

JK

K.W.HO – 歷史集

冷戰 Cold War

K.W.HO

◆ 神級資歷 · 5**狀元之選 從此改變歷史 ◆

HISTORY

史實部分，同學可以登入英皇教育網站，
觀看網上補課之講解。

30-60 分鐘時間，
我會同你 **KO** 每個課題所需之史實認知，
掌握清楚歷史脈絡，
洞悉考試重點！

網上補課登入步驟：

The screenshot shows the user profile page for K.W. Ho on the King's Glory Education website. The profile includes a photo, name, and a detailed bio: '歷史科市場導師', '專編戰神·求敗·喜卷歷史科全卷88%分數卷A', and '2017 DSE·全港只有83個5**·當中31人都是K.W. Ho的門生·平均每2.7個5**學生·就有1個是K.W. Ho的門生A'. Below the profile are navigation tabs for '簡介', '學程', '課程', 'Online Lesson', and '下載筆記'. The main content area is currently blank, displaying only the King's Glory Education logo.

1. 登入 www.kge.hk -> 名師補習 -> 名師介紹及章程 -> 歷史 -> K.W.Ho
2. 於“學生服務”填上
 - ★ 學生編號 (收據上的學生編號)
 - ★ 您的入學登記手機號碼(2020年8月31日或之前入學之同學，預設密碼為身份證號碼中的6個數目字[括號除外])
3. 收看課堂教材：
按入“Online Lesson”再點選所報讀的課程教材收看便可
4. 下載電子版筆記
按入“下載筆記”同學請自行安排筆記上堂

K.W.HO 的話 — 革命·顛覆所有

從小開始，我就不喜歡讀書，會考時開始認真讀書只是為了追女仔，希望能令女神刮目相看。高考後開始做補習導師也只是因為山窮水盡，連袋有當時全副身家的銀包也遺失，迫於無奈只好「賣身」開始補習生涯。一切都是緣份，又或者是宿命。

由執教第一年就已經計劃如何結束補習生涯，但又不甘心自己的付出會隨著自己的退潮而埋藏於世。正如我高考後開設歷史科博客，就是希望能夠將我在高考期間歸納的應試心得及答題技巧、撰寫的數百篇範文公諸於世，流傳開去，令我曾經的努力變成無可估量的價值，改變其他人的思維，甚至乎是命運。

由一開始執教 DSE 課程，我已經訂立了明確的目標——我希望用我的思維、技巧去掀起一場學術革命，破除舊有背誦式的讀法及雜亂無章的答法，確立思考及邏輯性主導的讀法和系統性的答法。學術革命要達致成功，首先必須要提高接觸率及廣泛性。為此，我於 2015 年加盟大型補習社[英皇教育]，並於隨後幾年稱霸歷史科市場，每年門生數以千計，5**學生人數亦冠絕全港，遠超同行。

今年，我終於下定決心實踐革命夢的最後一步，也是最重要的一步，就是利用我多年來嘔心瀝血製作而成的數千頁筆記去推動學術革命。讓學生免費使用我的 Unbeatable Notes 以取代傳統非考試主導、低效用的教科書，藉此達致全面滲透入學生層的效用。除此之外，我也要改變歷史科的市場模式，由過往的「付費學習」變成「免費學習」，同學可以在無須付費的情況底下獲得數千頁的補習教材，即使是窮學生也能憑藉強大的筆記提高自己的能力，改變自己的命運。

為實現學術革命的目的，我歡迎任何學生或老師免費使用此 Unbeatable Notes 作教學，亦希望各使用者能夠將此筆記推廣出去，令學術革命能夠開花結果。

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神

以 1-3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，同時學習其他歷史科導師之內容及技巧，集百家於大成且能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「神」。神，十萬中無一，空前絕後。分數屬前無古人，後無來者之最強成績。

天

以 1-2 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「天才」。天才者，萬中無一，歷年屈指可數。

人

以 3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「人才」。人才者，千中無一，每年鳳毛麟角。

地

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 1-2 年時間領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「地才」。地才者，百中有十，具備獲 5**之條件。只要腳踏實地、刻苦耐勞，人人皆可成為地才。

庸

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 3 年時間基本能夠領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「庸才」。庸才者，比比皆是，資質平庸，但已經足夠穩奪 5-5*之成績。

蠢

不學無術，自以為是，自以為是天才，自以為能無師之通、領悟一切，是謂「蠢才」。蠢才者，多如牛毛。對牛彈琴，朽木不可雕。

Background & Development of History – MAJOR EXAMPLES

1. **Greek Civil War 希臘內戰 (1944-49)**

A. **Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Greek Civil War:**

At the end of WWII, Germany was greatly defeated by Soviet Union on the Eastern Front. At the same time, the communist Greek *Democratic Army* 民主軍 increased its strength at that time and had conflicts with Greek *Government Army* 政府軍 that was supported by Britain and United States. This signified the beginning of Greek Civil War.

B. **Content of Greek Civil War:**

Initially Greek Democratic Army was more successful in war as they were granted the German left-over weapons. Yet, Greek Government Army gained advantage as they were supported by Britain and United States. The defeat of Greek Democratic Army marked the end of Greek Civil War.

C. **Significance of Greek Civil War:**

- Greek Government Army defeated the communist Greek Democratic Army, causing Greece to become the only non-Communist nation in Eastern Europe adopting *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃. Greece became the major ally of United States in confrontation of Soviet Union in the Balkans.
- *Churchill* 邱吉爾 had made a private agreement with Soviet Union during WWII that Greece should belong to the camp of Britain and United States, while Romania and Bulgaria should belong to the camp of Soviet Union. Hence, Soviet Union only offered limited assistance to Greece, showing that Soviet Union had its own restrictions in assisting rise of Communism

2. Chinese Civil War 中國國共內戰 (1946-49)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Chinese Civil War:

Kuomintang 國民黨 started both negotiations and military conflicts with Communist Party after Japan's surrender in August 1945. Chinese Civil War broke out in June 1946.

