

Chapter 1

Paris Peace Conference

- Aims**
- United States
 - ↳ Cooperation and peace
 - ↳ Germany punished, not destroyed
 - Britain
 - ↳ Protect Britain
 - ↳ Maintain British Empire
 - ↳ Germany as buffer against Communism
 - France
 - ↳ Ensure no more invasion by Germany
 - ↳ 4% Population died during WWI
 - ↳ Punish Germany Harshly

- Treaty of Versailles**
- War Guilt Clause
 - ↳ Germany fully responsible for starting WWI
 - Reparations
 - ↳ Germany to pay 6.6 billion £ to Allies
 - Territorial Changes
 - ↳ Lost 10% land, 12.5% Population
 - ↳ Forbidden from Austrian Anschluss
 - Army
 - ↳ limited to 100 000 men (volunteers)
 - ↳ No armoured vehicles, submarine, aircraft
 - ↳ Rhineland demilitarised
 - League of Nations set up
 - ↳ Germany forbidden from joining

League of Nations

- Aim →
- Collective Security
 - Disarmament
 - Reduce ability to wage wars

Positives / Strength	Negatives / Weakness
① Rapallo Treaty, 1922 → USSR-Germany relations better	① Superpowers absent → USA isolationism → USSR denied due to communism → Germany Denied due to TOV
② Dawes Plan, 1924 → Removed troops from Ruhr to recover German Economy	② Unable to Disarm → Big countries wanted to keep independence → Hard to enforce
③ Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928 → Agreement to avoid force to settle disputes	③ Vilna, 1920 → Poland took control of Vilna, LON did nothing as Poland was potential ally
④ Upper Silesia, 1921 → Peaceful resolution through LON over Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland by Voting	④ Corfu, 1923 → Italian Officials killed when surveying Greek border, Greeks blamed → Mussolini took control of Greek Corfu → Greece appealed LON, but France did not want Italy as an enemy, nothing done → Greeks had to apologise and pay compensation
⑤ Greek-Bulgarian Border, 1925 → Greek soldiers killed at Border → Greece invaded Bulgaria → Bulgaria asked LON for help → Britain and France told Greece to back off → Greece did, but mentioned injustice (see Corfu, 1923)	

Chapter 2

~~Weaknesses of~~ Weimar Republic

Strengths

- ① Proportional Representation
 - ↳ Equal, More views in Reichstag
- ② Reichstag had to approve laws
 - ↳ Prevents Chancellor abuse

Weaknesses

- ① Constitution
 - ↳ No Majority
 - ↳ Informal Alliances confuse public
 - ↳ Hard to get things done
 - ↳ Article 48
 - ↳ Abuse of power by Chancellor in 'Crisis'
- ② Treaty of Versailles
 - ↳ Took loans to pay off reparations
 - ↳ Bad economy, Bad Quality of Life
- ③ Economy
 - ↳ Hyperinflation
 - ↳ Government printed money to 'improve' Economy
 - ↳ People that could buy a house in 1921 couldn't buy bread in 1923
 - ↳ Occupation of Ruhr
 - ↳ France took control of Ruhr after Germany fell back on reparation payment
 - ↳ Industrial region ransacked for valuable goods as payment
 - ↳ Jobs lost, economy worsened
- ④ Appeal from Right-Wing parties (Some left-wing)
 - ↳ Spartacist Uprising, 1919
 - ↳ Communist Party fought for power, got support, but failed
 - ↳ Kapp Putsch, 1920
 - ↳ Kapp planned to overthrow government, trade unions did not cooperate, failed
 - ↳ See Appeal of Hitler and Nazi Party

Appeal of Hitler and The Nazi Party

① Rise of Communism

- People got irritated by Weimar Republic, turned to other parties
- Communism scared many groups after they observed USSR
- People turned to the next best alternative, the Nazis

② Hitler

- Opportunistic
 - After being imprisoned after Munich Putsch, wrote Mein Kampf
 - Allowed efficient spread of ideology
- Hitler Factor
 - Charismatic Speaker
 - Related to People's problems

③ Use of Propaganda

- Used many forms of media to blame TOV and Jews for problems
- Promised to return to Glory Days, fight Communists
- Appealed to many Germans, Wealthy Industrialists funded Nazis

