

Section 4: How did the Cold War develop? 1943-56

Question Number		
4 (a)		Describe one reason why the Allies met at Yalta in February 1945. Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1	Simple statement(s) <i>e.g. To discuss what to do with Germany.</i>
2	2	Developed statements (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation) <i>e.g. To work out a clear strategy for ending the war against Germany and Japan and then sort out issues after fighting ended.</i>

Question Number		
4 (b)(i)		Briefly explain what the Allies decided about Germany at the Potsdam Conference (1945). Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. Nazi Party was banned.</i> <i>Germany divided into four zones.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. It was decided to put leading members of the Nazi Party on trial as war criminals. These trials were to be held at Nuremberg. It was also decided that the Nazi Party would be banned and that there would be a policy of de-nazification which would remove the traces of Nazi rule in Germany.</i>

Question Number		
4 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of the events of the Hungarian Uprising (1956). Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. Hungarians rebelled against the Soviet occupation. Nagy tried to leave the Warsaw Pact.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. After the 'secret speech', there were riots in Hungary against Soviet control and as a result, Khrushchev agreed to the appointment of Nagy, a more liberal leader. Nagy wanted to leave the Warsaw Pact and move towards a democracy. Khrushchev did not want any changes so he ordered in tanks and there followed several weeks of fighting. Nagy was arrested and executed.</i>

Question Number		
4 (c)		<p>Explain why relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949-55.</p> <p>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<p>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. The Berlin Blockade was still going on. The USSR felt threatened by the formation of NATO.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mark for one simple statement. • 2 marks for two simple statements. • 3 marks for three or more simple statements.
2	4-9	<p>Explains why causes led to the uprising.</p> <p>The student supports the statement with relevant contextual knowledge to show how the event led to the stated outcome.</p> <p><i>e.g. As the Berlin Blockade developed, it became clear that the two former allies had become enemies. Each Superpower tried to develop its own area of Europe and the Soviet Union formed Comecon in retaliation to the Marshall Plan. This then continued when they formed West and East Germany from their zones of occupation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.</p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>The differences between the Superpowers grew and after the failure of the Blockade, Stalin wanted greater control and so he spread his economic influence, just like the USA. It was perhaps the formation of the two military alliances which created the greatest tension - NATO in 1949 and the Warsaw Pact in 1955.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors. • 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors.

Section 5: Three Cold War Crises: Berlin, Cuba and Czechoslovakia c1957-69

Question Number		
5 (a)		Describe one reason why the summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in May 1960 collapsed. Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1	Simple statement(s). <i>e.g. It was because of the U2 crisis.</i>
2	2	Developed statements. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation) <i>e.g. An American spy-plane had been shot down over the USSR and President Eisenhower refused to apologise for the US spying activities.</i>

Question Number		
5 (b)(i)		Briefly explain the key features of the events of the crisis about Berlin in 1961. Target: Key features /recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. The Wall was built.</i> <i>Khrushchev demanded that US troops withdraw from Berlin.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. Khrushchev was aware that East Berliners were leaving the city at an alarming rate and he had to stop them. The only way to stop the brain drain and the threat to East Germany's economy was to build a barrier and in August 1961, the Wall was constructed.</i>

Question Number		
5 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of the events of the Cuban Missiles Crisis in October 1962. Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. USSR placed missile bases on Cuba. USA established a quarantine around Cuba.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. Once the USA knew there were missile bases, Kennedy decided to place a naval quarantine around Cuba. Any military vessel or ship carrying materials for the bases would not be permitted to pass. Any attempt to pass would be met with force. The USSR turned several ships away and after an exchange of letters, Khrushchev pulled out the bases. The USA also pulled out its missile bases from Italy and Turkey.</i>

Question Number		
5 (c)		<p>Explain why Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.</p> <p>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	<p>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. The Soviet Union invaded because of the Prague Spring. The Soviet Union feared the break up of the Warsaw Pact.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mark for one simple statement. • 2 marks for two simple statements. • 3 marks for three or more simple statements.
2	4-9	<p>Explains why causes led to crises.</p> <p>The student supports the statement with relevant contextual knowledge to show how the event led to the stated outcome.</p> <p><i>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. In addition, Ulbricht, the leader of East Germany and Gomulka, leader of Poland, were frightened that such democratic ideas would cause uprisings in their own countries.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.</p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>The spread of democracy in a Warsaw Pact country and the idea that democracy might be demanded by other Soviet satellite states pushed the Soviet Union to send forces into Czechoslovakia. However, the fear that Czechoslovakia might leave the Warsaw Pact and join NATO was perhaps the main reason behind military intervention.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors. • 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors .

Section 6: Why did the Cold War end? The invasion of Afghanistan (1979) to the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991)

Question Number		
6 (a)		Describe one decision made about human rights in the Helsinki Agreements (1975). Target: Key features/ recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1	Simple statement(s). <i>e.g. Signatories would respect basic human rights.</i>
2	2	Developed statements (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation) <i>e.g. Basic human rights were defined such as freedom of speech and religion and countries had to respect these.</i>

Question Number		
6 (b)(i)		Briefly explain the key features of the summit conferences between the Superpowers in the years 1985-88. Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. Gorbachev and Reagan met several times to discuss the Cold War.</i> <i>They met in Iceland to discuss arms reductions.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. The summit conferences proved to be the breakthrough in Superpower relations. The first meeting in Iceland achieved little because Reagan still wanted to keep SDI. However, at the third meeting in 1987, the INF Treaty was signed and this signalled a clear improvement. The summit conference in Moscow in 1988 showed the world that the USA and the USSR were now on very friendly relations.</i>

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Question Number		
6 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of the collapse of the Soviet Union in the years 1989-91. Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	Simple statement(s). One mark per point made to maximum of three. <i>e.g. There were economic problems facing the Soviet Union. Gorbachev was prepared to make reforms to the communist state. National groups wanted freedom.</i>
2	4-6	Developed statement. (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation). One mark within level per developed point. <i>e.g. Economic problems led to Gorbachev relaxing the Soviet Union's grip on the satellite states and in 1989 the iron curtain came down. Allowing freedom in eastern Europe had tremendous effects on the Soviet Union and in 1990, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania declared themselves independent. There were other demands for independence by national groups and this pressure led to the end of the Soviet Union.</i>

Question Number		
6 (c)		<p>Explain why relations between the USA and Soviet Union changed in the years 1979-83.</p> <p>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	<p>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Reagan was tough on communism.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mark for one simple statement. • 2 marks for two simple statements. • 3 marks for three or more simple statements.
2	4-9	<p>Explains why causes led to changes.</p> <p>The student supports the statement with relevant contextual knowledge to show how the event led to the stated outcome.</p> <p><i>e.g. President Reagan hated communism and called the Soviet Union and its satellites the 'evil empire'. He wanted to stop the spread of communism and announced that he would increase defence spending in order to challenge the Soviet Union. He took the arms race further than ever when he announced the development of SDI. His aggressive policy clearly worsened relations with the Soviet Union.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.</p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>The invasion of Afghanistan was crucial in the change in relations because it ended détente. However, the policies of Reagan were perhaps the most important reason behind the changes. His decision to increase defence spending and his open hostility in speeches made it clear that unless the Soviet Union softened its policies then the USA would not avoid conflict.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors. • 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors .