Savio Salesian College History
Department

Unit 1:
Cold War
Revision Guide (A)
Tuesday June 5th

Name:
### Key Topic 1 - How did the Cold War in Europe develop? 1943–56

#### Reasons for the Cold War:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teheran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potsdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The attitudes of Stalin and Truman and the ideological differences between the Superpowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The division of Germany into zones of occupation and the joint occupation of Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Soviet control of Eastern Europe, the establishment of satellite states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cominform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Growing tension in Europe:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet control of satellite states e.g. Czechoslovakia, East Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comecon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The crisis over Berlin including the Blockade and Airlift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The formation of NATO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The creation of the FRG and GDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The beginnings of the arms race to 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The formation of the Warsaw Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hungary:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The impact of Soviet rule on Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rákosi, de-Stalinisation and optimism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagy’s programme of reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet reaction and the uprising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The death of Nagy, the re-establishment of Soviet control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International reaction to the Hungarian uprising and the Soviet response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revision Notes
CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR [BARE]

1. **Beliefs:** Russia was a Communist country, ruled by a dictator who cared little about human rights. America was a capitalist democracy, which valued freedom.

2. **Aims:** Stalin wanted reparations from Germany/ a buffer of friendly states. Britain and the USA [led by President Truman] wanted to help Germany recover/ to prevent large areas of Europe from coming under Communist control.

3. **Resentment about history:** The USSR did not trust Britain and the USA - They had tried to destroy the Russian Revolution in 1918/ Stalin thought they had not helped the USSR enough in WW2. Britain & USA did not trust USSR - Stalin had signed the Nazi-Soviet pact in 1939.

4. **Events** turned the mistrust into war: Yalta/ Potsdam/ Salami tactics/ Fulton (Churchill's speech)/ Greece/ Truman Doctrine/ Marshall Plan/ Cominform/ Czechoslovakia

**GRAND ALLIANCE (1941)**
An alliance created between the USA, GB and the USSR to defeat the common enemy that was Hitler. It was a ‘marriage of convenience’ between communists and capitalists. Once Hitler was defeated the Alliance became uneasy. Between 1943 and 1945, the leaders of the Grand Alliance met at three international conferences: Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam.

**TEHERAN CONFERENCE (1943)**
Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt agreed that:
1. USA and GB would open a second front to split German defences to take pressure off the Russians
2. USSR would declare war on Japan once Germany was defeated
3. Poland should be given more land from Germany but lose some to Russia

BUT there were points of disagreement:
1. Roosevelt often sided with Stalin and not Churchill eg, Churchill wanted an invasion of the Balkans to stop spread Soviet advance in Eastern Europe.
2. Stalin disagreed and Roosevelt supported him

**YALTA CONFERENCE** (February 1945)
1. Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt agreed to Divide Germany into 4 zones (France, Britain, USA, USSR)/ to hold free elections in Eastern European countries./ to set up the United Nations./ to set up a government of Communists and non Communists in Poland.
2. On the surface, everything seemed friendly, but there was tension behind the scenes

**POTSDAM CONFERENCE** (July 1945)
1. At Potsdam the tensions surfaced.
2. Stalin, Truman and Attlee agreed to bring Nazi war criminals to trial/ divide Germany into 4 occupied zones.
3. There were disagreements over Soviet policy in Poland./ The size of German reparations.

**SALAMI TACTICS** (1945-48) ‘Slice-by-slice’, Stalin ensured all Eastern European countries had Communist governments
1. **Albania** (1945) - the Communists took power after the war without opposition
2. **Bulgaria** (1945) - the Communists executed the leaders of all the other parties.
3. **Poland** (1947) - the Communists forced the non-Communist leaders into exile.
4. **Hungary** (1947) - Russian troops stayed / Stalin allowed elections (non-communists won a big majority)/ Communists led by the pro-Russian Rakosi./ Rakosi demanded that groups which
opposed him should be banned./ He got control of the police, and arrested his opponents./ He set up a secret police unit, the AVH.

5. **Romania** (1945-1947) - the Communists gradually took over control.
6. **Czechoslovakia** (1948) - the Communists banned all other parties/ killed their leaders.
7. **East Germany** (1949) - Russians turned their zone into German Democratic Republic.

### EVENTS 1946-1948

1. **FULTON SPEECH** (March 1946)
   - Churchill described the Soviet bloc as an 'iron curtain' - Stalin believed this was necessary to maintain the safety of the USSR.
   - After Fulton, the Cold War worsened. Russia called the speech a declaration of war.
2. **Greece** (February 1947)
   - US supplied arms and money to defeat the Communists.
3. **TRUMAN DOCTRINE** (March 1947) - The USA implemented a policy of 'containment' towards the USSR - to prevent Communism spreading any further.
4. **MARSHALL PLAN** (June 1947) - Marshall believed poverty was a breeding ground for Communism. American introduced 'Marshall Aid' - $17 billion to get Europe's economy going.
5. **COMINFORM** (October 1947) - Stalin forbade Communist countries to accept Marshall Aid. (October 1947) Cominform was set up to control all Communist countries in Europe.
6. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (February 1948) - Communists took control
   - Panicked the US Senate into granting Marshall Aid (31 March 1948)

### THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

1. **Causes**  
   - *Cold War* was beginning to bite - created tension.
   - *Aims* - USA+UK wanted Germany to recover/ Stalin looting German industrial capacity.
   - *Bizonia* - USA, UK, France merged zones - became more prosperous than the Soviet.
   - *American Aid* - Marshall Aid was voted 31 March 1948.
   - *New Currency* - Britain and America introduced new currency - destabilised the East German economy. Stalin said that this was the cause of the blockade.
2. **Events** - (24 June 1948) - Stalin closed rail + road links to Berlin / Lasted 11 months/ Allies airlifted supplies to Berlin - 275,000 flights, 1.5m tons/ In winter, Berliners lived on dried eggs and potatoes/ 4 hours of electricity a day./ US had B29 bombers on standby./ (12 May 1949) - Stalin re-opened the borders.
3. **Results**  
   - *Cold War* got worse.
   - *East/West Germany*: German Democratic Republic/ Federal Republic of Germany.
   - **NATO and Warsaw Pact** - NATO (1949) defensive alliance against USSR/ Warsaw Pact 1955 by Russia
   - **Arms Race**. The USA and USSR competed for world domination.

### KHRUSHCHEV succeeded Stalin.

1. *It seemed he would bring a thaw in the Cold War* - He advocated 'Peaceful Coexistence'/ He met Western leaders at summit meetings/ He was friendly to Yugoslavia, telling Tito there were 'different roads to Communism'/ He criticised Stalin, executed Beria, set free political prisoners and de-stalinised the eastern bloc countries.
2. *In fact 1955-1963 was the time of greatest tension in the Cold War* 
   - Khrushchev used Russian troops when countries tried to leave Russian control.
   - By peaceful co-existence, Khrushchev meant 'peaceful competition' (He loved to argue (Kitchen debate with Nixon)/ He gave economic aid to countries like Afghanistan and Burma/ Space Race (1957: Sputnik. 1961: Yuri Gagarin orbits the earth)/ Arms Race (1953: Russia got the hydrogen bomb).
- Warsaw Pact (1955) - USSR/ Albania/ Bulgaria/ Czechoslovakia/ E Germany/ Hungary/ Poland/ Romania

3. In retaliation, in America McCarthy conducted a 'witchhunt' for Communists/ In 1955, NATO agreed to an army of 0.5 m men in W Germany/ rushed to put a man on the moon/ American U2 planes spied on Russia

**HUNGARY (1956)**

**Causes:**
- **Poverty** - When most of Hungary's food was sent to Russia
- **Russian Control** - The Hungarians were very patriotic/ They hated censorship, the AVH, and Russian control of education./ They hated having Russian troops stationed in Hungary
- **Catholic Church** - Communism tried to destroy religion, but Hungarians were Catholics
- **Help from the West** - The Hungarians thought Eisenhower or UN would help.
- **Destalinisation** - Led to protests against Rakosi's harsh government.

**Events** (3 key dates)
- 23 October - Student riots - attacks on AVH and Russian troops
- 24 October - 3 November - Reforming government led by Imre Nagy (Democracy/ Freedom of speech/ Freedom of religion/ Aimed to withdraw from Warsaw Pact.
- 4 November - Soviets sent 1000 tanks to crush/ Western powers protested but didn't want a war.

**Results**
Janos Kadar put in control of Hungary/ 4,000 Hungarians killed/ Nagy shot./ 200,000 Hungarians flee to West./ Many westerners leave the Communist party./ Russia stays in control in Eastern Europe./ Western leaders all the more determined to 'contain' communism.

**Arms race**

Both sides are now organised into two major military alliances. NATO in the West and the Warsaw Pact in the East. By 1955 the world is now a much more dangerous place. Each side fears the other. Therefore they start to build up their armies and weapons. As a result each side felt more threatened, and so consequently they built even more weapons.
**Timetable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>USA Hydrogen Bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>USSR Hydrogen Bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>USSR test Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>USA Test ICBMs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>USA launches submarine loaded with nuclear weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>USSR builds Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) to protect Moscow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By the 1950s**

- The Cold War has become very serious as both sides focused on the development of the Hydrogen Bomb (H Bomb), 2500 times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb.
- Mutual Assured Destruction (known as M.A.D.) has become increasingly more likely, e.g. in the event of nuclear war, both sides would be wiped out.
- Both USSR and USA began development on missile technology that could put rockets in space. This opened up possibilities for the delivery of nuclear weapons.
- By the 1950’s, US intelligence estimated that in a Russian missile attack, 20 million Americans would die and 22 million would be injured.
- The Americans increased their expenditure on weapons massively as a result of the Missile Gap - the belief that the Russians were way ahead.

**The space race**

On 4th October 1957, Russia launched the first satellite into space; Sputnik 1, and the space age had properly begun!

Sputnik was the first satellite in orbit around the earth. Today there are over 500 working satellites in space. Sputnik means “Satellite” in Russian.
Answer Question 5.

5 Explain the importance of three of the following in international relations.

- The Teheran Conference, 1943
- The formation of NATO, 1949

(15)

Answer EITHER Part (b)(i) OR Part (b)(ii).

EITHER

(b) (i) Describe the key features of the Warsaw Pact, 1955.

(6)

OR

(b) (ii) Describe the key features of the impact of de-Stalinisation on Hungary.

(6)

Answer Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

6 Explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse in the period 1945–48.

(13)

You may use the following in your answer.

