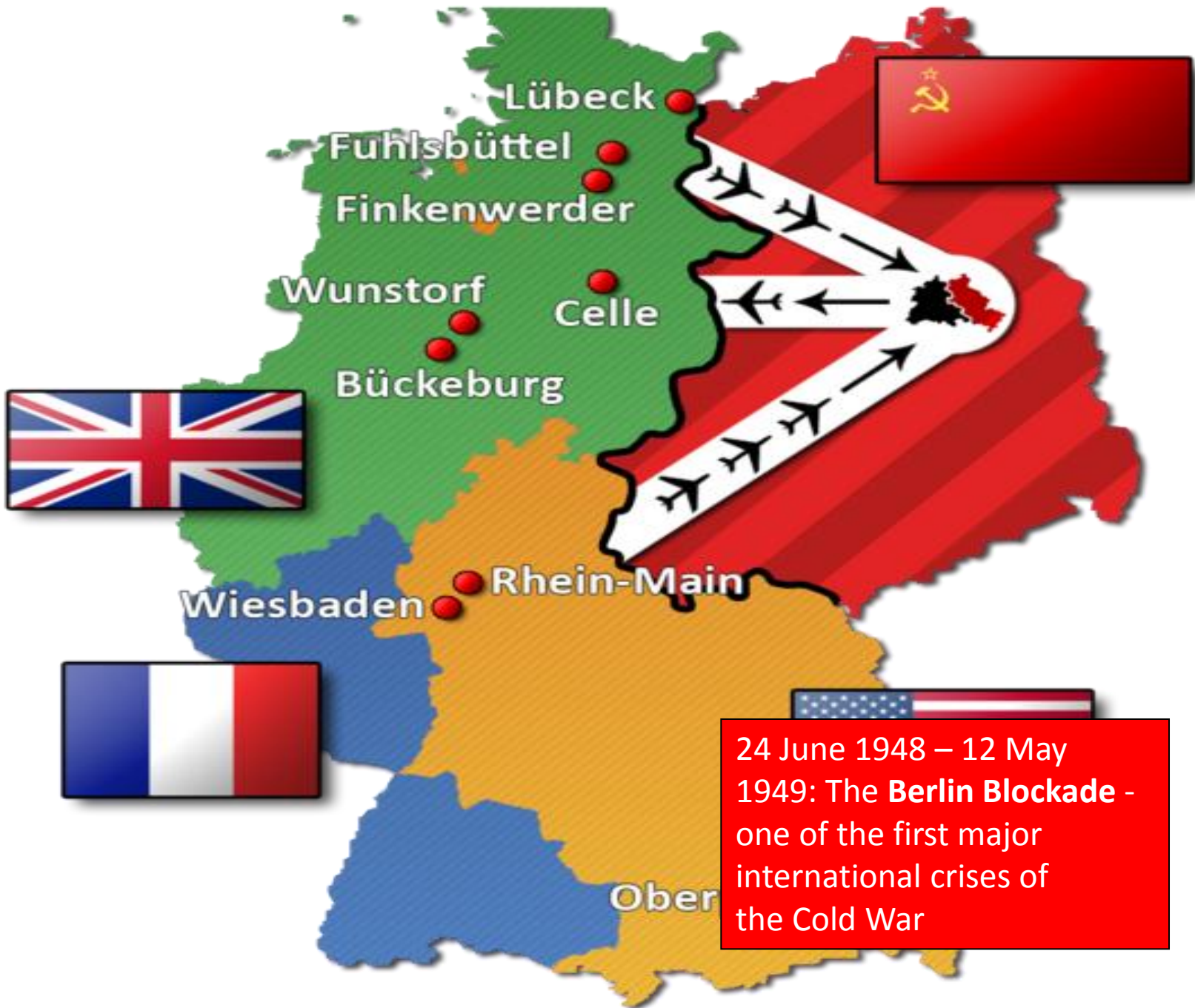
SUPPLIED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



April 1948 – April 1952: THE MARSHALL PLAN:

Officially named the **European Recovery Program, ERP**, this was a large-scale American program to aid Europe after the financial costs incurred from fighting in WWII.



Lübeck

Fuhlsbüttel

Finkenwerder

Wunstorf

Celle

Bückeburg

Wiesbaden

Rhein-Main

Ober



24 June 1948 – 12 May 1949: The **Berlin Blockade** - one of the first major international crises of the Cold War



June 24th 1948 – May 12 1949: THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

Allies transport everything needed for survival into West Berlin following the Berlin Blockade.



23 October - 10 November 1956: HUNGARIAN UPRISING

A spontaneous nation-wide revolt against the Soviet-imposed policies of the Hungarian government.

AUGUST 1961 - BERLIN WALL: a barrier constructed by the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany).





OCTOBER 1962 – CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS:

A thirteen-day confrontation between the Soviet Union and Cuba on one side and the United States on the other.

As Russian ships carrying more missiles sailed towards a US naval blockade, the whole world anticipated a possible nuclear war.



5th January 1968 – 21 August 1968- PRAGUE SPRING:
a period of political liberalization in Czechoslovakia during the era of its
domination by the Soviet Union after World War II. Eventually, the
USSR sent in troops. The West did nothing to intervene.





1971 – DETENTE:

The general easing of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1971, a thawing at a period roughly in the middle of the Cold War.



December 24, 1979 - February 15, 1989 – SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN:

a nine-year proxy war during the Cold war involving the Soviet Union, supporting the Marxist-Leninist government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against the Afghan Mujahideen guerrilla movement and foreign "Arab–Afghan" volunteers.



1985 –
GORBACHEV
BECOMES SOVIET
LEADER:

General Secretary
of the Communist
Party of the
Soviet Union from
1985 until 1991,
and the last head
of state of
the Soviet Union,
having served
from 1988
until its
dissolution in
1991.



9 November 1989 – COLLAPSE OF THE BERLIN WALL



1991 – COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION:

Formally dissolved on December 25, 1991. This left all fifteen republics of the Soviet Union as independent sovereign states. The dissolution of the world's largest communist state also marked an end to the Cold War.