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Topic: The Cold War

Number of classes: 3A—8, 3B—7, 3C—7, 3D—7, 3E—7

Subtopic 1 — Introduction: The meaning of the Cold War
- The international order/relationship after the Second World War
- USSR vs USA
- They were hostile to each other. Their relationship was tense
- Reason: ideological differences, Communism and Capitalism
- Appendix (App) 1
- The main points of the Manifesto of the Communist Party: 1. private property has to be taken away; 2. employers (capitalists) exploit workers (proletariats); 3. the working class is due to overthrow the existing capitalist rulers. We can see hatred against the capitalists is imbedded in the party doctrine
- The formation of the Communist bloc and the Capitalist bloc
- Refer to textbook p. 63
- Meaning of the Cold War: 1. it's a "war" because the relationship between the two camps was tense; 2. it's "cold", and not "hot" because no major or large-scale wars broke out during the period 1946-1991, except the two wars Korean War and Vietnam War
- It didn't turn into a hot war because many countries possessed nuclear weapons. None dared to start a war because they were afraid of retaliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Year of the first nuclear test</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Iron Curtain, a term coined by Winston Churchill in 1946
- Worksheets (WS) 1 & 2

Subtopic 2 — The development of the Cold War
- Show the map illustrating the major events that took place during the Cold War period available in the schools to the students
First event: Berlin Blockade

✓ 1948-49
✓ Germany was divided into four occupation zones, and Berlin was also divided into four occupation zones, by USSR, USA, Britain, and France
✓ USSR and the Western powers did not agree on the design of the future of Germany
✓ USSR wanted a permanent separation of Germany because he was afraid of future aggression of Germany
✓ The Western powers wanted to see a united Germany
✓ In 1948, the Western powers began to merge their occupation zones, and issued new currencies
✓ This angered the USSR, who blocked all the routes to Berlin. No people could go in or out of Berlin. People’s lives were endangered. Supplies of food, of water, of daily necessities were uncertain. This is the well-known Berlin Blockade incident
✓ The Western powers, in response, used aeroplanes to transport goods to the sky of Berlin and the goods down from the planes
✓ Stalin realized that he was not going to win and lifted the blockade in 1949
✓ Influence of the Berlin Blockade

1. Germany was divided into German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
2. Berlin Wall was erected in 1961. Berlin Wall was erected because there were too many refugees fleeing to West Berlin and as a result the labour force in East Berlin shrank. (shown only to 3A some photos of the Berlin Wall. Appendix 2 & 3)
3. NATO (1949) and Warsaw Pact (1955) were formed. (Worksheets 3, 4, 5.) There is a contradiction between Worksheet 2 and Worksheet 5. [According to Worksheet 2, Yugoslavia was a satellite state of the USSR, but according to Worksheet 5, she was a neutral communist state. In the class, I said that Yugoslavia was a neutral country.]
4. Founding members of NATO: USA, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Iceland, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, and the Netherlands
5. Greece and Turkey joined NATO in 1952, and West Germany joined in 1955
6. Founding members of Warsaw Pact: USSR, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany
Second event: the establishment of PRC (1949)

✓ Play the national songs of the PRC and Taiwan (on tape)
✓ Show the photos of Mao Zedong and Jiang Jieshi App 4 & 5
✓ Then a competition was held. The winner was the team who knew more
  then other teams about the following facts
✓ Mao was the leader of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since 1931; Jiang
  was the leader of Guomindang (GMD) since 1925
✓ CCP was established in 1921 and GMD 1913
✓ CCP and GMD were enemies. Two major conflicts: Long March, and the
  civil war (1946-1949)
✓ CCP finally won and GMD moved to Taiwan
✓ USSR was behind CCP, USA was behind GMD
✓ USSR passed over many Japanese weapons to CCP when the Second World
  War was moving to the end. USA aided GMD a lot during the initial phase
  of the civil war (1946-1949)
✓ Quiz or short exercise. Question: Did the USA welcome the establishment
  of PRC in 1949? Why? Worksheet 6

Third event: Korean War (1950-53)

