

Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91

Reasons for the Cold War

- Ideological differences between Capitalism and Communism
- Tehran, 1943
- Yalta, 1945
- Potsdam, 1945
- Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Early developments in the Cold War, 1945-49

- Atomic Bombs
- Long and Novikov Telegrams, 1946
- Iron Curtain speech, 1946
- Truman Doctrine, 1947
- Marshall Plan, 1947
- Cominform, 1947
- Berlin Blockade, 1948-49
- NATO, 1949
- Comecon, 1949

The Cold War in the 1950s

- Khrushchev and 'de-Stalinisation' (Secret Speech, 1955)
- The Warsaw Pact, 1955
- Hungarian Uprising, 1956
- USSR Invasion of Hungary
- Consequences of the USSR Invasion for relations between East and West
- Hydrogen Bombs
- Tsar Bomba*, 1961

The Berlin Crisis of 1961

- The 'Brain Drain'/Refugee Problem in Berlin
- Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum, 1958
- Paris Summit and U2 incident (1960)
- The Vienna Summit, 1961
- Construction of Berlin Wall
- Consequences of the Berlin Wall for relations between East and West and on Germany

Cuba, 1959-1963

- Batista
- Cuban Revolution, 1959
- Castro and relations with USA and Soviet Union
- Bay of Pigs, 1961
- Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
- Consequences of the CMC for relations between USA and USSR
- Hot Line, 1963
- Test Ban Treaty, 1963

Czechoslovakia Crisis

- Dubcek and the Prague Spring Reforms, 1968
- USSR Invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968
- Moscow Protocol
- Consequences of the Czechoslovakian crisis
- Brezhnev Doctrine

Détente and Second Cold War

- Yuri Gagarin, 1961 (first man in space – USSR)
- Outer Space Treaty, 1967
- SALT, 1972
- Helsinki Accords, 1975
- The Invasion of Afghanistan, 1979-1989
- Carter Doctrine, 1980
- Olympic Boycotts, 1980 & 1984

End of the Cold War Crisis

- Gorbachev's New Thinking 'Glasnost and Perestroika'
- Geneva Summit, 1985
- Reykjavik Summit, 1986
- Washington/INF Treaty, 1987
- Moscow, 1988
- Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989
- Fall of Soviet Europe
- End of Cold War - Gorbachev's Resignation