④ Sturmabteilung

- Helped to manage street fights
- Means of employment and sense of order
- Welcomed by People

Life under Nazi Rule

Economy	Social
① Reich Labour Service ↳ Employment through public work projects such as Autobahns. ② Reichsbank ↳ Used Deficit Financing to fund programmes ↳ Stabilised German Finances ↳ Reduced unemployment ③ Autarky ↳ Military Conscription reduced unemployment ↳ War economy created jobs in weapon industries ↳ Luftwaffe created jobs ④ Living Standards ↳ Big businesses did well ↳ Small companies failed to cope ↳ Farmers remained poor ⑤ Strength Through Joy (KdF) ↳ Workers got cheap entertainment, such as cruise ships ↳ 50 million workers had done so by 1939 ⑥ Beauty of Labour ↳ Improved factory facilities ↳ Scheme to help workers buy a car ⑦ German Labour Front ↳ All workers forced to join ↳ Controlled wages, high working hours ↳ Workers could not change jobs ↳ Lower Quality of Life	① Role of Women ↳ Excluded from politics, academics ↳ Traditional role as care givers ↳ Young girls joined League of German Girls (BDM) ↳ Domestic Tasks taught ② Education ↳ All teachers had to teach Nazi Ideology ↳ Teachers forced to join National Socialist Teacher's League ③ Minorities ↳ Euthanised or Sterilised to prevent the spread of undesirable traits ↳ 5 in 6 Roma killed by the Nazis ④ Anti-Semitism ↳ Nuremberg Laws, 1935 ↳ Jews stripped of German Citizenship ↳ Jews unwelcome everywhere ↳ Kristallnacht, 1938 ↳ 1 Jew killed a German Diplomat in Paris ↳ Nazis used opportunity to attack Jews ↳ 20 000 Jews taken to Concentration Camps ↳ Holocaust ↳ Jews forced to Slave camps or concentration camps ↳ ~ 6 million Jews killed ⑤ SS/SD/Gestapo ↳ Arrested citizens and sent to camps without explanation ⑥ Legal System ↳ Nazi-Appointed Judges ⑦ Propaganda and Censorship ↳ Limit Access to information

Resistance and Opposition

① Refusal to Conform

↳ Church Criticism

↳ Criticised Nazis, but could not be shut down

↳ Anti-Nazi Youth Groups

↳ White Rose, Edelweiss Pirates

↳ Mocked Nazis, Fought Back

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Consolidation of Nazi Rule

Addon

① Reichstag Fire

↳ Blamed on communists to lose support for them

② Enabling Act

↳ Hitler could pass laws without consulting the Reichstag or Hindenburg

③ Gleichschaltung

↳ Germany became a 1-Party State

④ Night of long knives

↳ Hitler saw the SA as a threat

↳ Arrested and executed much of the SA and arrested Von Papen

⑤ Death of Hindenburg

↳ Nothing left to stop Hitler from becoming Chancellor

↳ All German soldiers swore loyalty to Hitler

↳ Hitler became the Chancellor

Chapter 3

Rise of Militarist Japan

① Political Challenges

- ↳ Discontent Military
 - ↳ Believed Civilian Government was corrupt and only supported Zaibatsus
 - ↳ Military Budget cut
 - ↳ Washington Naval Conference, 1921
 - ↳ Japan allowed significantly lower warship tonnage than Superpowers
 - ↳ London Naval Conference, 1930
 - ↳ Civilian government agreed to ~~lower~~ have lower warship tonnage
- ↳ Ultranationalist Groups
 - ↳ Carried out Assassinations and built support
 - ↳ Prime Minister Osachi, 1930

② Economic Challenges

- ↳ Great Kanto Earthquake, 1923
 - ↳ Caused devastation and losses
- ↳ 1927 Banking crisis
 - ↳ Banks closed, savings lost
- ↳ Great Depression, 1929
 - ↳ on Farmers
 - ↳ Demand for produce fell, rents remained the same
 - ↳ on Small Businesses
 - ↳ Low demand, closed down
 - ↳ ~~20%~~ 20% workforce lost jobs
 - ↳ Workers attracted to communism
- ↳ Countryside issues
 - ↳ Productivity stagnated due to limited distribution of technology
 - ↳ Most produce went to landowners, nothing to eat

