

8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS shifted the global balance of power 全球权力平衡 • technological and economic gains 技术与经济收益
• increasing anti-imperialist sentiment 反帝情绪 • context 背景

Objective

Build the skills to write the **context** 背景 for 1945.

You must be able to:

- state the contrast the CED draws between 1918 and 1945
- state what shifted the global balance of power
- explain what 'largely unfulfilled' claims
- state why the two threads belong in one unit

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The contrast

Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states. One sentence with a hinge in the middle.

■ 'Largely unfulfilled'

Not entirely: some demands were met, most were not. The word carries the disappointment that made the postwar sentiment stronger.

■ The balance of power

Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power. The victors gained more than territory: they gained capacity.

■ Two threads, one unit

Decolonisation and the Cold War share a cause — the wartime shift in capacity — and each shaped the other, since new states were courted by both superpowers.

2 Practice

2.1 State the contrast the CED draws between the two postwar moments. [2]

2.2 State what shifted the global balance of power. [2]

2.3 Two threads share a unit.

(a) State their shared cause. [1]

(b) Explain how each shaped the other. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 After World War I, hopes for self-government were [1]

- **A** fully met
- **B** largely unfulfilled
- **C** never expressed
- **D** abolished

3.2 The gains that shifted the balance of power were [1]

- **A** technological and economic
- **B** purely territorial
- **C** religious
- **D** demographic only

3.3 A new state emerges into a world with two competing superpowers.

(a) State what this means for its choices. [1]

(b) Explain why decolonisation and the Cold War cannot be separated.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 after World War I hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled; after World War II anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires.

2.2 technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations.

2.3 (a) the wartime shift in the global balance of power. (b) new states were courted by both superpowers, and superpower rivalry was conducted partly through those states.

3.1 B. the CED's own phrase.

3.2 A. technological and economic.

3.3 (a) its alignment becomes a question with external consequences. (b) the two processes ran in the same years and in the same places, with each supplying the conditions the other acted in.