B. Results of Chinese Civil War:

Western nations and Soviet Union involved in Chinese Civil War, with the Capitalist camp supporting Kuomintang and Communist camp supporting Communist Party. Communist Party won the war in 1949, with Kuomintang retreating to Taiwan.

C. Significance of Chinese Civil War:

- Communist Party succeeded in gaining sovereignty, signifying Soviet Union's success during the crisis.
- China maintained friendly relationship with Soviet Union before the death of Stalin in 1953 as seen from the signature of *Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* 《友好同盟互助條約》 (1950) that Soviet Union promised to offer military and economic assistance to China.
- United States feared the expansion of Communism in Asia, so that it actively supported South Korea, strengthened Japan's economy and protected the retreated Kuomintang in order to resist power expansion of Communism in Asia.
- United States actively assisted Kuomintang, thus it was unable to build normal diplomatic relationship with China.

3. **Iron Curtain Speech 鐵幕演說 (1946)**

A. Background and Reasons for giving Iron Curtain Speech:

Stalin 史太林 pointed out that WWII was a result of the development of monopolized Capitalism in February 1946. This reflected that Soviet Union returned to the time when it had unfriendly relationship with Western countries. *Churchill* 邱吉爾 made its rebuttal against Soviet Union during its speech in United States in March 1946, which was known as the renowned "Iron Curtain Speech".

B. Content of Iron Curtain Speech:

- "Iron Curtain" 「鐵幕」 mentioned in Iron Curtain Speech meant that Soviet Union had built a barrier in blocking interaction and communication with East and West Europe.
- Churchill requested United States to take the responsibility in stopping Soviet Union's expansion.

C. Significance of Iron Curtain Speech:

- Iron Curtain Speech signified the beginning of Cold War as Churchill pointed out Britain and United States should be responsible in stopping expansion of Soviet Union which was an official declaration of unfriendliness and vigilance between Soviet Union and Britain & France.
- United States became more active in resisting expansion of Soviet Union after Britain's request, as President *Truman* 杜魯門 requested funding for Turkey and Greece in the Congress (known as *Truman Doctrine* 「杜魯門主義」).

4. **Truman Doctrine** 杜魯門主義 (1947)

A. **Background and Reasons for giving Truman Doctrine:**

Britain was unable to assist Greek Government Army due to its economic crisis. Churchill requested United States to take up the role in assisting the Capitalist Camp in its Iron Curtain Speech. United States expressed its need to become *Global Sheriff* 「世界警察」 to stop the expansion of Communism in *State of the Union Address* 國情諮文 in March 1947, which was known as Truman Doctrine.

B. **Content of Truman Doctrine:**

President Truman required the Congress to approve a fund of USD4 million and military experts in assisting Turkey and Greece against Soviet Union.

C. **Significance of Truman Doctrine:**

- It signified United States' active attitude in resisting Soviet Union's expansion, which can be seen from the economic assistance and *Marshall Plan* 馬歇爾計劃 (1948), as well as military expansion with increase of nuclear weapons from 13 in 1948 to more than 50 sets.
- Greek Government Army succeeded under United States' assistance in 1949.

5. **Marshall Plan 馬歇爾計劃 (1947-51)**

A. **Background and Reasons for initiating Marshall Plan:**

United States initiated its active economic assistance to European nations after *Truman Doctrine* 「杜魯門主義」 in resisting expansion of Communism. United States drafted Marshall Plan in June 1947 to make discussion with European nations. The Congress of United States passed *Foreign Assistance Act* 《對外援助法》 in April 1948.

B. **Main Content of Marshall Plan:**

- United States provided USD13 billion economic assistance to European nations.

C. **Significance of Marshall Plan:**

- United States and Britain had once invited Soviet Union and Eastern European nations to join the Marshall Plan, yet Stalin doubted such act and rejected, indicating Soviet Union's vigilance over Britain and United States.
- Soviet Union prohibited Eastern European nations to join the Plan and drafted *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃.
- Soviet Union established *Communist Information Bureau* 「共產國際情報局」 (*Cominform*) in October 1947 to intensify control over Eastern European nations.
- Marshall Plan reflected United States' economic approach in attracting Eastern European nations and stood in confrontation with Soviet Union economically.
- United States provided assistance to capitalist European nations, enhancing cooperation during economic reconstruction, indicating that Marshall Plan increased cohesion amongst Capitalist camp.
- European nations established *Organization for European Economic Cooperation* 歐洲經濟合作組織 (1948) to effectively divide the economic assistance by Marshall Plan, which was a beginning of economic cooperation.

6. *Molotov Plan* 莫洛托夫計劃 & *The Council for Mutual Economic*

Assistance 經濟互助委員會 (1947-49)

A. Background and Reasons for issuing Molotov Plan:

Soviet Union was aware of the possible consequence of Marshall Plan in 1947. Soviet Union's Foreign Minister *Molotov* 莫洛托夫 then signed trade agreements with *Bulgaria* 保加利亞, *Hungary* 匈牙利, *Albania* 阿爾巴尼亞, *Poland* 波蘭, *Yugoslavia* 南斯拉夫 and *Romania* 羅馬尼亞 in July to August 1947 to prevent Eastern European nations' deviation from Soviet Union. Molotov's signature of trade and economic agreements served to counteract Marshall Plan, which was known as "Molotov Plan".

B. Parts of Content of Molotov Plan:

- Trading agreement with Bulgaria: providing commodity loan of USD5 million.
- Trading agreement with Albania: providing loan of USD6 million.

C. Significance of Molotov Plan:

- It stayed in confrontation with Marshall Plan economically, preventing deviation of Eastern European nations away from rule of Soviet Union.
- It had lower effectiveness when compared with Marshall Plan, keeping Eastern European nations weak at all times.
- *The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance* 經濟互助委員會(CMEA/Comecon) (1949) continued the adoption of Molotov Plan.