May 15 Incident, 1932

↳ Most of Cabinet made of Military officers

③ Social Challenges

- Rural - Urban divide
 - Government supported Zaibatsus
 - Gap between ultra-rich and ultra-poor increased
 - Workers unhappy, led to Rice Riots, 1918
- Changing role of women
 - Started taking jobs and became active in politics
 - Seen as abandoning traditions
 - Tensions between modern women and traditionalist
 - Seen as loss of Japanese identity

④ Manchuria

- Kwantung army assassinated Zhang Zuolin, 1928
 - Civilian Government could not stop
 - Little control over military
- Mukden incident, 1931
 - Kwantung Army destroyed railway tracks
 - Blamed on China, excuse to take over Manchuria
 - Supported by civilians to improve economy

Life under Militarist Rule

① Government

- ↳ Military successes became National pride
- ↳ Military officers dominated government
- ↳ Opposition removed
- ↳ February 26 Incident, 1936
 - ↳ Imperial Way Faction staged coup against government
 - ↳ Failed, Control Faction got more control
 - ↳ Prepared Japan for war

② Economic

- ↳ Industrialisation
 - ↳ Production tripled from 1930 - 1940
 - ↳ Industry shifted from consumer goods to heavy and chemical industries
 - ↳ Increased War supplies and construction projects
 - ↳ New Zaibatsus
 - ↳ Principle Industries Control Law, 1931
 - ↳ Allowed Zaibatsu to form cartels to control price
 - ↳ Favoured in 1920s to increase stability
 - ↳ Government controlled in 1936, angering Zaibatsu
 - ↳ Disliked in 1936, causing thousands of workers to withdraw
- ↳ Campaign for Economic Revitalisation
 - ↳ Measures to help farmers pay debt
 - ↳ Increased infrastructure projects
 - ↳ Guidance on crop management
 - ↳ Not focussed on due to Industrialisation

③ Social

- ↳ Censorship
 - ↳ Publications Monitoring Department to control content in media with guidelines
 - ↳ Those that defied were silenced by Kempeitai
- ↳ Control of Education
 - ↳ Focussed on traditional Shinto beliefs and military drills
 - ↳ Kokutai No Hongi, 1937, basis of education system distributed to teachers
 - ↳ Increased Sense of Patriotism

Chapter 4

Outbreak of WW2 in Europe

① Great Depression

↳ Economic Nationalism

→ Protectionism

↳ Tariffs introduced to protect own industries

↳ Trade volumes fall

→ Calling in loans

↳ US banks called in loans

↳ Companies collapsed, Mass unemployment

→ Rearmament

↳ Used to create employment

↳ Radicalism

↳ Allowed regimes to adopt extreme, aggressive policies

② Failures of the League of Nations

↳ Disarmament efforts

→ Washington Naval Conference, 1921

↳ Negotiated to limit number of warships between Militaries

↳ Largely Successful

→ Locarno Treaties, 1925

↳ Germany accepted new borders and demilitarised Rhineland

↳ Agreed to settle disputes via the league

→ Preparation for World Disarmament Conference, 1926

↳ Failed as Britain and France did not cooperate

→ Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928

↳ Negotiated to agree that force should not be used in conflicts

↳ Failed as there was no clear way to enforce

→ World Disarmament Conference, 1932-1934

↳ Countries put National Interests over disarmament

↳ Refused to disarm to Germany's level

↳ Increasing lack of trust in the League

→ Abyssinian Crisis, 1934-1936

- Mussolini tried to claim Abyssinia as Italian territory
- Abyssinia asks the League for help
 - Britain and France wanted Italy as an ally against Germany
 - Introduced Hoare-Laval Pact, which would give Italy 2/3 of Abyssinia
 - It was rejected, and Mussolini went on to take Abyssinia entirely
- Reputation damaged due to inaction
- Lack of Superpowers
 - USA refused to join the league, USSR could not join due to communism
 - Military and Economic sanctions were difficult to enforce