- Capitalism and communism
- The Berlin Blockade

You must also include information of your own.
### Key Topic 2 Three Cold War crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia c1957–69

#### Berlin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The refugee problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khrushchev’s Berlin ultimatum (1958)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenhower and Camp David</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khrushchev’s challenge to Kennedy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit conferences and growing tension, e.g. U2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The construction of the Berlin Wall and its impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy’s visit to Berlin, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cuba:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soviet control of satellite states e.g. Czechoslovakia, East Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The context of the developing arms race to 1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba’s drift from the USA, the Bay of Pigs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castro’s friendship with the Soviet Union, economic ties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missile bases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 13 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate and longer-term results, 'hot line', the Test Ban Treaty (1963) and the moves to détente</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Czechoslovakia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition to Soviet control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dubček as party secretary, the Prague Spring reforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Brezhnev doctrine, the re-establishment of Soviet control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International reaction to events in Czechoslovakia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**REVISION NOTES**

**U2 CRISIS**

1 May 1960 Soviets shot down American U2 spy plane over USSR, and captured pilot Gary Powers. Americans had to admit he was a spy. Khrushchev demanded apology + end to spy flights. Eisenhower refused.

**Results**

Khrushchev walks out of Paris summit (14 May 1960) Eisenhower’s planned visit to Russia cancelled Khrushchev demands US leaves West Berlin Americans came off badly been caught lying propaganda victory for USSR New American president Kennedy promises to get tough on Communism.

**BERLIN WALL**

1. **Causes**
   - **Growing tension** (U2 crisis Kennedy finances anti-Communist forces in Laos and Vietnam)
   - **Refugees** (West Berlin enjoyed much higher standard than East Berlin 1945 -1960 3 million people crossed the border a propaganda point for the US most were skilled workers)
   - **Sabotage** - The Russians claimed that America used West Berlin for spies and sabotage in east Germany
   - **The Berlin Ultimatum** (November 27, 1958) Krushchev accused the U.S., Great Britain, and France of breaking Potsdam Agreement. Allies given six months to demilitarize West Berlin and declare it a “free city.”

2. **Events**

   13 August 1961- East Germans erected a barbed wire wall overnight (later stone) All East West movement was stopped Wall fortified with barbed wire and guns Western powers could do nothing.

**CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS**

1. **Causes**
   - **Superpower tension** - U2 - Berlin Wall Laos Vietnam
   - **Fidel Castro’s Cuba** - only 90 miles off coast of America Close relationship with USSR (oil machinery and money in return for sugar) Cuba nationalises American companies
   - **Bay of Pigs** - (April 1961) America sent in rebels in but they were defeated (a humiliation)
   - **Missile bases** - 14 October 1962: USA U2 spy planes photographs Soviet missile sites on Cuba

2. **Events**
Kennedy ordered a naval blockade and threatened invasion.
For 10 days the world was on the brink of nuclear war.
Kennedy promised to remove US missiles from Turkey.
28 October Khrushchev removed the missiles and the crisis was over.

3. Results
- Khrushchev seemed to have failed
- Kennedy became the hero of the Western world
- Telephone hot line set up between Moscow and Washington.
- (1963) - Nuclear test ban treaty signed.

BBC Bitesize revision notes

The Berlin Wall

By the 1960s Berlin was still divided - the USSR controlled the East and the USA guaranteed freedom in the West. Thousands of refugees escaped to West Berlin each day - much to the embarrassment of the USSR - so in 1961 Khrushchev closed the border and ordered the construction of a wall to stop people leaving.

The problems in West Berlin

West Berlin was a worry and an embarrassment for the Soviet Union in 1961:

- Nearly 2,000 refugees a day were fleeing to the West through west Berlin - hardly proof of the Soviet claim that the Communist way of life was better than capitalism!
- Many of those leaving were skilled and qualified workers.
- The Soviets believed (rightly) that West Berlin was a centre for US espionage.

At the Vienna Summit of June 1961, therefore, Khrushchev demanded that the US leave West Berlin within six months. Kennedy refused and instead guaranteed West Berlin’s freedom.

On 13 August, Khrushchev closed the border between East and West Berlin and started building the Berlin Wall. At first, the Russians regarded it as a propaganda success, but as time went on, it became a propaganda disaster - a symbol of all that was bad about Soviet rule.
The Berlin Wall as a symbol

Source A

A photograph of the Berlin Wall.

The Berlin Wall shortly after its construction

Source B

In 1963, President Kennedy visited West Berlin and made his famous 'I am a Berliner' speech next to the Berlin Wall:

There are many people in the world who really don’t understand what is the great issue between the free world and the communist world - let them come to Berlin!

There are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the communists - let them come to Berlin!

All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin. And, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner' ['I am a Berliner'].

President Kennedy, 1963

Revision tip

Question

To help you revise this section, try to think of three ways that the Berlin Wall was a symbol of the Cold War in the 1950s and 1960s.
Answer

1. It was a concrete version of the Iron Curtain.
2. It symbolised the divided world.
3. It showed that the difference was a real-life physical division.
4. It showed that the difference was a military confrontation.
5. It was a concrete symbol of the ideological divisions between the "free world" and the "communist world".
6. It was concrete proof that capitalists could never work with communists.

Answer preparation

As part of your revision, think about the arguments and facts you would use to explain:

1. Why the Berlin Wall was built.
2. What the Berlin Wall tells us about the nature of the Cold War in the 1960s.

Causes of the Cuban Missile Crisis

In October 1962 the existence of the world was threatened. Experts examining photographs of Cuba taken by U2 spy planes saw what they believed to be evidence that the Russians were building nuclear missile sites in Cuba.

It was the beginning of a confrontation that took the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

Causes summary

In 1962, the Cold War was at its coldest. The Russians had built the Berlin Wall the previous year. Kennedy who had been elected because he promised to get tough with the Communists felt that Khrushchev had got one over on him at the Vienna Summit in 1961. In April 1962, the Americans put nuclear missiles in Turkey.

Also, in 1959, a rebel named Fidel Castro took power in Cuba, an island just 90 miles away from Florida. Before Castro took over, the government - led by Colonel Batista - had been a corrupt and right-wing military dictatorship, but the Americans had many business interests in Cuba.

When Castro came to power, however, he nationalised American companies in Cuba. In retaliation, the Americans stopped all aid to Cuba, and all imports of Cuban sugar. This was a
blow to Castro as sugar was the mainstay of the Cuban economy. Castro was forced to look to the USSR for help, and, in 1960, the USSR signed an agreement to buy 1 million tonnes of Cuban sugar every year. Castro, who had not been a Communist when he took power, became a Communist.

America was alarmed. In April 1961, with Kennedy’s knowledge, the CIA funded, trained, armed and transported 1,300 Cuban exiles to invade Cuba. They landed at the Bay of Pigs and made an attempt to overthrow Castro. The invasion was a disaster, and President Kennedy was humiliated.

In September 1961, Castro asked for - and Russia publicly promised - weapons to defend Cuba against America. Which is why on 14 October 1962, the Americans discovered the missile sites in Cuba. These sites brought every town in the US within range of Soviet nuclear missiles. President Kennedy called a meeting of the National Security Council and on 22 October went on TV to tell the American people that they were under threat.

The crisis had begun.

Kennedy versus Khrushchev

Revision tip and answer preparation

Revision tip

To help you remember these facts, identify six causes of the Cuban crisis and present them as a spidergram, showing the links between the different factors.
**Answer preparation**

As part of your revision, think about the **arguments** and **facts** you would use to explain:

1. **Why** the USA and the USSR clashed over Cuba in 1962.
2. **What** the issues were - on both sides - in the Cuban missile crisis.
3. **Who** you would blame for the Cuban missile crisis.

**The 13 days and the effects of the crisis**

The threat of nuclear war became increasingly apparent. It was vital that Kennedy and Khrushchev came to some sort of agreement - the future of the world depended on it.

**Crisis summary**

President Kennedy did not dare to invade Cuba, because that action could have started a world war - yet he could not let the missile sites be completed. With his advisers, he decided on a **naval blockade** to prevent Russian ships delivering the missiles for the Cuban sites.

Khrushchev warned that Russia would see the blockade as an **act of war**. Russian forces were put on **alert**; US bombers were put in the air carrying **nuclear bombs**; preparations were made to **invade** Cuba. There was **massive tension** in both Washington and Moscow. Everybody thought the world was going to come to an end. Secretly, the Americans suggested a **trade-off** of missile bases - US bases in Turkey for Russian bases in Cuba.

The Russians made the first public move. The ships heading for Cuba **turned back**, and Khrushchev sent a telegram offering to **dismantle** the Cuban bases if Kennedy lifted the blockade and promised not to invade Cuba. Then, as though having second thoughts, he sent a second letter **demanding** the dismantling of the Turkish bases. At the vital moment, a US U2 spy plane was shot down.

However, Kennedy ignored the U2 attack and **agreed** publicly to the first letter, and secretly to the second. The crisis was over.
### One week in October 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 22 October</td>
<td>Kennedy announces a naval blockade of Cuba. B52 nuclear bombers are deployed, so that one-eighth of them are airborne all the time. Kennedy warns of a full retaliatory response, if any missile is launched from Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 23 October</td>
<td>Khrushchev explains that the missile sites are &quot;solely to defend Cuba against the attack of an aggressor&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 24 October</td>
<td>Twenty Russian ships head for Cuba. Khrushchev tells the captains to ignore the blockade. Khrushchev warns that Russia will have &quot;a fitting reply to the aggressor&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 25 October</td>
<td>The first Russian ship reaches the naval blockade. It is an oil ship and is allowed through. The other Russian ships turn back. Secretly, the US government floats the idea of removing the missiles in Turkey in exchange for those in Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 26 October</td>
<td>Russia is still building the missile bases. In the morning, Kennedy considers an invasion of Cuba. It seems that war is about to break out. But at 6pm, Kennedy gets a telegram from Khrushchev offering to dismantle the sites if Kennedy lifts the blockade and promises not to invade Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 27 October</td>
<td>However, at 11am Khrushchev sends a second letter, demanding that Kennedy also dismantles American missile bases in Turkey. At noon on the same day, a U2 plane is shot down over Cuba. It looks as if a war is about to start after all. At 8.05pm, Kennedy sends a letter to Khrushchev, offering that if Khrushchev dismantles the missile bases in Cuba, America will lift the blockade and promise not to invade Cuba - and also dismantle the Turkish missile bases (as long as this is kept a secret).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 28 October</td>
<td>Khrushchev agrees to Kennedy’s proposals. The crisis is over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 20 November</td>
<td>Russian bombers leave Cuba, and Kennedy lifts the naval blockade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Repercussions/Consequences/Effects of the crisis

Speaking many years later, Khrushchev claimed that he had won the Cuban missile crisis. He had achieved both his aims - America never bothered Cuba again (which is still a Communist country) and the US missile sites in Turkey were dismantled in November 1962.