7. *Treaty of Brussels* 布魯塞爾條約 (1948)

A. Background and Reasons for signing Treaty of Brussels:

Treaty of Dunkirk 《敦克爾克條約》 was signed between Britain and France in 1947 to prevent Germany to initiate wars. Yet, with the continuing expansion of Soviet Union, Western European nations thought that a closer allying relationship should be attained. Britain, France, Belgium, Luxemburg and Netherlands signed Treaty of Brussels (1948) under the support of United States.

B. Content of Treaty of Brussels:

- When a signed nation was attacked by another nation, other signed nation(s) was required to provide assistance.
- The effective period lasted for 50 years.

C. Significance of Treaty of Brussels:

- The Treaty seemingly pointed at Germany to prevent its revenge, yet it pointed directly at Soviet Union to restrain its expansion with defensive conditions.
- *Vandenberg Resolution* 「范登堡議案」 was passed in United States Congress, allowing the formation of military alliance between United States and Western European nations. The basis of NATO was set with Treaty of Brussels and Vandenberg Resolution.

8. **Berlin Crisis** 柏林危機 (1948-49)

A. **Background and Reasons for causing Berlin Crisis:**

Germany was divided into four districts after WWII which were occupied by United States, Soviet Union, France and Britain. Berlin was in the occupation zone of Soviet Union, yet as Berlin was the Capital, it was also divided into four districts to be ruled by four countries. Occupation zones of Britain and United States in Berlin were united in 1946. *London Conference 倫敦會議* (1948) (participated by Britain, France, United States, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg) suggested the union of occupation zones of United States, Britain and France, with the establishment of new constitution and currency.

Soviet Union strongly rejected as it feared that such plan would affect its control and economic stability on its occupation zone. However, Britain, France and United States ignored Soviet Union's opposition. Soviet Union used "protecting its own occupation zone" as pretext to block transport of Berlin, making Britain, France and United States unable to control their own occupation zones. Soviet Union individually conducted currency reforms in Eastern Germany and Eastern Berlin, isolating Western Germany on the whole.

Soviet Union's act was condemned by United States, Britain and France. In addition, United States provided necessities to citizens of Western Berlin through three *air corridors 空中走廊*, as well as adopting blockage of coal, steel and electricity in Soviet Union's zone

B. **Results of Berlin Crisis:**

Soviet Union realized that blocking Berlin could not stop union of Western Germany. In addition, *North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北約(NATO)* was established as a military organization in April 1949. This then made Soviet Union's stance milder. Soviet Union stopped its blockage and marked the end of the crisis.

C. **Significance of Berlin Crisis:**

- First direct confrontation between Soviet Union and Britain, France & United States after the beginning of Cold War.
- Western and Eastern Germany were established in September and October after Berlin Crisis in 1949 until 1990.

9. Establishment of *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* 北約(NATO)

(1949)

A. Background and Reasons for establishing NATO:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in April 1949. The relationship between Soviet Union and Britain, France & United States was so poor during Berlin Crisis that 12 capitalist nations signed *North Atlantic Treaty* 《北大西洋公約》 to safeguard safety of North Atlantic Ocean with defensive military.

B. Major condition of NATO:

- When a signed nation was under attack, another signed nations should provide military assistance.

C. Significance of NATO:

- Short-term Impact: It made Soviet Union's stance in Berlin Crisis milder, and helped resolving Berlin Crisis.
- Long-term Impact: It induced establishment of *Warsaw Treaty Organization* 華沙公約組織 (headed by Soviet Union) as when Western Germany joined NATO in 1955, Soviet Union used the Organization in confrontation with NATO.

10. *Soviet Union testing atomic bomb* 蘇聯試爆原子彈 (1949)

A. Background and Reasons for Soviet Union testing atomic bomb:

Soviet Union had established centre for nucleon investigation in 1930s for the development of nuclear weapons. Soviet Union increased its speed in developing atomic bomb after United States dropped two *atomic bombs* 原子彈 in WWII. Soviet Union successfully invented atomic bombs in 1949 named *RDS-1* 南瓜 in August.

B. Significance of chain effects triggered by Great Depression:

- Soviet Union became the 2nd nation possessing nuclear weapons, and marked the beginning of US-USSR armaments race.
- Balance of power was achieved as United States no longer monopolized in military strength.

11. Korean War 韓戰 (1950-53)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Korean War:

United States and Soviet Union reached agreement after WWII that United States would occupy South Korea while Soviet Union would occupy North Korea. South and North Korea established Capitalist and Communist governments respectively under the guidance of US and USSR. Hence, there was obvious ideological difference between North and South Korea. North-South Korea conflicts was intensified in late 1940s, with the beginning of Korea War after North Korea assaulting South Korea in June 1950.

B. Process and Results of Korean War:

United States and Soviet Union prevented themselves from being involved in the war as they feared their confrontation would lead to Third World War. Hence, the two nations affected the war with various approaches, such as Soviet Union exerting pressure to China to request PLA's assistance for North Korea and United States sending troops to assist South Korea under UN's decision. *Korean Armistice Agreement* 《朝鮮停戰協定》 was signed in July 1953 as neither side could attain success, dividing the two nations on 38th Parallel.

C. Significance of Korean War:

- Soviet Union suggested to stop Korean War unilaterally, while at the same time secretly got involved in war with a fleet of more than 300 carriers to support North Korea.
- United States failed to successfully defeat the Communist North Korea, thus encouraged United States to take harsher approach.

12. United States invention of hydrogen bomb 氫氣彈 (1952)

A. Background and Reasons of US invention of hydrogen bomb:

United States wished to maintain its military superiority by inventing hydrogen bomb (another nuclear weapon) after Soviet Union's testing of atomic bomb in 1949. United States started testing of hydrogen bomb in 1951, and attained success in 1952 with *Ivy Mike* 麥克.

B. Significance of US invention of hydrogen bomb:

- It elevated armaments race to a new extent. Soviet Union also succeeded in testing of hydrogen bomb in August 1953.

13. Establishment of Warsaw Treaty Organization 華沙公約組織

(1955)

A. Background and Results of establishment of Warsaw Treaty Organization:

Soviet Union increased its vigilance over Britain, France and United States after the formation of NATO (1949). Soviet Union realized it was necessary to set up a new military organization in confrontation with NATO with Western Germany's entry of NATO in 1955. Soviet Union signed *Warsaw Pact*《華沙公約》 with 8 nations including Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Eastern Germany in June 1955.