③ Germany's Aggressive Foreign Policies

- Hitler's aims
 - Gain lebensraum
 - Enforce Militarism
- Saar Plebiscite, 1935
 - Hitler wanted to show that he had the support of the people
 - A vote was conducted on whether they wanted to join France or Germany
 - Germany got 90% votes, gained resources and manpower
- Remilitarisation of Rhineland, 1936
 - Hitler took a gamble to send unprepared troops into the Rhineland
 - Britain and France did not intervene as they were preoccupied
- Anti-Comintern Pact, 1936
 - Germany and Japan agreed to oppose communism and not sign treaties with USSR
- Axis Alliance, 1937
 - Germany, Japan and Italy form an alliance

④ Appeasement Policy

- Austrian Anschluss, 1938
 - 99% voted to join Germany due to intimidation
 - Britain and France did nothing despite TOV violation
- Munich Agreement, 1938
 - Allowed Hitler to take over Sudetenland in exchange for peace
 - Czechoslovakia and USSR were not consulted
 - Hitler eventually went on to take over the rest of Czechoslovakia anyways

⑤ Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact, 1939

- USSR and Germany Agreed not to attack each other
- Agreed to divide Poland between them
- Neither side believed in the pact, they stalled to buy time

⑥ Invasion of Poland, 1939

- Hitler knew the USSR would not oppose
- Miscalculated response of Britain and France
- They declared war on Germany, starting WW2

Chapter 5

Outbreak of WW2 in Asia-Pacific

① Japan's Expansionism

↳ Militarism

↳ Military victories in 1900s brought Military Pride

↳ Ultranationalistic beliefs became popular

↳ Civilians lost trust in the government to rule Japan

↳ The Western Powers

↳ Education and Propaganda showed Western Powers as rivals

↳ US seemed to have been against them as they stopped imports

↳ Britain criticised Japan for their invasion of Manchuria

↳ Fear of communism made them against the USSR

↳ They wanted to expand into Asia to get buffer territories

↳ Hence they signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, 1936

↳ Great Depression

↳ Japan relied heavily on foreign trade, adversely affected

↳ US protectionism tariffs hurt export trade

↳ Ultranationalists wanted Japan to be self-sufficient and not rely on others

② Manchurian Crisis

↳ Mukden incident, 1931 was blamed on the Chinese

↳ Japan used it as an excuse to take over Manchuria

↳ League of Nations took 8 months to send the Lytton commission to investigate

↳ Sanctions imposed on Japan had no effect due to absence of USA

↳ Japan gained resources and was encouraged to expand further

③ Impact of Europe WW2

↳ USSR became less of a threat as they were occupied by Hitler's invasion in 1941

↳ Japan took over the colonies of distracted Western Powers

④ USA Economic war

→ Oil embargo, 1941

→ tried to financially strangle Japan

→ Cut off 90% Japan's oil supply

→ Japan felt they were being bullied

→ Introduced Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to rival US Economy

→ tried to build Japanese empire in Asia

→ Pearl Harbour, 1941

→ Japan tried to deal a knockout blow to US

→ They failed to destroy anything important

→ USA declared war shortly after

Chapter 6

Strengths of the Allies that led to their victory in WW2

① Importance of the United States

→ Europe

↳ Battle of Atlantic, 1939-1945

↳ US produced 3 liberty ships per day

↳ Lend-lease aid

↳ Supplied billions of dollars of supplies to fight against Hitler

→ Asia-Pacific

↳ Island-Hopping

↳ Allies cut off supply routes to well-defended areas through poorly-defended areas

↳ Isolated key Japanese islands, allowing them to easily advance

↳ Use of Atomic bombs

↳ Spectacular show of unstoppable power

↳ Rendered Hiroshima useless as a military port

↳ Large number of casualties and destruction of infrastructure

↳ Japan surrendered to prevent further losses

↳ Both regions

↳ Arsenal of Democracy

↳ Produced more than half of the World's weapons

↳ Unmatched production scale of supplies

↳ 250 000 Aircraft, 90 000 tanks

② Importance of Britain

↳ Resisted German invasion

↳ Radar technology

↳ Military base in Europe to station troops and supplies

↳ British colonies provided troops

③ Importance of USSR

- Reorganisation and Resistance
 - Order 227, 'Fight for every bit of Soviet soil'
 - Effective new technology
 - Radio and Radar
 - T34 tank
 - Red Army officers given more authority for decisions
 - Resisted Germans
 - Defeated them in Battle for Stalingrad
- Soviet War Economy
 - All adults needed to support war effort for food
 - Forced labour and Secret police enforced
 - USA aided USSR's defence
 - 500000 Motor vehicles, 1900 locomotives
- Entry to Asia-Pacific
 - Based off Tehran and Yalta conferences, they invaded Japan, 1945
 - Easily took over Manchuria and advanced towards Japan

