

Introduction

This is the second series of the examining of 5HA01. In general, examiners indicated that candidates were able to cope well with the paper and the overall standard of responses was most pleasing. There was the full range of marks across questions in each option. However, there were some issues which can be ascribed to poor examination technique, namely the failure to read the question carefully and consequently writing irrelevantly at length: see Questions 2(c), 4(c) and 5(b)(ii).

Most candidates were able to answer the questions in their prescribed option within the Unit. Examiners did not report candidates having problems with timing and thus it would seem that the allotted time was sufficient.

It was pleasing to note that notice was taken about the use of the space provided for answers i.e. the space is more than we would expect any answer to take, it is not a recommendation of the amount candidates should write.

The approach to individual questions is considered in the reports on the separate options. An example from a candidate's response in the examination is given for most questions. Please note that, on occasions, part answers only are given as exemplification, not full answers. As in 2010, a general summary of areas for improvement in the approach to some of the question types (which are common across the six options) is given below.

- On occasions in Question (a), candidates tended to write at too great a length. It is sufficient to make a simple point with some amplification. This can be done in one sentence.
- The two questions in (b) provide the opportunity for candidates to show that they have a sound understanding of key facts around an important event in the specification. Marks are awarded for providing factual support for statements made, with three supported statements marked at the top of Level Two. Candidates do need to ensure that they cover three discrete points.

In Question (b), candidates need to focus on key points and these can be causes, events and consequences. This time, there was very clear evidence that many knew that three developed points had to be covered and they were clearly signposted for the examiner. Many candidates ensured that examiners were aware that separate points were being made by using such terms as 'firstly' 'secondly', 'another way'.

Many candidates did respond by beginning with 'one feature' and then moved to 'the second feature'. The best candidates tended to write in a more sophisticated manner.

In Question (c), answers should limit themselves to causes, not a description of the event or policy. In some instances, candidates drifted into a narrative and did not focus sharply on the demands of the question. In Question (c), in order to reach the top of Level Two, candidates need to consider three causes. Candidates did move more readily into Level Three this time because they were able to see links and/or did offer prioritisation.

Question 4(a)

Many candidates wrote about the decisions made at Yalta rather than focusing on the reasons behind the conference. There needed to be more deliberate reading of the question.

One reason why the Allies met at Yalta in 1945 was to come to a decision on the future of Germany. They needed to decide whether to ^{help} rebuild Germany or to punish it. This was why the Yalta Conference took place.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The candidate wrote about the future of Germany and issues relating to it. A developed statement securing Level Two marks.

One of the reasons the Allies met at Yalta was to decide what would happen to Germany.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

To gain two marks, you must make a point and then add to it. The best way to show that you are doing this is to use the words in the question as a starting place and then give the examiner a developed point. Here the candidate needed to go further and mention a problem for Germany's future.

Question 4(b)

Both questions were popular and there was the full range of marks. However, in 4(b)(ii) there was a tendency to confuse leading Hungarian names and some even brought Dubcek into the Rising.

Chosen Question Number: **Part (b)(i)** **Part (b)(ii)**

At the postdam confrence alot changed Roosevelt had died he was replaced by Truman who was completely anti-communist he didn't like comunism.

there was an election where churchill was replaced by Atlee, because of this diffrence certain things were hard to agree on and decide on such as Truman demanded that ussr have chance to vote angry stalin didnt know about atomic bomb, Division of germany agreed and reperations payed back was agreed also to setop united nations Sertop, war criminal's also to be tried.

agreements and disagreements were the begging of cold war.



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Examiner Comments

The first part of the response is not relevant but then towards the end there is material which can be credited. The specific points were credited as simple statements and a top Level One mark was given.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Why not begin with the words used in the question in order to bring some sharpness to the response and avoid irrelevancies.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

The Hungarian uprising occurred in 1956.

Hungary was a satellite state and was under the Soviet sphere of influence. The Cominform was an oppressive regime on Hungarians.

Their land was distributed amongst other Eastern European countries. Political ^{opposition} parties were abolished. They were deprived of food, and had a dictator called 'Rakosi'.

He was described by Hungarians as the 'bold butcher' as he used salami tactics in getting rid of opposition, he would get rid of them 'slice by slice', bit by bit.

He was responsible for 2,000 deaths and the imprisonment of 387,000 people.