B. Content of Warsaw Treaty Organization:

- When a signed nation was under attack, another signed nations should provide military assistance.

C. Significance of establishment of Warsaw Treaty Organization:

- It signified the official confrontation against NATO with the establishment of counterbalance of military strength.

14. Geneva Summit 日內瓦會議 (1955)

A. Background and Reasons for calling Geneva Summit:

President of United States *Eisenhower* 艾森豪 proposed "achieving victory peacefully" in softening stance of Soviet Union through conferences to relieve the intense situation during the Korean War. *Khrushchev* 赫魯曉夫 took rule of Soviet Union after Stalin's death (1953) and took more harmonious approach, by advocating *peaceful coexistence* 和平共存, *peaceful competition* 和平競賽 and *peaceful transition* 和平過渡. Geneva Summit was held in July 1955 with leaders of Britain, France, United States and Soviet Union to discuss issues about peaceful coexistence.

B. Significance of Geneva Summit:

- The harmonious atmosphere was remarkable though Geneva Summit did not bring upon significant achievements: Britain, US, France and USSR promised to attain peaceful coexistence, which was known as "*Spirit of Geneva*" 日內瓦精神.
- It started the common practice of organizing "Four Nations Conference" with the second conference held in 1960 in Paris amongst the four nations. (Attempted to organize another meeting in discussing Berlin issues yet failed)

15. **Soviet Union retreating from Austria** 蘇聯從奧地利撤軍 (1955)

A. Background and Reasons for Soviet Union retreating from Austria:

Soviet Union defeated German army in *Austria* 奧地利 during WWII and occupied Austria. Soviet Union agreed to allow Britain, France and United States to co-occupy Austria with military forces. Yet, peace settlement about Austria could not attain consensus as both Western countries and Soviet Union feared that Austria would become a "puppet" for war for the other side. Khrushchev took milder attitude in resolving Austria's issue after Stalin's death in 1953. In addition to this, Eisenhower was elected as President of United States that allows Austrian issue to be resolved. Consensus was made in May 1955: Austria should declare itself as a neutral country by promising not participating in any military alliance or offering its territory for other nations' occupation. Soviet Union's army retreated from Austria.

B. Significance of Soviet Union retreating from Austria:

- Soviet Union's retreat from Austria showed Khrushchev was keen on mending relationship with the West which made the West delighted about it.

16. **Outbreak of Hungarian Revolution** 匈牙利革命的爆發 (1956)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Hungarian Revolution:

Anti-USSR Revolution broke out in *Hungary* in October 1956 which was initiated from students' assembly. Hungarian Revolution was a large-scale revolution with soldiers' participation. New President of Hungary *Nagy* attempted to adopt liberations and democratic reforms, withdrew from Warsaw Pact and became a neutral nation.

B. Results of Hungarian Revolution:

Soviet Union sent troops and tankers to Hungary which successfully suppressed the Revolution.

C. Significance of Hungarian Revolution:

- Portrayed dissatisfaction of Eastern European nations towards rule of USSR.
- Reflected USSR's strong suppression towards revolution campaigns in Eastern Europe.

17. Suez War 蘇伊士運河戰爭 (1956-57)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Suez War:

Suez War was a war amongst *Israel* 以色列, Britain, France and *Egypt* 埃及. Soviet Union supported President of Egypt *Nasser* 納塞爾 in establishing Arab nationalism in confrontation with colonial empires such as Israel, Britain and France. Hence, Egypt announced the *nationalization of Suez Canal* 蘇伊士運河國有化 in 1956 which greatly affected interest of Britain and France in Suez Canal. Britain and France joined Israel in sending troops to Egypt.

B. Attitude portrayed by US and USSR in Suez War:

- United States condemned Britain and France.
- Soviet Union involved in Suez War as it hoped that the international focus could be placed on this war rather than its involvement in Hungarian Revolution. Soviet Union claimed that it may use nuclear weapons to protect Egypt.

C. Significance of Suez War:

- Soviet Union's attitude in supporting Egypt greatly increased vigilance of United States, Britain and France. President of United States Eisenhower announced *Eisenhower Doctrine* 艾森豪主義 in providing economic and military assistance to Middle East to compensate British and French loss of strength in Middle East.
- Soviet Union's attitude in supporting Egypt made United States greatly dissatisfied. Eisenhower Doctrine was also aiming at confronting Soviet Union's expansion in Middle East.

18. Soviet Union sending up its first *artificial satellite* 人造衛星 (1957)

A. Background and Reasons for USSR sending up its first artificial satellite:

Plans of space development existed in Germany, United States and Soviet Union during WWII, with the highest level of technology in Germany. United States was given Germany's technology, yet Soviet Union was also on the track and eventually sent its first artificial satellite to space in 1957. Soviet Union was the first nation which successfully sent its artificial satellite to space.

B. Content of USSR sending up its first artificial satellite:

Soviet Union announced its success in sending the world's first Earth-revolving artificial satellite *Sputnik 1* 斯普特尼克一號 on track in October 1957.

C. Significance of USSR sending up its first artificial satellite:

- USSR's success in sending up its first artificial satellite signified Soviet Union also had the rocket carrying nuclear weapons which served as a great threat to US - United States thus sped up its research in sending up artificial satellites and sent its first artificial satellite "*Explorer 1*" 探險者一號 to space in 1958.
- USSR's success in sending up its first artificial satellite marked the beginning of space race and stimulated different nations in researching and sending up artificial satellites. United States' "*Apollo 11*" 阿波羅十一號 even landed on Moon in July 1969.

19. Exchanged visits of US and USSR leaders (1959)

A. Background and Reasons for exchanged visits of US and USSR leaders:

Conflicts aroused in Arabs between Soviet Union and US & Britain in 1958. Soviet Union supported President of Egypt *Nasser*, making Britain and United States worried about Soviet Union's expansion in Middle East. Relationship between USSR and US & Britain was even aggravated when Soviet Union not admitting Western countries' right of occupation in West Berlin in October 1958. Soviet Union's stance became milder after US, Britain and France expressed their strong opposing stances.