Weaknesses of the Axis that led to their defeat in WW2

① Germany's Military Weaknesses

↳ Hitler's Mistakes

- ↳ Declared war on USA though they did not have to based off tripartite pact
 - ↳ Unprepared for resources that the USA brought in
- ↳ Halted Panzer divisions during D-Day
- ↳ Overruled officers without much military experience

↳ 2-front war

- ↳ Invasion from both east and west diluted resources and attention
- ↳ Poor planning
 - ↳ Built battleships, ignored aircraft carriers
 - ↳ German bombers were small and could not carry enough bombs
 - ↳ Luftwaffe had little resources

② Japan's Military Weaknesses

↳ Inter-Service Rivalry

- ↳ Army and Navy had long-term conflict
- ↳ Did not share resources or intelligence
- ↳ Did not communicate to coordinate attacks

↳ Overstretched Empire

- ↳ Difficult to deliver resources and troops across vast territory
 - ↳ Roads and trains poorly developed
 - ↳ Relied on sea transport which was slow

↳ Poor planning

- ↳ Did not use aircraft carriers, focussed on battleships

↳ Lack of local support

↳ Locals treated brutally

- ↳ They resisted the Japanese and went against them

↳ Mao Zedong communists in China

↳ Viet Minh in guerrilla warfare in Vietnam

↳ Wore down Japanese military

- ↳ Grip on empire weakened

Chapter 7

Origins of the Cold War

① Competing Ideologies

↳ US Capitalism vs USSR Communism

↳ Different Vision, Government, Wealth creation, Interests

US

USSR

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| - Freedom of choice, speech | - Based off of equality |
| - Free market, Private ownership | - State-owned wealth |
| - Multiple-Party Government | - One-Party Dictatorship |
| | - Societal interests over personal interests |

② History of suspicion and Mistrust

↳ Increasing number of Communist revolutions globally

↳ Fear that communism would overthrow capitalism

↳ US Red Scare

↳ Many Russian immigrants arrested, accused of being Communist agents

↳ Nazi-Soviet non-aggression Pact, 1939

↳ Surprised US as they believed USSR wanted to be against Hitler

③ Marriage of Convenience

↳ Alliance was only formed because Hitler was a common enemy

↳ Stalin felt the US was trying to weaken the USSR through the war

↳ They only opened a second front through D-Day, late in the war

④ Yalta Conference, 1945

↳ Soviet border shifted into Poland

↳ Under the condition that the USSR did not interfere in Greece

⑤ Potsdam Conference, 1945

↳ Disagreements over Germany

↳ Stalin wanted to cripple and get compensation from Germany

↳ Truman reluctantly agreed to prevent the mistake of the TOV

↳ Disagreements over Eastern Europe

↳ Agreement for Eastern Europe to be under Soviet influence

↳ Truman thought Stalin would be after Europe as a whole

↳ Change in leadership

↳ Truman and Atlee were less experienced in Foreign Affairs

→ Increasing Soviet control

- Stalin left troops in Eastern Europe
- Stalin set up communist government in Poland, disobeying Yalta Conference
- Encouraged other communists to take power in their states
- Manhattan Project, 1941 - 1946
 - US kept the secret until 1946
 - US choice to not inform earlier increased mistrust

⑥ Atomic Bombs

- After Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Russia worked on developing Atomic Bombs
- Increased tensions

⑦ The Iron Curtain, 1946

- Stalin used Sabote tactics to control Eastern European governments
- US and Britain referred to the border of Western Europe and USSR the Iron Curtain
- Got the US involved in International affairs
- Provoked and angered Stalin

⑧ Post-WW2 Europe, 1945

- 36 million dead
- Major infrastructure destroyed
- Resistance against forced Soviet control
- Disagreements between US and USSR on how to handle situation

⑨ Emergence of superpowers

- France and Germany in ruins, Britain virtually bankrupt
- Power vacuum that US and USSR filled
- Economic output and Military Strength led to competition and tensions