The world did not see it that way at the time, because the Turkey deal was kept secret, the West saw Kennedy as the hero who had faced down Communism.

Meanwhile, Khrushchev lost prestige. China broke off relations with Russia and, in 1964, he was forced to resign as Soviet leader.
### Lasting effects of the crisis

'OK Mr President, let’s talk'

On 29 October 1962, this cartoon was published in the 'Daily Mail'. The caption read: ‘OK Mr President, let’s talk’.

The message of the cartoon was clear - the world had avoided a nuclear war, but it was time for reason. In fact, both leaders had frightened themselves. Soon afterwards:

- In 1963, a telephone hotline was set up to give instant contact between the two leaders if there was a crisis.
- In 1963, a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.
- In 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed - the superpowers promised not to supply nuclear technology to other countries.

#### Revision tip and answer preparation

**Revision tip**

Look back through the pages on the Cuban missile crisis, sorting the evidence to support the idea that Kennedy won the Cuban Missile crisis, and the evidence to suggest that Khrushchev won. Form your own conclusion.

**Answer preparation**

As part of your revision, think about the arguments and facts you would use to explain:

1. **What** the results of the Cuban crisis were.
2. **Who** won the Cuban crisis - Kennedy or Khrushchev.
3. **How well** the Illingworth cartoon represents the Cuban crisis.
The Prague Spring

For four months in 1968 Czechoslovakia broke free from Soviet rule, allowing freedom of speech and removing some state controls. This period is now referred to as the Prague Spring but why did it only last four months?

Events in Czechoslovakia 1968

1. There were no riots or demonstrations but, during 1967, students and writers were complaining about the lack of freedom, and the poor performance of the Czechoslovak economy.

2. But when Antonin Novotny, the Czechoslovak president, asked Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, for help, Brezhnev did not support him.

3. Novotny fell from power and on 5 January 1968, Alexandr Dubcek - a reformer - took over as leader of the Communist Party (KSC).


5. For four months (the Prague Spring), there was freedom in Czechoslovakia. But then the revolution began to run out of control. Dubcek announced that he was still committed to democratic communism, but other political parties were set up.

6. Also, Dubcek stressed that Czechoslovakia would stay in the Warsaw Pact, but in August, President Tito of Yugoslavia, a country not in the Warsaw Pact, visited Prague.
7. At a meeting in Bratislava on 3 August 1968, Brezhnev read out a letter from some Czechoslovakian Communists asking for help. He announced the Brezhnev Doctrine - the USSR would not allow any Eastern European country to reject Communism.

8. On 20 August 1968, 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia. Dubcek and three other leaders were arrested and sent to Moscow.


10. Brezhnev put in Gustav Husak, a supporter of Russia, as leader of the KSC.

**Causes and effects of the Prague Spring**

**Causes of the Prague Spring**

1. The policy of détente encouraged the uprising. Romania had also broken free of Russian control, and was improving relations with the West.

2. The **Czechs hated Russian control**, especially:
   - Russian control of the economy, which had made Czechoslovakia poor.
   - The censorship and lack of freedom.

3. Some Czechs thought the USA would **help** them.

**Effects of the invasion of Czechoslovakia**

1. **Czechoslovakia returned to communist control** and Russian troops were stationed there. Half the leadership of the KSC, along with the directors of many firms (especially publishing companies) were sacked and 47 anti-communists were arrested.

2. **Russia stayed in control behind the Iron Curtain.** The Brezhnev Doctrine stated that Iron Curtain countries would not be allowed to abandon communism, "even if it meant a third world war".

3. **Increase of the Cold War.** People in the West were horrified and so were many communist countries, especially Romania and Yugoslavia.
Revision tip and answer preparation

Revision tip

Question

To help you remember this story, compare its details with the story of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, listing the similarities and differences.

Answer

Similarities

- Same causes - hostility to Russian control, repression, poor economic performance/poverty.
- Change started when Russia refused to support the old regime.
- Rakosi = Novotny, Nagy = Dubcek.
- Brief period when the new government introduced reforms and freedom of speech.
- Russia got scared when Hungary planned to leave the Warsaw Pact; Tito visited Czechoslovakia.
- A letter from some Communists asking for Russia’s help was used as the excuse to invade.
- Russia invaded with overwhelming force.
- Kadar = Husak.
- The West failed to help either Nagy or Dubcek.

Differences

- Started with riots in Hungary, but not in Czechoslovakia.
- Czechoslovakia was much more planned than Hungary; Dubcek’s government had a proper Action Plan.
- Nagy announced he was going to leave the Warsaw Pact; Dubcek stressed that he would stay in the Warsaw Pact.
- The Hungarians introduced democracy; Dubcek stressed that he wanted communism, albeit “democratic communism”.
- Four months of freedom in Czechoslovakia; five days of freedom in Hungary.
- The Catholic Church took a lead in events in Hungary, but not in Czechoslovakia.
Hungary fought back; Czechoslovakia had passive resistance.
Some 4,000 Hungarians executed, while 47 Czechoslovaks were arrested.
Dubcek was arrested; Nagy was executed.

**Answer preparation**

As part of your revision, think about the **arguments** and **facts** you would use to explain:

1. **Why** there was a revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968.
2. **What** happened in the Prague Spring.
3. **Why** the Russians crushed the Czechoslovakian Revolution.
4. **How** the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia affected East-West relations.

**The arms race and the space race revisited**

**By the 1960s**

- Both USSR and USA could deliver nuclear weapons across continents at high speeds (ICBMs)
- Eventually the USA had 8,000 ICBM's and USSR 7,000 ICBM’s
- By the end of the 60s both sides had developed Anti Ballistic Missile systems (ABM) to counteract the ICBMs
- Troops: NATO had 2.6 million, Warsaw Pact had 4 million

**Mutually Assured Destruction**

- Both sides knew that any attack upon the other would be suicide. In theory this would restrain one side from attacking the other.
- Many historians argue that it was due to this that the nuclear arms race actually prevented war.

In November 1957, the Russian space dog Laika became the first animal to orbit the earth.

Laika travelled in a spacecraft known as Sputnik 2. Laika means "Barker" in Russian, and her mission helped scientists understand whether people could survive in space.
By 1959 both American and Russian scientists were in a race to get a spacecraft to the Moon; the Russians made it first.

Space-probe Luna 2 crash-landed into the moon at a speed that would kill an astronaut if one had been travelling in it! It was ten more years until a human visited the moon's surface.

On 12th April 1961, Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. Gagarin’s spacecraft, Vostok 1, completed one orbit of the earth, and landed about two hours after launch.

Gagarin had to bail out and land using his parachute, because the Vostok 1 was designed to crash land!

The first woman in space was Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova.

After her 1963 mission, Valentina became an important member of the Russian Government, and has been awarded many honours and prizes for her achievements. A crater on the far side of the Moon is named after her!

It was called Surveyor 1, and it made the second soft landing on the Moon on 30th May 1966, a few months after Russian probe Luna 9 landed successfully.

On 20th July 1969, Neil Armstrong, and then Buzz Aldrin took “one small step” and became the first men on the moon. The first words said on the moon were “the Eagle has landed”. Their spaceship, Apollo 11 worked perfectly, flying them 250,000 miles to the moon, and bringing them all the way back safely to earth. Buzz was a childhood nickname - his real name was Edwin!
4 (a) Describe the key features of the ‘refugee problem’ in Berlin in the years 1958–61. (6)

Question 3

Study Sources B and C.

**Source B:** From a television broadcast made by President Kennedy on 22 October 1962.

The 1930s taught us a clear lesson: aggressive conduct, if allowed to go unchecked, ultimately leads to war. We will not prematurely risk a world-wide war in which the cost of victory would be too high. But neither will we back down if the risk of war has to be faced. I call upon Chairman Khrushchew to halt this secret, reckless and provocative threat to world peace.

**Source C:** An aerial photograph of Cuban missiles sites. This photograph was labelled and published by the American Embassy in London on 23 October 1963.

3 How useful are Sources B and C as evidence of the reasons for the USA’s blockade of Cuba in October 1962?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your own knowledge. (10)
Answer EITHER Part (b)(i) OR Part (b)(ii).

EITHER

(b)(i) Describe how Castro developed his friendship with the Soviet Union in the years 1959–62.

(6)

OR

(b)(ii) Describe how Berlin became a flashpoint in the Cold War in the years 1961–63.

(6)

5 Explain the importance of three of the following in international relations.

(15)

• The Tehran Conference, 1943
• The formation of NATO, 1949
• The Prague Spring, 1968
• The fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989

OLD STYLE QUESTION! – this question is now worth 13 marks and will give you two bullet points to get you started. PLUS 3 SPaG

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why Czechoslovakia became a problem for the Soviet Union in 1968.

(12)
**Key Topic 3 Why did the Cold War end? From détente (1962) to the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Détente in the 1970s:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALT 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki and SALT 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its impact on détente</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Carter Doctrine and Olympic boycotts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagan and the 'Second Cold War':</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President Reagan's approach, the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes after 1985: Reagan and Gorbachev's changing attitudes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediaterange Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gorbachev and the end of the Cold War:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the impact of Gorbachev's 'new thinking' [glasnost and perestroika]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the loosening Soviet grip on Eastern Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the fall of the Berlin Wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Warsaw Pact.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Détente

The policy of détente refers to the time in the 1960s-1970s when the two superpowers eased tension and tried to cooperate to avoid conflict in the Cold War. A number of events happened during this time period that illustrate this new policy.

Key achievements 1960s-1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, both superpowers talked a lot about 'détente'. Key achievements included:

Achievements in détente

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="1968.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>1968</td>
<td><strong>Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty</strong>: powers with nuclear weapons agreed not to give any other countries nuclear technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="1971.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>The US table tennis team played in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="UN1971.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>The US dropped its veto and allowed China to join the United Nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](78x651 to 183x756)</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>The US President <strong>Nixon visited China.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](78x532 to 183x637)</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Russia and America signed the <strong>SALT1 Treaty</strong> (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreeing to limit their anti-ballistic missiles and bombers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](78x413 to 183x518)</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>The <strong>Helsinki Agreement</strong> recognised Soviet control over Eastern Europe, concluded a trade agreement, and Russia promised to respect human rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image](78x294 to 183x399)</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Russian and American <strong>spacecraft</strong> docked in space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes and limitations of détente**

**Causes of détente**

1. America was shocked by the Vietnam War and wanted to stay out of world affairs. There was also a vociferous **CND [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament]** movement in the West.
2. The arms race was very expensive for both superpowers.
3. The price of oil rocketed in the 1970s, and both superpowers experienced economic problems.
Limitations of détente

1. The Non-Proliferation Treaty did not stop other countries developing nuclear weapons (e.g. China, and perhaps South Africa and Israel).