B. Content of exchanged visits of US and USSR leaders:

- January 1959: Vice-President of USSR *Mikoyan* visited US, purposed calling for conference in solving Berlin conflicts.
- July 1959: Vice-President of US *Nixon* visited Soviet Union.
- August 1959: US and USSR announced plans of leaders' exchanged visits.
- October 1959: *Khrushchev* visited United States and chatted with Eisenhower in *Camp David*, with both nations discussing Berlin and disarmament issues. As there was harmonious atmosphere, Khrushchev described such as *Spirit of Camp David*.

C. Significance of exchanged visits of US and USSR leaders:

- Exchanged visits of leaders of US and USSR temporarily melted the frozen relationship.
- Yet, exchanged visits did not bring about practical uses as Berlin and disarmament issues were not solved, thus this served only mitigating both nations' relationship as it was not an official exchanged visit.

20. U-2 Incident (1960)

A. Background and Reasons of the outbreak of U-2 Incident:

US's "U-2" surveillance aircraft was sent to Soviet Union for military investigation since 1957. Soviet Union successfully hit a "U-2" *surveillance aircraft* before the start of the second "Four Nations Conference" held amongst United States, Soviet Union, France and Britain in May 1960 in Paris.

B. Significance of U-2 Incident:

- US-USSR relationship greatly worsened, ending both nations' attempt of mitigating Cold War.
- Khrushchev strongly condemned and criticized US's investigation and requested United States to apologize and punish officials related, yet it was rejected by United States. It led to the failure of organizing the second "Four Nations Conference".

21. Construction of *Berlin Wall* 柏林圍牆 (1961)

A. Background and Reasons for construction of Berlin Wall:

2nd "Four Nations Conference" (to be held in May 1960) with the aim to discuss Berlin issues was cancelled. Western Germany's economy revived due to Marshall Plan and European economic cooperation, yet Eastern Germany's economy remained poor as it had poor economic basis and was affected by the failure of USSR's economic revival plans. Lots of capitalists, merchants and land owners were dissatisfied with the social reforms of Eastern Germany and even the workers left for Western Germany. Soviet Union started to build Berlin Wall to prevent people of Eastern Germany to migrate.

B. Process and Results of construction of Berlin Wall:

People's Chamber of Eastern Germany passed the law of construction of Berlin Wall in August 1961 which was around Western Berlin with length of 160km and height of 4.2m. United States, Britain and France strongly protested, with US sending its troops from Western Germany to Western Berlin. Yet, the crisis did not elevate as the construction of Berlin Wall did not cut communication between Western Berlin and western nations.

C. Significance of construction of Berlin Wall:

- It divided Eastern and Western Germany, until its fall in November 1989.
- It provoked armaments race between US and USSR, with USSR resuming its nuclear test in September 1961. Cuban Missile Crisis was induced as Soviet Union would like to construct a missile base in Cuba.

22. Vietnam War 越戰 (1961-75)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Vietnam War:

Vietnam, as a French colony, was occupied by Japan during WWII. Viet Minh led by *Ho Chi Minh* 胡志明 established the communist Northern Vietnam around the end of WWII, while Southern Vietnam was established by King of Vietnam *Bao Dai* 保大 under the assistance of France - Northern Vietnam had war with France during 1945-54, yet resulted in France's retreat under China's military assistance. *Geneva Conference* 日內瓦會議 (1954) (not Geneva Summit in 1955) attempted to solve Vietnam issues, deciding to divide Southern and Northern Vietnam along 17th Parallel. In 1959, Northern Vietnam would like to unify Vietnam forcefully by sending military experts to organize military riots in Southern Vietnam. As United States would like to establish its Southern Vietnam government, it sent a special force to Vietnam in May 1961, then sent large amount of troops for war since 1965. Thus, different historians had varied opinion towards the beginning of Vietnam War. Some said that it began in 1959, while some said 1961 and there were even some said that it began in 1965.

B. Content of Vietnam War:

Northern Vietnam led by Ho Chi Minh was successful in attaining unification in 1975.

C. Significance of Vietnam War:

- Vietnam War aggravated relationship between United States and USSR & China as Northern Vietnam was supported by Soviet Union and China while Southern Vietnam was supported by United States.
- Vietnam War induced tough economic and military burden on US, with USD30 billion annual military expenses and 300 weekly deaths of US soldiers.
- US's domestic anti-war campaigns and extremely high military expenses made US and USSR starting to disarm in 1970s, and mitigated Cold War in 1970s as Americans supported US to adopt non-directly-interfering policies.

23. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

A. Background and Reasons for the occurrence of Cuban Missile Crisis:

As there is restriction in missile's 導彈 flying distance, missile base cannot be built in places too far away from its target as it may be easily caught by counter-missile devices if the distance is too long. Soviet Union was greatly threatened as United States located 30 and 15 missiles in Italy 意大利 and Turkey 土耳其 respectively which were pointed directly at Soviet Union in 1959. At the same time, Castro 卡斯特羅 created communist regime in Cuba 古巴 in 1959 with friendly relationship with Soviet Union. Hence, Soviet Union would like to make use of Soviet Union's geographical proximity to United States and construct its missile base in counterbalancing United States.

B. Process of Cuban Missile Crisis:

- 17th October: US's U-2 surveillance aircraft detected 16-32 missiles of Soviet Union in Cuba, which could attack most of significant cities of United States.
- 22nd October: President Kennedy 甘迺迪 required USSR to remove the missiles with soldiers of United States on alert.
- 24th October: US officially declared blockade of Cuba.
- 26th October: USSR continued to place missiles in Cuba regardless of US's action.
- 27th October: 1 U-2 and 1 RF-8A US surveillance aircraft were shot by Soviet Union, leading to secret diplomatic conference between Kennedy and Khrushchev.
- 28th October: Crisis was resolved with success in the diplomatic conference.