Development of the Cold War

① Truman Doctrine, 1947

- US would provide supplies to any country under threat of communism
- Start of containment policy to prevent spread of communism
- Greece and Turkey aid bill, 1947
 - ↳ Package that secured Turkey as an ally and supported Monarch in Greece
- ↳ Seen as a threat by Stalin

② Marshall Plan, 1947

- Provided supplies to rebuild Europe's economies
- Only aided non-communist countries
- Supposed to prevent spread of communism through desperation
- ↳ Divided Europe into Western US and Eastern USSR

③ Cominform, 1947

- Ensured Soviet-style Communism across member states
- Member states must
 - ↳ Reject Marshall Plan
 - ↳ Cut off contact with non-member states
- ↳ No real debate, except Yugoslavia that was expelled in 1948

④ Comecon, 1949

- Members trade mostly with each other
- Promised benefits of Marshall Plan
 - ↳ Actually, it benefited the USSR mostly
 - ↳ Poland had to sell their coal to USSR at 1/10 usual price
- ↳ Distanced soviet countries from outside influence and control

⑤ Berlin Blockade, 1948-1949

- US, France and Britain combined their German zones economically
- Stalin thought they were trying to recreate Germany
- Stalin cut off Allied links to West Berlin, disrupting water and power
- Truman ordered on airlift to drop supplies to West Berlin
- ↳ Stalin eventually gave up and lifted the Blockade

⑥ NATO, 1949

- Western powers agreed to work together
- ↳ Will declare war if any member is attacked
- Made clear to Stalin that the US will intervene in Europe if necessary
- ↳ Split the world into 2 Military Blocs

⑦ Warsaw Pact, 1955

- Gave the USSR control over all satellite armies
- Troops crushed protests and uprisings in Eastern Europe
- ↳ Split the world into 2 massive military blocs

Chapter 8

Contributions to the Outbreak of the Korean War

① North Korea

- Soviets allowed Kim Il Sung to take lead
- Used propaganda to develop a cult
- Promoted self-sufficiency and isolation
- Willing to use force to unify Korea under him

② South Korea

- US supported Rhee in his leadership of South Korea
- Rhee became authoritarian over time
 - ↳ killed political opponents, suspected communists
- Truman refused to supply weapons in fear of another war
 - ↳ Rhee still initiated border skirmishes
- Rhee wanted to reunify Korea under his rule

③ United States

- Acheson excluded Korea from the US's defensive perimeter, 1950
- Kim was confident the US would not intervene thus he was emboldened

④ The USSR

- After Sino-Soviet treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, 1950
 - ↳ USSR supported communist China, which supported Kim
- Stalin then supported Kim's plans to spread communism
 - ↳ Emboldened Kim to continue

⑤ China

- Mao got involved with Korea after getting Soviet support
- Chinese troops would be sent to support Korea in the event of invasion
- Sent 120,000 troops to Mukden
 - ↳ Emboldened Kim to continue

Impact of the Korean War

① North Korea

- Major infrastructure and industry damaged, 4 million casualties
- Devastated by US bombing
- Required significant rebuilding efforts

② South Korea

- Created the DMZ
- No military presence from either side

③ US Foreign Policies

- Proxy wars
 - Local dispute escalated into superpower conflict
 - US and USSR supplied to opponents
- Alliances
 - South Korea, Japan, Taiwan became significant allies in Asia
 - Set up a network of anti-communist alliances worldwide
 - Suppressed Communist Influence around the world
- Increase in Military Power
 - To enforce containment policy
 - US armed forces doubled in 1951
 - Throughout the war, GDP spent on military by NATO more than doubled

④ USSR

- Viewed American actions as aggressive
- Warsaw Pact, 1955 to safeguard its borders

Chapter 9

Outbreak of The Vietnam War

① Geneva Conference, 1954

- Vietnam divided into Communist North under Ho and South under Diem
- Agreement to hold 1956 elections to unify Vietnam
- Viet Minh disbanded
- Neither side was happy with the partition

② Diem's Regime

- Increasingly unpopular due to Authoritarian methods
- Rigged Referendum
 - 98% votes to install Diem as president
 - Rigged due to impossible vote count
- Failure of land reform
 - US pressured Diem to redistribute land to the peasants
 - Programme stalled by 1960, making Diem unpopular
- Refused to hold elections
- Nepotism
 - Appointed Brothers as key officials
- Protests
 - Buddhist Majority protested against Pro-Catholic policies
 - Well-known monks protested by lighting themselves on fire
 - Increased unpopularity