2. Neither Russia or America kept to the SALT1 agreement. Neither side reduced their conventional weapons. Further talks were much less successful and a SALT2 Treaty in 1979 added little.

3. In the Arab-Israeli War of 1973, America supported Israel, and Russia supported Egypt and Syria.

4. The Helsinki Agreement achieved nothing - it confirmed the Iron Curtain and Russia ignored its promises about human rights.

5. Table tennis and space meetings were just one-off propaganda stunts.

6. Brezhnev said that Communists would still try to destroy capitalism. Some historians suggest that Nixon only went to China to drive a wedge between Russia and China.

Revision tip and answer preparation

Revision tip

Use the information in this Revision Bite to draw up a table listing the so-called achievements of détente and why it was a sham?

Try to find at least seven points.

Answer preparation

As part of your revision, think about the arguments and facts you would use to explain:

1. Why the USA tried to improve relations with China in the 1970s.

2. What détente achieved in the 1970s.

3. How far détente was successful in the 1970s.

4. Whether there was any genuine détente between East and West in the 1970s.

The collapse of communism

The decline of Communism was not a result of American policies and the Cold War, but more to do with the problems faced by the USSR at home and abroad. This Revision Bite lists events that led to the decline and fall of Communism, and the end of the Cold War.
The end of the Cold War

In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to try to prop up the communist government there, which was being attacked by Muslim Mujaheddin fighters. This immediately caused a rift with America, which boycotted the 1980 Olympics.

President Reagan referred to the Soviet Union as the ‘evil empire’

In 1980, Ronald Reagan became president of the USA. As a strong anti-communist, he called the Soviet Union the “evil empire” and increased spending on arms. The US military developed the neutron bomb, cruise missiles and a Star Wars defence system using space satellites.

By 1985, the Soviet Union was in trouble. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the USSR.

- He withdrew from Afghanistan.
- He realised that the USSR could not afford the arms race, and opened the START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) with the USA. He signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in 1987.
- He began to reform the Soviet system by allowing perestroika (competition in business) and glasnost (freedom).

Mikhail Gorbachev reformed the Soviet system

As in 1956 and 1968, a relaxation by the Soviet government encouraged revolutions in Eastern Europe only this time, the USSR did not have the means or the will to impose military control.
• Free elections held in Poland in June 1989 were won by Solidarity, originally a banned trade union, and Lech Walesa became the first non-communist president of Poland.
• Revolutions in other Eastern European countries quickly followed - notably the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989.
• In 1991, Gorbachev fell from power and the Soviet Union was dissolved.

Problems facing the USSR in the 1980s

• Afghanistan had become "Russia’s Vietnam".
• Russia could not afford the arms race.
• The Soviet economy was backwards - factories and mines were decrepit and out of date.
• Backward industry was causing increasing environmental problems - eg pollution, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant explosion of 1986, and the Aral Sea dried up.
• Many people were much poorer than the poorest people in the capitalist West - unrest about shortages was growing.
• Crime, alcoholism and drugs were out of control in Soviet towns.
• The Soviet system had become corrupt and out of date - instead of dealing with problems, the government just covered them up (eg Chernobyl, 1986).
• Many people were dissatisfied with the Soviet police state and censorship.

Revision tip and answer preparation

Revision tip

Consider these two statements:

1. Increasing détente between the two sides after the Cuban Missiles Crisis gradually brought the Cold War to an end.
2. The Cold War did not gradually thaw out. It continued with unabated ferocity until 1985, when the Soviet Union ended things by unilaterally collapsing.

Look back through the pages covering the end of the Cold War, sorting the different evidence to support the two statements.

Answer preparation

As part of your revision, think about the arguments and facts you would use to explain:

1. How the invasion of Afghanistan worsened relations between the USA and USSR.
2. **How** détente collapsed in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
4. **How** Reagan and Gorbachev were able to improve relations between America and Russia.
5. **Why** communism in Central and Eastern Europe collapsed.
6. **How important** Solidarity was in the collapse of communism.
7. **How far** Gorbachev was responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.
8. **How far** Reagan was responsible for the collapse of communism

**EXAM FOCUS**

**Answer EITHER Part (b)(i) OR Part (b)(ii).**

**EITHER**

(b) (i) Describe the key features of the role of Gorbachev in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the USA in the years 1985–89.

**OR**

(b) (ii) Describe the key features of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1991.

2 Outline **two** steps that President Carter took to encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.
Question 1.
Study Source A.


The Soviet Union completely miscalculated the impact that its actions would have on the West. The invasion was seen in the West as evidence of Soviet expansion. President Carter stated that the invasion might pose the most serious threat to world peace since World War Two. He took steps to try to persuade the Soviet Union to remove its troops. After 1981, the USA took a more aggressive approach towards the Soviet Union and began to find ways to support the Mujahedin in its fight against Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

1 Give two reasons from Source A which show that ‘the Soviet Union completely miscalculated the impact that its actions would have on the West’ (Source A lines 1–2).

4 (b) Describe the key features of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed in December 1987.

5 Explain the importance of three of the following in international relations.

- The Tehran Conference, 1943
- The formation of NATO, 1949
- The Prague Spring, 1968
- The fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989

OLD STYLE QUESTION! - this question is now worth 13 marks and will give you two bullet points to get you started PLUS 3 SPAG

(c) Explain why a Second Cold War developed in the years 1979–84.
### Key Topic 1 - How did the Cold War in Europe develop? 1943-56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Explain the importance of <strong>three</strong> of the following in international relations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target:** knowledge recall and selection, significance within a historical context (AO1/AO2).

- **The Teheran Conference, 1943**
  - eg ‘At the Teheran Conference, plans were made for the reconstruction of Europe after the Second World War.’

- **The formation of NATO, 1949**
  - eg ‘NATO was formed in April 1949, when the countries of Western Europe joined the USA in an alliance.’

- The Soviet Union was so concerned that in 1955 it formed the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance of communist states. So after various disagreements in the years immediately after the war, the formation of NATO had led to Europe being divided into two armed camps.
### 4 (b)(i)
**Describe the key features of the Warsaw Pact, 1955.**

**Target:** Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Simple statement(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 mark per simple statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 mark for one simple statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 marks for two simple statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 marks for three or more simple statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>e.g.</em> Soviet response to NATO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Comprised of Soviet satellite states in 1955.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       |      | **Developed statement** |
|       |      | (A developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.) |
|       |      | • 4-5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.  |
|       |      | • 5-6 marks for two or more developed statements.  |
|       |      | *e.g.* The Pact was created by the USSR and formed in response to West Germany joining NATO. It was called the Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty and each country agreed that an attack on one was an attack on all. Military exercises were held in each country on a rotating basis and the overall head of forces was a Soviet commander.  |

### 4 (b)(ii)
**Describe the key features of the impact of de-Stalinisation on Hungary.**

**Target:** Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Simple statement(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 mark per simple statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 mark for one simple statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 marks for two simple statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 marks for three or more simple statements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       |      | *e.g.* Riots and demonstrations took place in Hungary.  |

|       |      | **Developed statement** |
|       |      | (A developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.) |
|       |      | • 4-5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.  |
|       |      | • 5-6 marks for two or more developed statements.  |

<p>|       |      | <em>e.g.</em> After Khrushchev’s secret speech, riots and demonstrations took place in Hungary. The police lost control of the situation and there were demonstrations across Hungary. In response, Khrushchev agreed to the appointment of a more liberal leader, Imre Nagy.  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse in the period 1945–1948.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| You may use the following in your answer. | **CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM**
**THE BERLIN BLOCKADE**
You must also include information of your own. |
<p>| <strong>TARGET:</strong> knowledge recall and selection, causation and significance within a historical context (AO1/AO2). | <strong>ASSESSING QWC i-ii-iii:</strong> for the highest mark in a level all criteria for the level, including those for QWC, must be met. |
| <strong>SPELLING, PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR (SPaG):</strong> up to 3 additional marks will be awarded for SPaG. | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 | 1–2 | **SIMPLE OR GENERALISED STATEMENT(S) OF CAUSATION.**  
The candidate makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.  

*eg* 'Relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse because they had different political beliefs, events during the war meant they didn’t trust each other and there were disagreements after the war.’ | |
| **QWC i-ii-iii** | |
| 2 | 3–6 | **DESCRIBES CAUSES.**  
The candidate supports the cause(s) given with relevant contextual knowledge but does not explain how they led to the stated outcome.  

*eg* 'Relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse because they had different political beliefs. The Americans believed in a system called capitalism in which there was private ownership of property and voting for a number of political parties in order to form a government. The Soviet Union was based on a classless society with land and industry owned by the state, and there was only one political party. Relations also grew worse because of a number of incidents during and after the war. There was disagreement at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and a dispute because of the Soviet blockade of Berlin.’ | |
| | | • 3–4 marks for one cause described, according to the quality of description.  
• 4–5 marks for two causes described, according to the quality of description. |
• 5–6 marks for three or more causes described, according to the quality of description.

Maximum 5 marks for answers that do not detail an aspect in addition to those prompted by the stimulus material, for example disagreements over Germany.

Writing communicates ideas using a limited range of historical terminology and showing some skills of selection and organisation of material, but passages lack clarity and organisation. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses some of the rules of grammar with general accuracy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QWC</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>7–10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i-ii-iii</td>
<td><strong>Explains causes.</strong> The candidate explains how the cause(s) led to the stated outcome and supports the explanation with relevant contextual knowledge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*eg* '...Relations grew worse in this period because there was a spirit of distrust. This had come about because they had different political systems (the USA believed in capitalism and the Soviet Union in communism). This distrust had been fuelled earlier during the Second World War when Stalin thought that the Allies were deliberately delaying starting a Second Front so that Germany could weaken the Soviet Union. Then there were disagreements about how to deal with Germany and the territory which the Soviet Union had occupied. So from 1945 the two sides did not trust each other and were always ready to see any action as an attempt by their rivals to gain a political victory over them. Another reason why relations grew worse was that both the Soviet Union and the USA did actually take steps to try to gain supremacy. So the Soviet Union made sure that every country in Eastern Europe had a government which was communist and sympathetic to the Soviet Union. It saw this as a defensive measure, but the Americans saw it as an attempt to spread communism worldwide. In response the USA issued the Truman Doctrine, offering to help countries resist communism, and the Marshall Plan giving aid. The Soviet Union countered with Comecon and a blockade of Berlin, which the Americans broke with an airlift. With this constant battle for supremacy, it is not surprising that relations grew worse.'