C. Results of Cuban Missile Crisis Negotiation Conference:

- Soviet Union agreed to remove Cuba's missiles;
- United States agreed to remove missiles in Italy and Turkey and declared cancellation of Cuban blockade as well as promised not to invade Cuba.

D. Significance of Cuban Missile Crisis:

- It was the most intense crisis after WWII that war between US and USSR almost broke out. US and USSR were both militarily prepared and war almost started after Soviet Union had shot down US surveillance aircrafts.
- US and USSR would like to reconstruct mutual relationship, thus established "hotline" 熱線 during the agreement made in June 1963, enabling both nations' leaders to exchange opinion directly. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 《禁止核試條約》 was signed in 1963 to start discussion in prohibiting nuclear weapons.
- US retreated missile Thor and Jupiter from Italy and Turkey in April 1963.

24. **Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 《禁止核試條約》 (1963)**

A. Background and Reasons for signing Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed to mitigate US-USSR relationship which was aggravated by development of nuclear weapons and Cuban Missile Crisis. It was signed by US, USSR and Britain in August 1963 in Moscow.

B. Content of Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:

- It banned all signatories in conducting nuclear tests in the atmosphere, space and underwater.

C. Significance of Anchluss:

- Signature of the Treaty successfully enabled mitigation of Cold War and armaments race.
- Yet, the Treaty did not prohibit underground nuclear test thus it failed to completely put a halt to nuclear tests.

25. Czechoslovakia's *Prague Spring* 布拉格之春 (1968)

A. Background and Reasons for the outbreak of Prague Spring:

Leader of Czechoslovakia Communist Party, *Dubcek*, established the Prague Spring political reform once he took rule in January 1968. He advocated *socialism with a human face* 帶有人性面孔的社會主義, enabling citizens to enjoy more freedom. It was known as Prague Spring historically.

B. Results of Prague Spring:

Prague Spring included democratic essences and enabled citizens to communicate with Western nations. Thus, Soviet Union considered that Prague Spring attempted to deviate from Communism and support Capitalism. 5 Warsaw Treaty Organization nations sent its troops to occupy Czechoslovakia in a night in August 1968, marking the end of Prague Spring. *Dubcek* was forced to resign with its successor continuing Communism rule in April 1969.

C. Significance of Prague Spring:

- Soviet Union's leader *Brezhnev* established a series of expansion schemes and intensified policies in controlling Eastern European nations, known as "*Brezhnev Doctrine*" 布里茲尼夫主義, which reflected Soviet Union's harsh control on Eastern European nations.
- Soviet Union's suppression of Prague Spring stirred up Czechoslovakians' anger, which was an example illustrating Eastern European nations' dissatisfaction towards Soviet Union.
- US, Britain and France protested Soviet Union's suppression and called emergency conference requesting USSR's retreat in United Nations, yet was rejected by USSR using its veto power.

26. **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 《不擴散核武器條約》 (1968)**

A. Background and Reasons for signing NPT:

UN raised the framework for discussing prohibition of nuclear weapons in 1950s. France and China tested nuclear installations in 1960 and 1964 respectively. US and USSR feared that their military advantage would be harmed as more nations developed nuclear technology. In addition to this, the two nations were almost into war due to Cuban Missile Crisis. Thus, US and USSR began their secret conferences in 1966, and established NPT with 59 nations' signature of it in July 1968.

B. Objectives of NPT:

- Prevent expansion of nuclear weapons;
- Advocate disarmament of nuclear weapons;
- Pursue international cooperation in peaceful use of nuclear energy.

C. Significance of NPT:

- Cooperation between US and USSR in setting limitations on nuclear weapons reflected mitigation of US-USSR intense relationship, favouring future disarmament conferences.

27. **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I (SALT I) 第一期限制戰略武器條約 (1969-72)**

A. Background and Reasons for signing SALT I:

US and USSR initiated a series of disarmament conferences as armaments race brought great economic burden and large number of nations signed NPT (1968). Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty Conference Phase I started in November 1969 and lasted for 2.5 years. President of United States Nixon and leader of Soviet Union Brezhnev signed SALT I 《第一階段限制戰略武器條約》 in May 1972, limiting both nations' number of missiles.

B. Significance of SALT I:

- It served to be an attempt between US and USSR in mitigating Cold War's intense relationship and armaments race.

28. **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II (SALT II)** 第二期限制戰略武器條

約(1972-79)

A. Background and Reasons for signing SALT II:

SALT II conferences continued after the signature of SALT I in November 1972. *SALT II* 《第二階段限制戰略武器條約》 was signed between United States President Carter and leader of Soviet Union Brezhnev in June 1979 after conducting 300 meetings in 7 years.

B. Significance of SALT II:

- It served to be an attempt between US and USSR in mitigating Cold War's intense relationship and armaments race.
- Yet, SALT II was of low effectiveness as Soviet Union's occupation in Afghanistan in December 1979 again intensified US-USSR relationship, leading to the delayed passing of SALT II in United States.

29. **Exchanged visits of leaders of US and USSR (1972-73)**

A. Background and Reasons for exchanged visits of leaders of US and USSR:

President of United States *Nixon* 尼克遜 had visited Soviet Union in 1959 as the Vice-President. President Nixon officially visited Soviet Union in May 1972, making him the first president making official visit to Soviet Union. Leader of Soviet Union *Brezhnev* 布里茲尼夫 also officially visited United States in 1973.

B. Significance of exchanged visits of leaders of US and USSR:

- Exchanged visits of US and USSR reflected that US-USSR relationship improved, which could be used to illustrate the mitigation of Cold War in 1970s.

30. **Helsinki Agreement** 《赫爾辛基協定》(1975)

A. Background and Reasons for signature of Helsinki Agreement:

Foreign Minister of Soviet Union *Molotov* 莫洛托夫 had once proposed calling for European Conference in discussing European collective security in 1954. Yet, Molotov's idea was banned as most Western nations assumed that Soviet Union wished to extend its national strength. Soviet Union called for the Conference for several times yet it failed. As disarmament conferences were held in 1960s, as well as US-USSR relationship became milder, Helsinki Conference was successfully called in 1972 and held in July 1973. NATO member nations, Warsaw Treaty Organization member nations and neutral European nations participated and signed the Helsinki Agreement in August 1975.