③ Sino-Soviet split, 1960

- USSR and China less keen to cooperate due to tensions
- North Vietnam needed to balance both needs to get support
- USSR equipped Vietnam with resources, emboldening them

④ Viet Cong Formation, 1960

- Communist insurgents joined together in South Vietnam
- Staged hundreds of attacks on government
- Created Ho Chi Minh ~~and~~ supply trail
- Threatened Diem's regime

⑤ Counterinsurgency

→ Strategic Hamlet Programme to curb Viet Cong

↳ Peasants relocated to fortified villages away from Viet Cong influence

↳ Resented Diem for separating them from their land

⑥ Diem's Assassination, 1963

→ United States increased assistance to prevent communist takeover

↳ Increased support for Viet Cong

⑦ Gulf of Tonkin Incident, 1964

→ North Vietnamese patrol attacked US Destroyer

↳ US sent troops to fight in Vietnam to prevent further aggression

⑧ China

→ Mao was afraid of US invasion if they took control of Vietnam

↳ Wanted to keep Vietnam as a buffer

⑨ United States

→ Believed that other countries would follow if Vietnam turned communist

→ Ordered assassination of Diem

↳ Tensions increased after Chinese nuclear test and little interest for cooperation

Development of the Vietnam War

① Overall strategy

→ North Vietnam

→ Viet Cong used guerrilla warfare to avoid large battles

→ Disappeared quickly and blended with civilians

→ US

→ Had better resources

→ Operation Rolling Thunder, 1965 bombings in North Vietnam

→ Thousands of civilian casualties

② Support from Locals

→ North Vietnam

→ Viet Cong expected to respect and help civilians

→ Killed those that helped the enemies

→ US

→ Used Napalm and Defoliants to reduce jungles for Viet Cong to hide

→ led to long-term health problems for the civilians, hence less support

③ Morale

→ North Vietnam

→ Would not give up to anything less than US removal from Vietnam

→ US

→ Soldiers did not want to fight a war irrelevant to them

④ Tet offensive, ~~1965-1967~~ 1968

→ Viet Cong attacked over 100 cities and military targets at once

→ Civilians did not join to help Viet Cong, 10000 fighters lost

→ US took over any towns captured by the Viet Cong by force

→ Destroyed ancient city of Hue and killed civilians

⑤ Role of American Media

→ Journalists got access to warzones as long as they did not show sensitive information

→ Tet offensive convinced journalists the US would not win

→ They criticised the war effort, reducing US support

⑥ Anti-War Sentiments

- My Lai Massacre - US soldiers killed unarmed civilians
- Civilians protested against US involvement in Vietnam
- Graphic images of executions published in Media
 - ↳ Saigon Execution of Viet Cong captain being executed
- ↳ American and Vietnamese civilians were against the war effort

⑦ US look to withdraw

- Johnson concluded the war cannot be won militarily
- Started exploring possibility of peace talks
- Vietnamisation Policy
 - ↳ Withdrew US troops from Vietnam
 - ↳ 400,000 troops pulled by 1971
- Paris Peace Accords
 - ↳ All parties signed it to end the Vietnam war
- Watergate Scandal
 - ↳ Nixon got into political trouble
 - ↳ Struggled to get support for the war
- ↳ Ford's proposal to give financial aid to Vietnam was rejected

⑧ Fall of Saigon, 1975

- South Vietnam could not survive without US and local support
- Viet Cong launched major military attacks in 1974
- South Vietnamese president fled in 1975, leaving Communist North to take over
- ↳ US Operation Frequent Wind to evacuate US civilians and Vietnamese within 2 days

Impact of The Vietnam War

① Vietnam

- US use of chemical weapons left long-lasting health impacts
- 2 million dead, 3 million injured
- 800 000 refugees attempted to leave dangerously by sea

② US

- Bankrupt Ideology
 - Proved that Capitalism is not morally superior
 - Damaged reputation of capitalism
- Failure of containment
 - After Vietnam fell, Laos and Cambodia followed with communism
- Weakened Presidency
 - Congress took more care to oversee President's actions
 - Forbade sending aid to Cambodia in 1970
 - War Powers act, 1973
 - Prevents president from going to war