• 7–8 marks for one explained cause, according to the quality of explanation.
• 8–9 marks for two explained causes, according to the quality of explanation.
• 9–10 marks for three or more explained causes, according to the quality of explanation.

Maximum 9 marks for answers that do not explain an aspect beyond those prompted by the stimulus material, for example disagreements over Germany or the Marshall Plan.

Writing communicates ideas using historical terms accurately and showing some direction and control in the organising of material. The candidate uses some of the rules of grammar...
appropriately and spells and punctuates with considerable accuracy, although some spelling errors may still be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QWC</th>
<th>11–13 Prioritises causes or sees link between them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This considers the relationship between causes. (This level can be achieved only if the response has explained at least three causes and has made explicit comparisons of the relative importance of two of them in coming to a judgement.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 12-13 marks for judgement of the relative importance of more than two causes or for an answer which shows the inter-relationship between three causes in coming to a judgement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

eg As Level 3 plus ‘...I think the fact that they had different systems and beliefs was the most important reason. As a result of this there was a basic mistrust that had been reinforced by events in the war. So relations were bound to worsen, almost regardless of what happened. Certainly, events like the Berlin blockade reinforced the mistrust, but it was there anyway.’

NB: No access to Level 4 for answers which do not explore an aspect beyond those prompted by the stimulus material, for example disagreements over Germany or the Marshall Plan.

Writing communicates ideas effectively, using a range of precisely-selected historical terms and organising information clearly and coherently. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy, although some spelling errors may still be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks for SPaG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Question Number

**4 (a)** Describe the key features of the 'refugee problem' in Berlin in the years 1958–1961.

**Target:** knowledge recall and selection, key features and characteristics of the periods studied (AO1/AO2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1–3</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Level 1: 1–3 Mark

**Simple statement(s).**

*eg 'In these years a lot of refugees left East Berlin and crossed into West Berlin.'*

- 1 mark for one simple statement.
- 2 marks for two simple statements.
- 3 marks for three or more simple statements.

#### Level 2: 4–6 Mark

**Developed statement(s).**

(A developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.)

*eg 'One feature of the refugee problem was that it led to the loss of skilled workers from Communist East Germany. Berlin was an easy place for East Germans to cross into West Germany. In capitalist West Germany skilled workers could earn much higher salaries than those in the East and this encouraged them to cross. In 1958, Khrushchev tried to stop this by saying all of Berlin belonged to East Germany.'*

- 4–5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.
- 5–6 marks for two or more developed statements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>How useful are Sources B and C as evidence of the reasons for the USA’s blockade of Cuba in October 1962? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your own knowledge.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td>knowledge recall and selection, significance within a historical context, analysis of how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented in different ways (AO1/AO2/AO3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | 1–3  | **Judgement based on simple valid criteria.**  
EITHER  
Comments based on assumed utility because source is from an eyewitness, etc.  

*eg 'I don’t think Source C is very useful because it has been labelled by the Americans and I don’t know if I believe it.’*  
OR  
Undeveloped comment on usefulness of content: subject, amount of detail contained, etc.  

*eg 'Source B is very useful because it tells me about the attitudes of President Kennedy at the time.’* |
| 2     | 4–6  | **Judgement based on the usefulness of the sources’ information.**  
Answers give examples of what source is useful for or its limitations. Candidates extract useful information from sources.  

*eg 'They are both very useful because they provide us with valuable information. Source B tells me that the Americans were very worried about what the Soviet Union was doing in Cuba. More than that, we know from Source B that the Americans thought that Khrushchev was deliberatively trying to upset them because it says ‘provocative’. Source C tells me that there was something in what the Americans were saying because we can see the missile sites in the photograph.’*  
OR  
**Judgement based on evaluation of the nature/origin/purpose of the sources.**  
Answers focus on how representative/reliable/authoritative the sources are.  

*eg '...I am not sure that I am comfortable with either of these sources. Source B is a broadcast to the American nation. Obviously, Kennedy is going to use this as an opportunity to persuade the listeners that his policy is right and the Soviets are wrong. That’s why he calls the placing of the missiles ‘provocative’ and says the Americans are backed up by the lessons learned in the 1930s – though it is true US spy planes had photographed Soviet missiles in Cuba. We can see those missiles in the photograph in Source C, but I think it is suspicious that the photographs are issued by the US embassy...’* |
and labelled to show exactly what the Americans wanted them to show!’

Maximum 5 marks if Level 2 criteria met for only one source.

| 3 | 7-10 | Judgement combines both elements of Level 2, assessing the contribution the sources can make to the specific enquiry. Answer provides a developed consideration of the usefulness of the sources which takes into account an aspect of its nature/origin/purpose (for example how representative/authoritative/reliable it is). The focus must be on what difference this aspect makes to what the source can contribute. It is not enough to say it is reliable/unreliable/typical. Comments must be developed or else mark at Level 2.

eg ‘They are both very useful because they provide us with valuable information. Source B tells me that the Americans were very worried about what the Soviet Union was doing in Cuba. More than that, we know from Source B that the Americans thought that Khrushchev was deliberately trying to upset the Americans, because it says ‘provocative’. Source C tells me that there was something in what the Americans were saying because we can see the missile sites in the photograph. However, although this is useful information, I am not sure that I am entirely comfortable with either of these sources. Source B is a broadcast to the American nation. Obviously, Kennedy is going to use this as an opportunity to persuade listeners that his policy is right and the Soviets are wrong. That’s why he calls the placing of the missiles ‘provocative’ and says the Americans are backed up by the lessons learned in the 1930s – though it is true US spy planes had photographed Soviet missiles in Cuba. We can see those missiles in the photograph in Source C, but I think it is suspicious that the photographs are issued by the US embassy and labelled to show exactly what the Americans wanted them to show! So although they give us useful information, we have to be careful to consider if that information is trustworthy.’

Award 10 marks if evaluation of both sources meets Level 3 criteria.

NB: No access to Level 3 for answers that do not make use of additional recalled knowledge.
## Question Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 (b)(i)</th>
<th>Describe how Castro developed his friendship with the Soviet Union in the years 1959-62.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td>Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptor</strong></td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Question Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 (b)(ii)</th>
<th>Describe how Berlin became a flashpoint in the Cold War in the years 1961-63.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td>Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptor</strong></td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question Number</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question Number</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 (c)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mark</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1               | 1-3 | **Simple or generalised statements of causation.** The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.  
* e.g. *It was a problem because of the Prague Spring.*  
* It was a problem because the Soviet Union feared the break-up of the Warsaw Pact.*  
  * 1 mark for one simple statement.  
  * 2 marks for two simple statements.  
  * 3 marks for three or more simple statements. |
| 2               | 4-9 | **Explains why causes led to the invasion.** The student supports the statement with relevant contextual knowledge to show how the event led to the stated outcome.  
* e.g. *The Soviet Union was concerned that the basic ideas of the Prague Spring might spread to other members of the Warsaw Pact and lead to a weakening of the Soviet Union’s control.*  
* Brezhnev saw that Ulbricht, the leader of East Germany and Gomulka, leader of Poland, were frightened that such democratic ideas would cause uprisings in their own countries.*  
* Brezhnev had to step in.*  
  * 4-5 marks for one developed argument.  
  * 6-7 marks for two developed arguments.  
  * 8-9 marks for three developed arguments or more. |
| 3               | 10-12 | **Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.**  
* e.g. *...*  
* The spread of democracy in a Warsaw Pact country and the idea that democracy might be demanded by other Soviet satellite states created a crisis for the Soviet Union. Brezhnev felt betrayed by Dubcek and his reforms and he could not let Czechoslovakia develop close links with the West. However, the fear that Czechoslovakia might leave the Warsaw Pact and join NATO was perhaps the main reason behind military intervention.*  
  * 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors.  
  * 11-12 marks for linking AND prioritising factors. |
**Key Topic 3 Why did the Cold War end? From détente (1972) to the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1               |      | Give two reasons from Source A which show that ‘the Soviet Union completely miscalculated the impact that its actions would have on the West’.

**Target:** understanding source material (AC3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>One mark for each reason identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Carter tried to persuade them to leave (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The USA found ways to support the Mujahedin (1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2               |      | Outline **two** steps that President Carter took to encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

**Target:** knowledge recall and selection (AO1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>Award up to 2 marks for each outline of a step that Carter took. The second mark should be awarded for additional detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>President Carter tried to make sure that the Mujahedin were supplied.</em> (1) <em>He reached an agreement with China and Israel and the CIA provided weapons and funds for the Mujahedin.</em> (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Carter ordered a boycott by the USA of the Moscow Olympics.</em> (1) <em>He did this to reduce the prestige the Soviet Union would gain.</em> (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accept other appropriate alternatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question Number**

6 (b)(i)

Describe the key features of the role of Gorbachev in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the USA in the years 1985-89.

**Target:** Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | 1-3  | **Simple statement(s)**  
1 mark per simple statement.  
- 1 mark for one simple statement.  
- 2 marks for two simple statements.  
- 3 marks for three or more simple statements.  
  *e.g. He held several summit conferences with the USA.* |
| 2     | 4-6  | **Developed statement**  
(A developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.)  
- 4-5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.  
- 5-6 marks for two or more developed statements.  
  *e.g. Gorbachev knew that the Soviet Union could no longer compete with the USA so he had to make some agreements with them to reduce tension. He decided to abandon the Brezhnev Doctrine and this was an instant sign that the USA no longer had to feel threatened in Europe.* |

---

**Question Number**

6 (b)(ii)

Describe the key features of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1991.

**Target:** Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | 1-3  | **Simple statement(s)**  
1 mark per simple statement.  
- 1 mark for one simple statement.  
- 2 marks for two simple statements.  
- 3 marks for three or more simple statements.  
  *e.g. The Soviet Union fell apart so there was no support for the Warsaw Pact.* |
| 2     | 4-6  | **Developed statement**  
(A developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.)  
- 4-5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.  
- 5-6 marks for two or more developed statements.  
  *e.g. The summit between Gorbachev and Bush in 1990 covered START talks and within one year agreements had been made. The USA and the Soviet Union agreed to reduce their nuclear weapons and thus the threat of war receded. There seemed no need for east-west alliances. As the Soviet Union disintegrated and the countries of eastern Europe became independent, there was no need for the Warsaw Pact.* |
### Question Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4 (b)**       | Describe the key features of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed in December 1987.  
**Target:** knowledge recall and selection, key features and characteristics of the periods studied (AO1/AO2). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>No rewordable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1

1–3 Simple statement(s).