He ~~is~~ referred to himself as 'Stalin's

Best pupil'

After Stalin's death, de-Stalinisation occurred which was getting rid of Stalin's influence and his type of government 'Stalinism'.

Khrushchev gave a secret speech which failed to stay secret very long, he said that the Soviet style influence would still be maintained in Hungary.

The Hungarians didn't like this ruling and wanted to break off from the Soviet style of influence.

There were demonstrations in 'Budapest' where students rioted, threw grenades at tanks & attacked Soviet troops.

Khrushchev appointed a new leader for Hungary, 'Nagy', he made reforms which were; leaving the Warsaw Pact, other political parties allowed, a more liberal approach, getting rid of communism. The USA's response was giving 20 million in aid, foods and goods to Hungary & praised them. However Khrushchev disagreed with these reforms, he arrested Nagy who was later on trialed & hanged.



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Examiner Comments

This was an excellent response which was clear and focused. It was awarded top Level Three marks. A good example of what can be done.

Question 4(c)

This was a question where some candidates did not pay close attention to the dates. Many wrote at length about events before 1949 and disregarded the specified period. Some wrote only about the Blockade/Airlift. However, those who did focus on the specified period presented a range of causes focusing on the airlift, the alliances and the arms race. There were some who discussed the spread of communism and the Korean War.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949-55. (12)

Relations worsened between the USA and the USSR in the years 1949-55 was because they both had different beliefs about the way a country should be won.

The USA was Capitalist and the USSR was Communist. These are two ~~totally~~ totally two different beliefs.

Shortly after the conference there was an arms race. They tried to get their military forces better than the other.

~~At this~~ At this time America invented and made the Atomic Bomb however at this time America was at war and used the bomb for that issue. America didn't realise that the USSR had caught up with them and used their ~~nuclear~~ nuclear bombs on America. The Americans built the Hydrogen Bomb (H Bomb)

Before the Arms race America's president ~~Atlee~~ Roosevelt had died. In England Whinston Churchill had been elected out and replaced by Atlee who was Labour. Stalin saw this as a great opportunity. He thought that because the new American President Truman and UK ~~prime~~ Prime Minister Atlee are new to their jobs they can be pushed around and Stalin can do whatever he wants.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Though the response meanders a little there was sufficient to award a low Level Two mark following the discussion about the arms race. The final part was not relevant.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

It is crucial that any dates are examined carefully - they will always be critical ones, as in this question.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949–55.

(12)

- Berlin Blockade / Crisis • NATO • Warsaw Pact • ~~Hungarian Uprising~~

Relations between the USA and USSR worsened in the years 1949–55 due to many reasons such as the Berlin Blockade, NATO, Warsaw Pact and the Hungarian Uprising.

- The Berlin Blockade actually started in 1948 but did carry on through to 1949. The Berlin Blockade was put down by Stalin for various reasons. He believed that the British and USA were building up their zones so they could attack the Eastern Zone. Also the USA and British brought in a new currency so trade with the rest of the world would begin. Stalin cut off all rail, canal and road links into Berlin. The western allies saw this as an attempt to starve the west out of Berlin. So they began an airlift which lasted almost a year taking up most

of 1949. After Stalin understood that his blockade wasn't working he lifted it. This period of time increased tension dramatically and so Truman set up the Warsaw Pact.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

The ~~Warsaw Pact~~ was set up by the west in order to carry on Truman's promise to contain communism in Europe. Stalin obviously didn't like the idea of his expansion of communism being stopped so in opposition to ~~the Warsaw Pact~~ NATO ~~he~~ he set up the Warsaw Pact.

The Warsaw Pact was set up by Stalin and meant that if any country was under attack or threatened the other countries would come in and help support the troubled country. Some of the countries involved was Poland, ^{and} Czechoslovakia.

~~The~~ The most important factor that caused relations to worsen was the Berlin crisis that was ended in the late 1949. As it was an act that was believed by

the West as trying to shove out them from Berlin. This caused tension to increase dramatically. ~~also~~ Also Stalin believed the West was building up their zones to attack the East which threatened Stalin.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The response presents a brief introduction and sets out some of the reasons for change. Though there is the error about Stalin and the Warsaw Pact the candidate was aware of events and their impact. Judgement is offered and the answer was placed in Level Three.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

If a candidate is unsure of the author of e.g. the Warsaw Pact, then it might be more appropriate to indicate which country was responsible for it.