B. Content of Helsinki Agreement:

- Mutual respect of each nation's sovereignty, prevention of using military force in solving conflicts, prohibition of violating other nations' boundaries and other nations' political intervention;
- Promotion of trading amongst signed nations and reduction of trade barriers;
- Promotion of multi-national exchanges, including cultural exchanges and family reunion;
- Continuation of multilateral discussions with signatories complying with the aforementioned agreement.

C. Significance of Helsinki Agreement:

- A conference with participation of both camps and signature of agreement with mutual respect, which illustrated the mitigation of Cold War in 1970s.

31. *Joint Space Project between US and Soviet Union* 美蘇聯合太空任務

(1975)

A. Background and Reasons for Joint Space Project between US & USSR:

US and USSR started their first space cooperation after mitigation in relationship in 1970s. As US and USSR started bilateral cooperation in docking station development, docking of *Apollo spacecraft* 阿波羅太空船 and *Soyuz* 聯合號 occurred in July 1975, with each nation visiting another's spacecraft and conducted space handshaking.

B. Significance of Joint Space Project between US & USSR:

- First manned joint space project between US and Soviet Union, which reflected mitigation of US-USSR relationship.

32. *Soviet Union invading Afghanistan* 阿富汗 (1979)

A. Background and Reasons for Soviet Union invading Afghanistan:

Soviet Union had longed for its expansion to Afghanistan which shows geographical proximity to USSR due to its rich oil and coal resources. Soviet Union initiated 3 political coups in Afghanistan during 1973-79 in establishing puppet regime. Yet, Afghanistan's government in 1979 after 3rd political coup cleared supporters of USSR in its political party to consolidate its rule. Hence, Soviet Union suffered from great political intervention in controlling Afghanistan. Leader of Soviet Union *Brezhnev* 布里茲尼夫 decided to conduct military intervention in Afghanistan and sent its troops to Afghanistan in December 1979.

B. Significance of Soviet Union invading Afghanistan:

- US-USSR relationship was again aggravated and international atmosphere became less peaceful. *Moscow Olympics* 莫斯科奧運會(1980) was boycotted by most Western countries led by US, while *Los Angeles Olympics* 洛杉磯奧運會 (1984) was boycotted by Soviet Union and member states of Warsaw Treaty Organization.
- After *Gorbachev* 戈巴卓夫 took rule in 1985, he decided to conduct retreat of army in 1988 that improved US-USSR relationship.

33. *Strategic Defensive Initiative (SDI)* 星戰計劃/戰略防禦計劃(1983)

A. Background and Reasons for initiating SDI:

United States shared almost equal number of nuclear weapons with Soviet Union in 1980s. United States was only having the advantage of having more nuclear warheads, yet less number of flying devices and weaker effective capacities than USSR. US knew that its advantage of possessing nuclear weapons was diminishing, thus wished to intercept Soviet Union's missiles in Space to reduce Soviet Union's threat. In addition, United States would like to initiate space armaments race to destruct Soviet Union's economy with its own strong economy.

B. Content of Strategic Defensive Initiative:

President of United States *Reagan* 列根 expressed his wish to use artificial satellite in space and ground-to-air missiles to conduct multi-layer missile interception in protection of United States and its allies in a speech related to *Strategic Defensive Initiative (SDI)* 戰略防禦計劃 given in a TV programme March 1983 - Britain, Italy, Israel and Japan were also invited to participate in certain aspects.

C. Results of Strategic Defensive Initiative:

SDI was planned to launch in 1994. Yet, Soviet Union dissolved in 1991, together with SDI's expensive cost and high technological requirement, SDI was called off in 1993.

D. Significance of Strategic Defensive Initiative:

- Soviet Union was greatly anxious about SDI, thus opened a new era for armaments race, expanding the battlefield to the space and worsened relationship in a short period of time.
- Soviet Union also raised its space plan for defensive purposes, yet the cost was too high and contributed to the dissolution of Soviet Union.

34. *Gorbachev* 戈巴卓夫 *Rising to Power* (1985)

A. Background and Reasons for Gorbachev rising to power:

Gorbachev was elected as the General Secretary of Soviet Communist Party and became the leader of Soviet Union in March 1985.

B. Significance of Gorbachev rising to power:

- Gorbachev was of younger age and more open to new ideas, thus he attempted in democratizing Soviet Union and reconstructing Soviet Union's economy.
- Gorbachev took initiative in building friendly relationship with Western nations, such as meeting President Reagan and Margaret Thatcher immediately when he took rule in 1985, which marked his great importance in ending Cold War.

35. *Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)* 《中程導彈裁撤條約》 (1988)

A. Background and Reasons for signing INF:

Gorbachev won the applauses from Western nations due to its friendly attitude. Gorbachev conducted 4 discussions with President of United States Reagan since 1986. United States and Soviet Union came up with agreement in reducing intermediate-range missiles, thus signed *Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)* 《中程導彈裁撤條約》 in December 1988.

B. Significance of Intermediate-Range Forces Treaty:

- It reflected the mitigation of US-USSR relationship and armaments race.

36. US and USSR holding Malta Summit 馬爾他首腦會議(1989)

A. Background and Reasons for US and USSR holding Malta Summit:

Leaders of United States and Soviet Union *George Bush* 喬治布殊 and *Gorbachev* 戈巴卓夫 met in *Malta* 馬耳他 in *Mediterranean Sea* 地中海 as Cold War began to diminish. United States supported Soviet Union's reforms and Soviet Union promised not to interfere Eastern European nations' governance.

B. Significance of US and USSR holding Malta Summit:

- President of United States *George Bush* and *Gorbachev* announced the end of Cold War and claimed that “buried the Cold War at the bottom of the *Mediterranean*” 將冷戰丟進地中海 which served as an example of the end of Cold War.