*eg 'In 1987 the INF Treaty was signed after a meeting between the Soviet Union and the Americans at Reykjavik.'*

- 1 mark for one simple statement.
- 2 marks for two simple statements.
- 3 marks for three or more simple statements.

#### 2

4–6 Developed statement(s).

(4 developed statement is a simple statement supported by factual detail.)

*eg 'One of the features of the INF Treaty was that it was the first treaty between the two superpowers that involved reducing the numbers of nuclear missiles that they actually had. This was in contrast to SALT 1, which was about limiting the growth of future missiles.'*

- 4–5 marks for one developed statement, according to degree of support.
- 5–6 marks for two or more developed statements.

### Question Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **5**           | Explain the importance of three of the following in international relations.  
**Target:** knowledge recall and selection, significance within a historical context (AO1/AO2). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>No rewordable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1

1 Describes the event or action without considering importance.

*eg 'The Berlin Wall was torn down a few days after the East Germans announced that their citizens could cross the border into Western Europe. There was a flood of people crossing the border.'*

#### 2

2–3 Describes the event or action and states importance.

*eg 'The Berlin Wall was torn down a few days after the East Germans announced that their citizens could cross the border into Western Europe. There was a flood of people crossing the border. It was an important event because it led to the reunification of Germany.'*

#### 3

4–5 Explains importance, with detailed factual support.

*eg '...The fall of the Berlin Wall was extremely important in events in this period because it was such an important event in ending the Cold War. Throughout 1989 the communist countries of eastern Europe began rejecting communist government and the fall of the Berlin Wall showed that it was happening in East Germany too. In elections in 1990 the communists were defeated in East Germany. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in July 1991 and in December of that year the Soviet Union dissolved. The Cold War had come to an end and the fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of communist rule.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Explain why a Second Cold War developed in the years 1979-84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>No rewardable material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | 1-3  | **Simple or generalised statements of causation.** The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.  
* e.g. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.  
* In 1980, Reagan was elected President of the USA and he wanted to get tough on the Soviet Union.  
  * 1 mark for one simple statement.  
  * 2 marks for two simple statements.  
  * 3 marks for three or more simple statements. |
| 2     | 4-9  | **Explains why causes led to changes.** The student supports the statement with relevant contextual knowledge to show how the event led to the stated outcome.  
* e.g. Reagan was keen to make the USA the most powerful country in the world and he challenged the Soviet Union. He put forward the idea of the SDI and called the Soviet Union the 'evil empire'. He wanted to stop the spread of communism and was prepared to increase US defence spending which began another arms race and thus a second Cold War started.  
  * 4-5 marks for one developed argument.  
  * 6-7 marks for two developed arguments.  
  * 8-9 marks for three developed arguments or more. |
| 3     | 10-12| **Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.**  
* e.g. ... A second Cold War began not only because of the invasion of Afghanistan but also because of the lack of continuity in the Soviet leadership. Brezhnev was not able to fulfil the duties of leader and he could not be replaced. When he died, his successor, Andropov, was a hardliner but he died after leading the Soviet Union for only 15 months. The Soviet leaders just reacted to the USA and did not have any long-term plan. Perhaps the most important reason why a second Cold War began was because of Reagan - he was determined to challenge the Soviet Union and place the USA as the number one power in the world.  
  * 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors.  
  * 11-12 marks for linking AND prioritising factors. |
TOP TIPS
1. You should only spend 1.5 minutes per mark. Therefore, a 2 mark question should take you 3 minutes, and the 13 mark question 19.5 minutes. Be strict with yourself!

2. Consider starting with the last question [worth 13 marks] and working towards the front. If you don't have time to finish the 2 mark question, it's not going to make much difference to the final grade. If you don't do the 13 mark question, it will make a huge difference.

3. How to answer each question type

Question 6

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

*6 Explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse in the period 1945–48.

You may use the following in your answer.
- Capitalism and communism
- The Berlin Blockade

You must also include information of your own.

1. This is a real make or break question and can be the difference between a couple of grades.

   Consider starting with this question, or question 5, and working your way back.

2. You need to think of three reasons to explain the question. These reasons should each take up a paragraph, so three paragraphs, plus the introduction and conclusion.

3. Two bullet points are given. These are intended to be the 'subheadings' for each paragraph. Therefore, you need to think of a third reason. If you don't know anything about the bullet points given, you can come up with three of your own reasons.

4. You need to say what the most important reason out of the three is, the 'X-factor'. It doesn't matter which one you choose! You just need to be able to say why it is the most important, and why it is more important than the others.

5. Read the question 3 times before attempting it! It is important that you stick to the dates given! You don't get any credit for including information outside of these dates.

6. You should spend 19.5 minutes on this question.

7. Don't forget your three marks for SPAG! These are given for a good structure, good spelling and grammar, and use of key terms.
Introduction

- The introduction must answer the question directly: USE THE WORDS IN THE QUESTION and only needs to be one or two sentences, e.g. "The most important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Berlin Blockade because…"
- You need to say why your chosen reason is more important than one of the other reasons. I would recommend doing this in the introduction, e.g. "While ideological differences were always in the background, it is clear the most important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Berlin Blockade because…"
- If you can think of a quote that supports your point, put it in the introduction. It makes you look clever!

Paragraph 1

- The first paragraph should be on the reason you think is the most important.
- Use PEELE:
  - Point - Say what you think the most important reason is again, e.g. The most important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Berlin Blockade because…"
  - Evidence - You must include precise evidence - dates, facts/statistics, quotes. This is where your revision comes in.
  - Explain - say how the evidence you have used supports your point. Students always miss this bit, but it is important. Just putting evidence in without explaining how it links to your point is not good enough!
  - Link - Include a mini-conclusion linking the paragraph back to your overall argument, e.g. "Therefore, it is clear that the most important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Berlin Blockade because…"
  - Evaluate - say why your chosen reason is more important than the reason you are going to talk about next. E.g. "The Berlin Blockade is more important than ideological differences because…"

Paragraph 2

- This paragraph should be on what you think is the second most important reason.
- Use PEELE:
  - Point - Say why your second point is also important e.g. Another important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the ideological differences because…"
  - Evidence - You must include precise evidence - dates, facts/statistics, quotes. This is where your revision comes in.
  - Explain - say how the evidence you have used supports your point. Students always miss this bit, but it is important. Just putting evidence in without explaining how it links to your point is not good enough!
  - Link - Include a mini-conclusion linking the paragraph back to your overall argument, e.g. "Therefore, it is clear that another important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the ideological differences because…"
  - Evaluate - say why your chosen reason is more important than the reason you are going to talk about next. E.g. "While the ideological differences were not as important as
the Berlin Blockade because... they are more important than the Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe because...

Paragraph 3

- This paragraph should be on what you think is the third most important reason.
- Use PEELE:
  - Point - Say why your third point is also important e.g. "The final reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe because..."
  - Evidence - You must include precise evidence - dates, facts/statistics, quotes. This is where your revision comes in.
  - Explain - say how the evidence you have used supports your point. Students always miss this bit, but it is important. Just putting evidence in without explaining how it links to your point is not good enough!
  - Link - Include a mini-conclusion linking the paragraph back to your overall argument, e.g. "Therefore, it is clear that another important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe because..."
  - Evaluate - say why your chosen reason is less important than the other two reasons. E.g. "Therefore Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe, while significant, is the least important reason because..."

Conclusion

- Simple! Just restate your overall argument and give reasons for your choices.
- Say what the most important reason is and why it is more important than the other two reasons.
- E.g. "In conclusion it is clear that while ideological differences were always in the background, the most important reason for why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union grew worse between 1945 and 1948 was the Berlin Blockade because... This was more important than ideological differences because... Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe was the least important reason because..."
- Again, if you can think of another quote that supports your answer, the conclusion is a good place to put it.
Question 5

1. Another important question, this carries the highest amount of marks. If you didn’t start with question 6, I recommend starting with this one.
2. Make sure you choose three of them, and make sure you indicate your choices by putting a cross in the box.
3. You should spend 7.5 minutes on each part of this question, for a total of 22.5 minutes.
4. Read the question 3 times. There is always a specific focus to the question. The example asks you to say why they are important in international relations [relations between countries]. There is no point talking about the amount of people who died during the Prague Spring or families being united after the fall of the Berlin Wall because this doesn’t link to international relations.
5. For each bullet point you need three points, each with a supporting piece of evidence. So three points and three pieces of evidence per bullet point.
6. Use Point, Evidence

   E.g. “The first reason why the formation of NATO is important in international relations is... From my own knowledge I know...

   Another reason why it is important is... From my own knowledge I know...

   The final reason why this is important is... From my own knowledge I know...”

7. YOU DON'T NEED AN INTRODUCTION OR A CONCLUSION, SO JUST GET STRAIGHT INTO IT!
Question 4

EITHER
4 (a) Describe the key features of the ‘refugee problem’ in Berlin in the years 1958–61.

OR
4 (b) Describe the key features of the intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty signed in December 1987.

1. Make sure you only answer one of the questions! Indicate your choice by putting a cross in the box.
2. This question is a describe question, so is all about including facts.
3. Spend 9 minutes on this question.
4. You need to make at least two supported statements. Aim for three to be sure.
5. Use Point Evidence Evidence Evidence


REMEMBER ALSO THAT KEY FEATURES CAN BE:

CAUSE EVENT CONSEQUENCE
Question 3

3 How useful are Sources B and C as evidence of the reasons for the USA's blockade of Cuba in October 1962?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your own knowledge.

1. A tricky question but not one you can afford to skip as it's worth 10 marks!
2. **Read the question 3 times.** There is always a focus to the question. In this example it is asking you to consider how useful the sources are in terms of the **reasons for the blockade of Cuba**.
3. You should spend **15 minutes** on this question.
4. This question asks you to consider the usefulness of the source in terms of **content** [what it tells you and doesn't tell you] and **reliability** [whether you can trust it]
5. You also need to include your **own knowledge**.
6. There are two parts to whether a source is useful, content and reliability. For the **content** you need to look at the **source itself**, for the **reliability** you need to focus on the bit in bold at the top of the source.
7. You need an **introduction**, one paragraph on one source, one paragraph on another source, and a conclusion.

  ✔ What does the source tell you- **WHY IS IT USEFUL?**
  Does it omit anything? Is anything missed? Is it now less useful?
  ✔ Where does the source come from?
  ✔ Who will read this source- who is the audience?
  ✔ Why was the source made?

8. **Try to avoid 'biased'**. Instead use 'one sided view'

9. **Make sure you use quotes from written sources**, and **describe picture sources**. If you don't do this you will lose lots of marks!