③ Detente (US-USSR)

- US tried to improve relationship with USSR
- Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), ~~1972~~ 1969
 - Limit nuclear weapons
- Helsinki Accords, 1975
 - 730 countries agreed to resolve disputes through democracy
 - Protect human rights
- Apollo-Soyuz Project
 - Worked together on a space venture

④ Detente (US-China)

- Ended block of Chinese representation at the UN
- Ping Pong Diplomacy
 - China allowed US table tennis team to train with Chinese team in China
 - Nixon became 1st President to visit China after it turned communist

⑤ ASEAN

- Formed to prevent the further spread of communism in Southeast Asia
- Wanted to keep ASEAN free from interference from outside powers

①

②

③

Chapter 10

Decline of The USSR

① Failure of Detente

- Both USSR and US blamed each other of breaking promises
- USSR supplied arms to Angola and Ethiopia
- US supplied arms to South America and South Africa
- USSR invasion of Afghanistan seen as a threat

② Weaknesses of Soviet Economy

- Command Economy
 - Government response was slow and ill-advised
 - Industrial output and agriculture dropped by 3%
- External burdens
 - Afghan war, 1979
 - 30-50% Soviet resources went to military
 - Sent troops and supplies to fight against experienced Mujahideen
 - Other proxy wars wore down Soviet resources
- Poor living standards
 - Economy focussed on industry and military over consumers
 - Luxury items were unaffordable
 - Wages were not increasing
 - Over-investment in military meant less funds for education programmes
- Disillusionment of workforce
 - High corruption rates, wages tightly controlled
 - Complaining led to arrests
 - Resented the command economy

③ Communist Opposition in Europe

- Eastern European economies linked to USSR through Comecon
- They wanted to become independent, but their efforts were crushed by the Soviets
 - Hungarian Revolution, 1956
 - Prague Spring, 1968
 - Poland, 1970s

④ Brezhnev Doctrine

- All Eastern-European bloc countries must be communist
- Any opposing party is seen as a threat to the whole bloc
- Everyone in Warsaw Pact would then attack and squash the party
- Civilians resented them
- The only thing stopping revolution was the threat of the USSR

⑤ Ageing Leadership

- Most of the politburo was 65 or above
- Leadership changed in quick succession
- Brezhnev 1982, Andropov 1984, Kon Gorbachev
- No time to implement changes
- Ill-equipped to deal with economic stagnation

Collapse of The USSR

① Gorbachev's Reforms

→ Glasnost

- Allowed media to criticise the government
- Showed heinous crimes committed by USSR during Stalinist Years through Week of Conscience, 1988
- Backfired by exposing corruption and inefficiency
- Citizens found out about better quality of life in the West
- Citizens lost confidence in the government

→ Perestroika

- Managers encouraged to do new things without government approval
- Allowed selling for profit
- Economic output did not increase due to high taxes and corruption
- Black market and shortages remained
- Citizens lost interest in setting up businesses

→ Reduction on Military spending

- Withdrew from Afghanistan, 1988
- Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, 1990 to limit arms
- Reduced military size, reducing tensions

→ Reagan-Gorbachev Summits

- Agreed to further reduce nuclear weapons
- Helped resolve differences

→ De-Ideologisation policy

- USSR would not intervene to support Communist takeovers
- Stopped competing for control with the US

→ Sinatra Doctrine

- Told states to become independent and detach from USSR
- Hardline communists disagreed and did not believe the USSR would abandon them

② US economic Superiority

- ↳ GDP rose, economy boomed
- ↳ US was easily able to outspend the USSR

③ US military Superiority

- ↳ Strategic Defence Initiative, 1982
- ↳ Put pressure on the USSR due to development of the superweapon

④ Reagan's Role

- ↳ Supported Anti-communist efforts in Afghanistan and Nicaragua
- ↳ Increased defensive budget by 33 billion USD
- ↳ Boosted development of new weapons

⑤ Collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe, 1989

- ↳ Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania had communist government overthrown
- ↳ Berlin wall fell
- ↳ People supported non-communist forces

⑥ Collapse of the USSR, 1991

- ↳ Gorbachev resigned and admitted the USSR was finished, ending the Cold War