✓ Korea was located in East Asia, next to China. Yalu River was the dividing
  line between China and Korea as shown in the textbook p 66
✓ Korea had long been a tributary state of China. In 1895, China was defeated
  by Japan, Korea was then under the control of Japan
✓ USSR marched across Manchuria and the Northern part of Korea towards
  the end of the Second World War after USA threw two atomic bombs to
  Japan
✓ USA in response marched to the Southern part of Korea
✓ After the War, the two powers agreed to set 38th parallel as the dividing line
  off North and South Korea
✓ But in 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, invaded South Korea
✓ Kim Il Sung, before launching the invasion, gained the approval of Stalin.
  China promised to aid Kim provided South Korea crossed 38th parallel
✓ USA aided South Korea in the name of the United Nations
✓ Soon the UN troops crossed 38th parallel, China moved in
✓ The advantage of the USA: advanced technology
✓ The advantage of the PRC: huge number of people, good at guerrilla
  warfare.
✓ Neither side could win the war. In 1953, armistice was signed.
✓ 4 million people died, out of which 3 were from North Korea. 2 out of the 4 million dead people were civilians.
✓ Worksheet 7 & 8 (Why did PRC and the USA join the war?)
✓ Appendix 6-12

Fourth event: Vietnam War (1965-1975)
✓ Play the speech made by Nixon in 1973 announcing the end of the Vietnam War (only done in 3A) (on tape) (also appendix 21)
✓ Play the song "Leaving on a Jet Plane", and then ask if they know whether the singer was happy or sad, and if they know where the singer was going to. The song illustrates the sad feeling of the American young people who were sent to fight in Vietnam (on tape)
✓ Another hot war: the Vietnam War
✓ Vietnam had long been the tributary state of China. In 1885 France colonized by France. In 1941, it was occupied by Japan. After the Second World War, France took over Vietnam again. But the Vietnamese were not happy with the French rule. And finally in 1954, the Vietnamese succeeded in driving the French rulers away and ruled the country by themselves. But Vietnam was not unified then, she was divided into North and South, the North the communists and the South the capitalists. The dividing line is the 17th parallel.
✓ Civil war lasted from 1954 to 1975.
✓ In 1965, the USA participated in the civil war of Vietnam on the side of South Vietnam. This started off the 10-year Vietnam War
✓ The USA lost bitterly because 1. Environment: many American soldiers were not used to the humid and hot climate in Vietnam, many of them caught tropical diseases. Casualties were huge, 2. Anti-war movements at home: the Vietnam War was a long war (we may compare it with the First and Second World War, the civil war in China, and the Korean War) It was quite a economic burden to the American people. And there was in fact no good reason for the USA to get so involved in an internal affair of such a distant Asian country, in the eyes of the common people.
✓ Play the song "Image" Show hippies’ culture, and the call for peace. (on tape)
✓ USA retreated in 1973
✓ Kennedy brought the Americans into the War, while Nixon brought the Americans out of the war.
Impact of the war: the USA changed her foreign policy from direct intervention to non-commitment.

Students go home and do the questions set on the two songs. I would like them to empathize with the people at that time. Worksheet 9 & 10

Fifth event: the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- Location of Cuba: Caribbean Sea, backdoor of the USA.
- In 1959, a pro-Soviet Union communist Fidel Castro came to power. Castro ruled up to the present.
- In 1962, Khrushchev, the General Secretary, the leader, of the USSR, built nuclear missile bases in Cuba.
- This shocked Kennedy, the president of the USA. He blockaded Cuba and threatened to launch a nuclear war.
- Khrushchev gave in.
- The photos of Castro, Khrushchev, and Kennedy are shown. (Appendix 13-15)

Subtopic 3 – The end of the Cold War

- Gorbachev came to power in 1985 and did three things, according to the textbook p. 70, that helped bring the Cold War to the end.
  a. He solved the economic problems at home.
  b. He tried to improve Soviet-American relations.
  c. He gave up control of the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. He let them choose their own form of government.

- In 1989, the Berlin Wall fell.
- In 1990, Germany reunified.
- In 1991, the USSR dissolved.
- Ask the students if they like to the end of the Cold War.
- Ask the students if they think the world after the Cold War is better.
- Ask the students if it's good to have the USA as the sole superpower. Is it better to have the USSR, who could compete with the USA? (check and balance)

Answers of some worksheets and workbooks: Appendix 16-20.