**Introduction**

- **You need to make a judgment** as to which source is **most useful**. Do this in your **introduction**, e.g. "The most useful source is source B because…"
- **Your decision can be based upon either content or reliability** [see below]. E.g.
  - "The most useful source is source B because it contains more useful content than C as it tells me that…"
  - **OR** "The most useful source is source B because it is the more reliable than source C because…"
  - **OR** "The most useful source is source B because it both contains more useful content such as... and is also more reliable because…"
  - **OR** "Despite being more unreliable than C, the most useful source is B because it contains more useful content such as…"
  - **OR** "Despite containing less useful content that C, the most useful source is B as it is more reliable because…"
Paragraph 1

- This paragraph should be on the source you think is the most useful.
- Restate your argument, e.g. “The most useful source is source B because it contains more useful content than C as it tells me that…”
- You must cover content and reliability.

Content

The 1930s taught us a clear lesson: aggressive conduct, if allowed to go unchecked, ultimately leads to war. We will not prematurely risk a world-wide war in which the cost of victory would be too high. But neither will we back down if the risk of war has to be faced. I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt this secret, reckless and provocative threat to world peace.

- Say what is in the source, and then use your own knowledge to back it up e.g. “The source tells me that Kennedy is responding to the “aggressive conduct” of the Soviet Union. From my own knowledge I know that the missiles placed in Cuba meant that the United States was in range of inter-mEDIATE range missiles which could reach America in just 17 minutes, which could potentially lead to the death of 80 million Americans.”
- Say what is not in the source, and then use your own knowledge to back it up, e.g. “However from my own knowledge I know that the source does not tell me that there were other options to the blockade. For example Kennedy could have ordered an invasion of Cuba, or a bombing raid on the missile sites.”

Reliability

Source B: From a television broadcast made by President Kennedy on 22 October 1962.

- You need to use Origin, Audience, Purpose to decide if this source is reliable.
- Say what makes the source both reliable and unreliable.
- E.g. “This source could be considered reliable as it comes from President Kennedy, president at the time of the blockade. As Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Kennedy would have access to all of the information on the missiles in Cuba and the attempt of the Soviet Union to send more. He would also have made the decision to blockade after considering all other options. However, the audience of this source is the American public as it is a television broadcast. Kennedy would want the United State to appear to be the victims of Soviet aggression, particularly after the events of the Bay of Pigs. The purpose of this source is Kennedy attempting to justify to the American public the reasons for his decision to blockade Cuba. He did have other options, which he would be unlikely to share with the American public as it may cause him to appear indecisive. Therefore, overall, this source is rather unreliable due to the audience of the source.”

Paragraph 2

- This paragraph should be on the source you think is the least useful.
- Restate your argument, e.g. “Source C is less useful than source B because it has less useful content. For example…”
- You must cover content and reliability.
Conclusion

Re-state your argument, e.g. “Despite being more unreliable than C because..., the most useful source is B because it contains more useful content such as...”

Question 2

2 Outline two steps that President Carter took to encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

- An easy question! You get one mark for each point, and one mark for each piece of evidence. Therefore you need to include two reasons and two pieces of evidence.
- You should spend 6 minutes on this question.
- Use Point Evidence, e.g. “Carter ordered a boycott by the USA of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. He issued an ultimatum in January that if the Soviet Union did not withdraw from Afghanistan, the United States would boycott the games. The Soviet Union did not withdraw.”

Question 1

Question 1.
Study Source A.


The Soviet Union completely miscalculated the impact that its actions would have on the West. The invasion was seen in the West as evidence of Soviet expansion. President Carter stated that the invasion might pose the most serious threat to world peace since World War Two. He took steps to try to persuade the Soviet Union to remove its troops. After 1981, the USA took a more aggressive approach towards the Soviet Union and began to find ways to support the Mujahedin in its fight against Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

1 Give two reasons from Source A which show that ‘the Soviet Union completely miscalculated the impact that its actions would have on the West’ (Source A lines 1–2).

- All you need to do for this question is to translate the source into your own words.
- You need to give two reasons. Imagine you are explaining the reasons to your grandma.
- You get no credit for copying out what is in the source, so don’t bother quoting.
- Spend 3 minutes on this question.
**NUMERACY: Cold War Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 4th - 11th 1945</td>
<td>Yalta Conference</td>
<td>Meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin to decide what would happen at the end of the war. Topics discussed included - Partitioning of Germany Fate of Poland The United Nations German reparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8th 1945</td>
<td>V E Day</td>
<td>Victory in Europe as Germany surrenders to the Russian army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17th - August 2nd 1945</td>
<td>Potsdam Conference</td>
<td>The Potsdam Conference formally divided Germany and Austria into four zones. It was also agreed that the German capital Berlin would be divided into four zones. The Russian Polish border was determined and Korea was to be divided into Soviet and American zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 6th 1945</td>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
<td>The United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8th 1945</td>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
<td>The United States dropped the second atomic bomb on Nagasaki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 14th 1945</td>
<td>V J Day</td>
<td>The Japanese surrendered bringing World War Two to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2nd 1945</td>
<td>Vietnam Independence</td>
<td>Ho Chi Minh proclaimed Vietnam an independent republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5th 1946</td>
<td>Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech</td>
<td>Churchill delivers his ‘Sinews of Peace’ speech which contain the famous phrase &quot;...an iron curtain has descended on Europe&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 12th 1947</td>
<td>Truman Doctrine</td>
<td>President Truman promised to help any country facing a Communist takeover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5th 1947</td>
<td>Marshall Plan</td>
<td>This was a programme of economic aid offered by the United States to any European country. The plan was rejected outright by Stalin and any Eastern Bloc country considering accepting aid was reprimanded severely. Consequently the aid was only given to Western European Countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1947</td>
<td>Cominform</td>
<td>The USSR set up Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) which was the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers’ Parties responsible for the creation of the Eastern bloc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1948</td>
<td>Formation of West Germany</td>
<td>The French, USA and UK partitions of Germany were merged to form West Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24th</td>
<td>Berlin Blockade</td>
<td>Russia’s response to the merger of the French, USA and UK partitions of Berlin was to cut all road and rail links to that sector. This meant that those living in Western Berlin had no access to food supplies and faced starvation. Food was brought to Western Berliners by US and UK airplanes, an exercise known as the Berlin Airlift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1949</td>
<td>End of Berlin Blockade</td>
<td>Russia ended the blockade of Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 4th</td>
<td>NATO formed</td>
<td>The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation formed with member states Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25th</td>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>The Korean war began when North Korea invaded South Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5th</td>
<td>Death of Stalin</td>
<td>Joseph Stalin died at the age of 74. He was succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27th</td>
<td>Korean War</td>
<td>The Korean war ended. North Korea remained affiliated with Russia while South Korea was affiliated with the USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 1954</td>
<td>Geneva Accords</td>
<td>This set of documents ended the French war with the Vietminh and divided Vietnam into North and South states. The communist leader of North Vietnam was Ho Chi Minh while the US friendly south was led by Ngo Dinh Diem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14th</td>
<td>Warsaw Pact</td>
<td>The Warsaw Pact was formed with member states East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Albania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23rd</td>
<td>Hungarian Revolution</td>
<td>This began as a Hungarian protest against Communist rule in Budapest. It quickly gathered momentum and on 24th October Soviet tanks entered Budapest. The tanks withdrew on 28th October and a new government was formed which quickly moved to introduce democracy, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. The Soviet tanks returned on 4th November encircling Budapest. The Prime Minister Imre Nagy made a World broadcast that Hungary was under attack from the Soviet Union and calling for aid. Hungary fell to Russia on 10th November 1956.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1st</td>
<td>Space Race</td>
<td>USSR Sputnik II carried Laika the dog, the first living creature to go into space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1959</td>
<td>Geneva Summit</td>
<td>No solution to Berlin but led to meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1959</td>
<td>Camp David</td>
<td>No solution but further summit the following year. Khrushchev withdraws the ultimatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Paris East/West</td>
<td>Talks between Nikita Khrushchev and Dwight Eisenhower concerning the...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1961</td>
<td>Vienna talks</td>
<td>fate of Germany broke down when a USA U2 spy plane was shot down over Russian airspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 14th 1962</td>
<td>Cuban Missile Crisis</td>
<td>Khushchev and Kennedy—Khrushchev believes he can bully Kennedy. Khrushchev repeats the ultimatum but Kennedy refuses to back down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22nd 1963</td>
<td>JFK Assassination</td>
<td>A US spy plane reported sighting the construction of a Soviet nuclear missile base in Cuba. President Kennedy set up a naval blockade and demanded the removal of the missiles. War was averted when the Russians agreed on 28th October to remove the weapons. The United States agreed not to invade Cuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 15th 1964</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>JF Kennedy was assassinated while on a visit to Dallas. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the murder but there has always been speculation that he was not a lone killer and that there may have been communist or CIA complicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1965</td>
<td>Vietnam War</td>
<td>Nikita Krushchev removed from office. He was replaced by Leonid Brezhnev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 20th 1968</td>
<td>Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Warsaw Pact forces entered Czechoslovakia in a bid to stop the reforms known as ‘Prague Spring’ instigated by Alexander Dubcek. When he refused to halt his programme of reforms Dubcek was arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 21st 1968</td>
<td>Space Race</td>
<td>US launched Apollo 8 - first manned orbit of the Moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30th 1970</td>
<td>Vietnam War</td>
<td>President Richard Nixon ordered US troops to go to Cambodia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 3rd 1971</td>
<td>Four Power Agreement Berlin</td>
<td>The Four Power Agreement made between Russia, USA, Britain and France reconfirmed the rights and responsibilities of those countries with regard to Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26th 1972</td>
<td>SALT</td>
<td>Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signed between the US and USSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 17th 1975</td>
<td>Cambodia Killing fields</td>
<td>The Khmer Rouge attacked and took control of Cambodia. Any supporters of the former regime, anyone with links or supposed links to foreign governments as well as many intellectuals and professionals were executed in a genocide that became known as the ‘killing fields’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30th 1975</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>North Vietnam invaded South Vietnam. The capture of Saigon by the North Vietnamese led to the whole country becoming Communist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event/Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1975</td>
<td>Apollo-Soyuz Test Project</td>
<td>Joint space venture between USA and USSR heralded as an end to the 'Space Race'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20th 1977</td>
<td>Carter President</td>
<td>Jimmy Carter became the 39th President of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4th 1979</td>
<td>Iranian hostage crisis</td>
<td>A group of Iranian students and militants stormed the American embassy and took 53 Americans hostage to show their support for the Iranian Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 24th 1979</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1980</td>
<td>Olympic Boycott by USA</td>
<td>A number of countries including the USA boycotted the summer Olympics held in Moscow in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Other countries including Great Britain participated under the Olympic flag rather than their national flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 13th 1980</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Martial law was declared to crush the Solidarity movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20th 1981</td>
<td>Iranian hostage crisis ended</td>
<td>The Iranian hostage crisis ended 444 days after it began</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1982</td>
<td>START</td>
<td>During a summit in Geneva Reagan proposed Strategic Arms Reduction Talks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1984</td>
<td>Olympic boycott by Russia</td>
<td>Russia and 13 allied countries boycotted the summer Olympics held in Los Angeles in retaliation for the US boycott of 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11th 1985</td>
<td>Govbachev leader of USSR</td>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26th 1986</td>
<td>Chernobyl Disaster</td>
<td>An explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine remains the worst nuclear disaster in history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1987</td>
<td>Glasnost and Perestroika</td>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev announced his intention to follow a policy of glasnost - openness, transparency and freedom of speech; and perestroika - restructuring of government and economy. He also advocated free elections and ending the arms race.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15th 1989</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>The last Soviet troops left Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4th 1989</td>
<td>Tiananmen Square</td>
<td>Anti Communist protests in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, China were crushed by the government. The death count is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1989</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Tadeusz Mazowiecki elected leader of the Polish government - the first eastern bloc country to become a democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23rd 1989</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungary proclaimed itself a republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9th 1989</td>
<td>Fall of the Berlin Wall</td>
<td>The Berlin wall was torn down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 17th - December 29th 1989</td>
<td>Velvet Revolution</td>
<td>The Velvet Revolution, also known as the Gentle Revolution, was a series of peaceful protests in Czechoslovakia that led to the overthrow of the Communist government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2nd, 3rd 1989</td>
<td>Malta Summit</td>
<td>This meeting between Mikhail Gorbachov and George H W Bush reversed much of the provisions of the Yalta Conference 1945. It is seen by some as the beginning of the end of the cold war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 16th - 25th 1989</td>
<td>Romanian Revolution</td>
<td>Riots broke out which culminated in the overthrow and execution of the leader Ceaușescu and his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 3rd 1990</td>
<td>German reunification</td>
<td>East and West Germany were reunited as one country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st July 1991</td>
<td>End of Warsaw Pact</td>
<td>The Warsaw Pact which allied Communist countries was ended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31st July 1991</td>
<td>START</td>
<td>The Strategic Arms Reduction treaty was signed between Russia and the USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th December 1991</td>
<td>Gorbachev resigned</td>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev resigned. The hammer and sickle flag on the Kremlin was lowered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th December 1991</td>
<td>End of the Soviet Union</td>
<td>Russia formally recognised the end of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERACY: Cold War Key Terms