37. Democratic Movements in Eastern Europe 東歐變天(1989-91)

A. Background and Reasons of Democratic Movements in Eastern Europe:

Eastern European people requested for political reforms and introduction of democracy and freedom after *Gorbachev* announced its non-interfering attitude. After the large-scale strike and protest in Poland in 1988, many Eastern European states conducted protests and demonstrations. In the end, Eastern European communist governments surrendered and fell off as free elections started to emerge

B. Process of Democratic Movements in Eastern Europe:

Nation	Year	Incident
Poland 波蘭	1988	Nation-wide protests and strikes.
	April 1989	<i>Solidarity</i> 團結 Labour Party successfully negotiated with Communist government to conduct presidential elections.
	June 1989	<i>Solidarity</i> won in the Parliament election with the leader of the Party <i>Mazowiecki</i> 馬佐維茨基 being the first non-communist Eastern European Prime Minister.
Hungary 匈牙利	February 1989	Multi-party rule was permitted under Gorbachev's rule.
	April 1990	Anti-communism political party <i>Democratic Forum</i> 民主論壇 won in the Parliament election.
East Germany 東德	October 1989	Large-scale protests and demonstrations in East Germany such as Eastern Berlin and Leipzig required government's democratic reforms.
	November 1989	Berlin Wall was demolished.
	October 1990	East Germany united with West Germany. Germany was unified.
Czech 捷克	November 1989	<i>Velvet Revolution</i> 天鵝絨革命 occurred with large-scale anti-communism protests which successfully forced Communist government to step down.
	December 1989	Leader of <i>Civic Forum</i> 公民論壇 <i>Havel</i> 哈維爾 became President of Czech after free election.
Bulgaria 保加利亞	January 1990	Multi-party rule was established in Bulgaria.
	June 1990	Democratic election occurred in Bulgaria with the Communist Party winning the election.
	October 1991	Opposition Party won in the Parliament election.
Romania 羅馬尼亞	December 1989	President <i>Ceaușescu</i> 壽西斯古 suppressed large-scale protests and demonstrations militarily and caused deaths and injuries. Protesting crowds occupied the government's headquarters with the President being arrested and executed.
	May 1990	<i>National Salvation Front</i> 救國陣線 that advocated democracy won in the Parliament election.

C. Significance of Democratic Movements in Eastern Europe:

- Soviet Union abandoned its harsh manipulating rule on Eastern European nations, enabling these countries to gain independence which could illustrate the end of Cold War.
- Gorbachev's passive attitude infuriated the Conventionalists in Soviet Union, leading to "August Coup" 八一九事變.

38. Signature of *Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)* 《歐洲常規

裁軍條約》(1990)

A. Background and Reasons for signing CFE:

Soviet Union and United States actively discussed on disarmament in mid-1980s. Disarmament discussion extended from US and USSR to NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1989. After 7 rounds of discussions, 22 national leaders from NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization signed *Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)* 《歐洲常規裁軍條約》, making more all-round disarmament requirements.

B. Significance of Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty:

- It served to be a symbol of the end of Cold War as NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization abandoned their military confrontation and disarmed together in mitigating the atmosphere.

39. Dissolution of Warsaw Treaty Organization 華沙公約組織(1991)

A. Background and Reasons for dissolution of Warsaw Treaty Organization:

With the diminishing Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, the taking-over regimes were no longer prone to Soviet Union's manipulation. Thus, the new governments of Eastern Europe did not support Warsaw Treaty. Under such circumstance, Soviet Union announced the end of military purposes served by Warsaw Treaty in March 1991. Up to that time, the effectiveness of Warsaw Treaty was eradicated. The dissolution of Warsaw Treaty Organization took place in July 1991.

B. Significance of dissolution of Warsaw Treaty Organization:

- It ended the long confrontation between NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization and alleviated the international atmosphere.
- It made the Conventionalists of Soviet Union dissatisfied, leading to the emergence of *August Coup* 八一九事變.

40. **August Coup** 八一九事變 (August Putsch) (1991)

A. Background and Reasons for the occurrence of August Coup:

Conventionalists of Soviet Union were greatly infuriated by Gorbachev's reforms, democratic movements in Eastern Europe and dissolution of Warsaw Treaty Organization. This led to the initial satellite states to deviate from Soviet Union's control. Gorbachev even planned to lay down full autonomy in governance to Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1991. Thus, the Conventionalists planned to regain its sovereignty through political coup.

B. Process of August Coup:

- Conventionalists initiated the political coup on 19th August with the dismissal of Gorbachev's job position. He was house arrested on 19th August in *Crimea* 克里米亞. Moreover, Soviet Union entered the State of Emergency and sent troops to enter Moscow. However, activist *Yeltsin* 葉利欽 condemned the coup and called for civil and military revenge.
- The political coup failed on 21st August. Though Gorbachev resumed his position as the leader of Soviet Union, his influence reduced greatly while Yeltsin was considered as hero amongst citizens.

C. Significance of August Coup:

- Gorbachev's influence greatly reduced after August Coup. Activist Yeltsin requested Gorbachev for more all-round democratic and political reforms to abolish Communist rule over Soviet Union and served to be the main reason for the dissolution of Soviet Union.

41. *Dissolution of Soviet Union* 蘇聯瓦解 (1991)

A. Background and Reasons for the dissolution of Soviet Union:

Soviet Union became a loose republic after Eastern Europe's democratic movements and autonomy granted on Soviet Socialist Republics. In addition, as the influence of Yeltsin grew after August Putsch, a more all-round political reform was requested. Thus, Gorbachev resigned from General Secretary of Soviet Communist Party in December 1991 and proposed dissolution of Soviet Communist Party. After such, Soviet Socialist Republics announced independence and formed *Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)* 獨立國家聯合體(簡稱「獨聯體」) in December. Soviet Union officially dissolved.

B. Significance of dissolution of Soviet Union:

- 40-year confrontation between Soviet Union and United States officially ended which symbolized the end of Cold War.