**Alexander Dubcek** leader of Czechoslovakia; elected 1st secretary of Communist party; tried to relax restrictions on freedom of speech and press and the right to travel abroad; Prague Spring took place while he was in office; replaced by Husak

**Berlin Airlift** an attempt by the Soviet Union to secure all of Berlin and to stop the creation of a West German government; Soviets blockaded any traffic from entering West Berlin through the East; the Allies responded by sending supplies by plane to the citizens of Berlin

**Berlin Blockade** the blocking of traffic to West Berlin through the East by the Soviet Union; Soviets lifted it in May of 1949 because they wanted to avoid war

**Berlin Wall** built in 1961 by the East Germans as a barrier in between East and West Berlin; constructed because so many skilled laborers were fleeing from West, causing the East to have economic issues

**Brezhnev Doctrine** issued by the USSR to defend their invasion of Czechoslovakia (to crush the Prague Spring revolt)

**Clement Atlee** British prime minister who succeeded Churchill; participated in the Potsdam negotiation; turned Britain into a modern welfare state

**Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Alliance**; Eastern Europe’s economic alliance as a reaction to the formation of NATO

**Containment** a policy the US adopted to halt the spread of Communism; adopted by George Kennan in 1947; utilized any means to stop Communist expansion but actual war; "adroit and vigilant application of counter-force at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points, corresponding to the shifts and maneuvers of Soviet policy"

**Cuban Missile Crisis** the Soviets were planning to place nuclear weapons in Cuba (governed by Fidel Castro) within striking distance of the United States; Kennedy tried to blockade Cuba to prevent the missiles from arriving; Khrushchev agreed not to put the missiles in Cuba as long as Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba

**De-Khrushchevization** Brezhnev’s policy; reunited the USSR; returning the responsibility for long-term planning to the central ministries and reuniting the Communist Party apparatus; the reversal of Khrushchev’s policies and ideologies in the Soviet Union after he lost power

**De-Stalinization** Khrushchev’s movement in which he tried to get rid of the Stalinist legacy in the USSR; began at 20th National Congress of the Communist Party

**Detente** reduction of tensions on the sides of both Soviets and Americans in the 1970’s

**Eastern Bloc** a term referring to the Communist countries allied with the Soviet Union (basically the countries of the Warsaw Pact) located in Eastern Europe

**EEC European Economic Community**; an international organization established in 1957; aimed to create economic ties among these countries; created by the Treaty of Rome; created a free trade area and an external tariff
Erich Honecker succeeded Ulbricht as the ruler of East Germany in 1971 after the Berlin Wall was built; instituted propaganda and use of secret police; he essentially created a dictatorship.

Fidel Castro a left-wing revolutionary who ruled Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis; created a Soviet-supported totalitarian regime.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the title given to the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; title changed by Krushchev to 'First Secretary' between 1953 and 1966.

Georgy Malenkov succeeded Stalin as Soviet leader; administrator of the Politburo; tried to pass reforms that were opposed by the Communists, the KGB, and the army like cutting back on the military; tried to do things Khrushchev did; wildly unpopular; was removed from office and succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev.

Glasnost openly and honestly discussing economic and political problems: initiated under Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985.

Gulags the cruel and unjust system of labor camps in the USSR; at their worst under Stalin; killed millions of people for committing "crimes" like being late for work.

Hardliner an uncompromising authoritarian leader of a country (ex: Stalin, Hitler, etc.)

Helmut Kohl chancellor of West Germany and then the reunited Germany; played a large role in the German reunification; worked with Mitterand to write the Maastricht Treaty.

Helsinki Agreements a symbol of the improving relationships between the Soviets and the West; signed by all European countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain; recognized borders in Europe established at the end of WWII (including Soviet sphere of influence); protected human rights in the countries that signed.

Hotline a direct telephone connection between Washington and Moscow (USSR) established in the midst of the Cuban Missile Crisis; "red telephone".

ICBM "intercontinental ballistic missile": Soviets launched the first one in 1957, causing a great scare in the US.

Imre Nagy Communist leader of Hungary; tried to appeal to public demands without provoking the USSR; when he tried to create free elections, Soviet troops came and created a new government.

Iron Curtain referenced in Winston Churchill's famous speech; a hypothetical divide that separated Germany and Europe into two hostile camps.

Josef Stalin a Communist hardliner who ruled Russia; instituted many harsh policies including the Gulags; incredibly paranoid (developed a secret police force).

Josip Tito wanted to make Yugoslavia an independent Communist state; refused to cave to Stalin's demands.
KGB "Committee for State Security": national (secret) security agency for the Soviet Union; invoked fear in people by the ruthless and arbitrary nature of its actions

Konrad Adenauer former leader of the Christian Democratic Union who served as the first leader and "founding hero" of the Federal Republic of Germany (the united West Germany); made huge economic recovery

The Kremlin a group of buildings in Moscow that is now the centre of government of Russia, or the government itself. In the past the Kremlin also meant the government of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev leader of USSR; pursued peaceful coexistence with the West

Little Stalins a group of Eastern European, hardliner leaders who modeled their governments after Stalin’s dictatorship

Margaret Thatcher conservative first female prime minister of GB; involved with the Falkland Wars; created “Thatcherism”

Marshall Plan June 1947 "European Recovery Program;" gave $13 billion for economic recovery of war-torn Europe; "capitalist imperialism" to the Soviets; USSR and other Communist countries refused to participate

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization; formed by Allies to provide mutual assistance if one was attacked; Communists responded with Comecon

Nikita Khrushchev a hardliner leader of USSR from 1894-1971; continued to attempt to reduce tensions with the West and improve living standards of the Soviets; established peaceful coexistence; ruled during the Cuban Missile Crisis

Ostpolitik "opening towards the east;" deals with economic relations; established by Willy Brandt

Peaceful Coexistence policy adopted by the Soviet Union under Khrushchev in 1955 and continued by his successors that called for economic and ideological rivalry with the west rather than nuclear war

Perestroika - the program of economic and political reform in the Soviet Union initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1986.

Politburo the main group of people in a Communist government who make decisions about policy

Potsdam (suburb of Berlin) Truman, Atlee, and Stalin present; promised trial of war crimes; demands Japan’s unconditional surrender; disarmament, denazification, democratization, payment of reparations; get rid of German militarism/Nazis

Prague Spring under Alexander Dubcek; period of euphoria and revolution for the Czechs; crushed by the Soviets

SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) a symbol of detente also known as the Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty; USSR and USA agreed to limit the size of their ABM systems; USA wanted to avoid nuclear war

Thaw warming of relations between USSR and USA
**Tehran** (city in Iran) a negotiation between Stalin, FDR, and Churchill; timed D-Day to coincide with Russian offensive; Stalin promises to join war in Asia after defeating Germany; 2nd front; structure of international peace-keeping organization; vaguely agree to give Stalin some territory

**Third World Country** USSR and USA were fighting to get influence over these countries

**Truman Doctrine** United States promised to provide money to countries that claimed they were threatened by Communist expansion; was issued by President Truman as a response to the weakening of GB and possibility of Soviet expansion

**Warsaw Pact** the formal military alliance among the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European countries; a response to NATO

**Willy Brandt** Chancellor of West Germany; Social Democrat; utilized Ostpolitik

**Wladyslaw Gomulka** ruler of Poland; agreed to let Poland remain in the Warsaw Pact and to keep the sanctity of the party rule; annoyed Khrushchev but was eventually allowed to make domestic reforms like easing restrictions on religion and ending forced collectivization

**Yalta Agreement** created by FDR, Stalin, and Churchill; demanded Germany’s unconditional surrender and planned to divide it into 4 sectors; USSR promised to enter war vs Japan after Germany was defeated; instructed the countries to organize free election of democratic governments throughout Europe
ONLY A STRONG AMERICA CAN PREVENT

ATOMIC WAR!

WEN THIS NEW GUIDED MISSILE HITS THE KREMLIN, THOSE RUSSKIES WILL REALLY HAVE A HOT TIME!