Question 5(a)

There were some good and especially detailed responses for this question.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why the summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in May 1960 collapsed.

(2)

Eisenhower refused to apologise for the U2 spy plane and said it was the duty of the USA to find out whether they were being threatened. Khrushchev was angered because it meant breach of Soviet privacy and the USA could not claim responsibility.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A good answer replete with detail. A Level Two mark was awarded.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why the summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev in May 1960 collapsed.

(2)

The USA had claimed that the ~~the~~ U2 spy plane was a weather plane when it was not.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There was knowledge displayed here but the response did not fully apply itself to the question. Some credit was given.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates need to ensure a sharp focus and ensure clarity. Above all, ensure the response is directly focused on the question.

Question 5(b)

Both questions were equally popular and both, in some cases, had responses which showed either confusion or a lack of care when reading the question. In (b)(i), some candidates did not see the date for the Berlin Crisis and therefore the Blockade and Airlift were discussed. In (b)(ii), the key phrase 'events of the Cuban Missiles Crisis in October 1962' was sometimes disregarded and consequently the narrative of events from 1959 was given.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

By 1961 so many east-Berliners had left to go on and have a good "prosperous" life in capitalism, this caused Kennedy ~~was~~ on many skilled workers were leaving such as doctors and lawyers etc. Another factor is the building of the Berlin ^{Wall} ~~to~~ wall ~~to~~ created this wall so east Berliners could stop leaving ~~to~~ the justified this by saying that ~~the~~ ~~is~~ trying to stop USA spies coming in and running East Berlin. The wall caused big anger, but Kennedy said that he'd rather have a wall built than ~~was~~ a war, as knew at this time they both had nuclear weapons. Another thing that this brought was physical separation. There had never been a wall physical separation such as a wall in the cold war. This officially separates communism & capitalism. Another ~~reason~~ factor is that Kennedy made a

Speech in west Berlin saying "capitalism ~~was~~ not be perfect but we don't need a wall to keep ~~our~~ people in." - Good propaganda for USA, bad for USSR. Khrushchev thought that he had solved the problem, in fact it had made it worse as now countries saw how bad communism was.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The candidate was able to discuss the issue of refugees, the Wall and Khrushchev and the separation of the ideologies. A Level Two mark was awarded.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

Cuba had previously been under the control of the USA, however after an uprising ^{led} by Fidel Castro, Cuba had nationalised all its properties which had belonged to the USA. ^{The America USA} The USA then refused to import sugar from Cuba. ~~Cuba~~ This led to Cuba turning to the USSR for support. The USSR was delighted that they would have an ally with a country so close to the USA. Khrushchev helped the Cubans in exchange for the agreement that the USSR could place their nuclear missiles there. Castro agreed. When America found out, it ~~was~~ feared having nuclear missiles so close to it. For the USSR, this meant that they did not need to waste money building missiles that would go from the USSR to America. Cuba had a closer reaching distance.

The missiles were being imported by ships, for this reason Kennedy put a naval blockade against the USSR. However, Khrushchev claimed he would break through. This led to a meeting. In this meeting, it was agreed that the USSR would remove their missiles from Cuba if the USA removed theirs from Turkey. Kennedy demanded that the removal of missiles from Turkey were kept secret and Khrushchev agreed. This meant that it appeared that Khrushchev had willingly removed his weapons from Cuba. During this period, there was much anxiety around the world about whether a nuclear war would really take place.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Though this response begins with events in 1959, it is quick to move to the crisis and gives a sound overview of the crisis. It was placed in Level Two - it looked at the placing of the missiles, the US reaction and the end of the crisis.

Question 5(c)

Knowledge displayed in this question was frequently rather good and responses were often quite extensive. However, a point remarked on by many examiners was the confusion some candidates had between the Czech Crisis and the Hungarian Uprising. Some responses either confused names or conflated events of the two.

Answer Part (c). Brezhnev Doctrine - invade countries under threat of Capitalism
Prague Spring
Britain

(c) Explain why Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. (12)

In the year of 1968, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces in 1968 due to various reasons.

One reason why Czechoslovakia was invaded was because of the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1968. The doctrine was very similar to the Truman Doctrine but it was the opposition to it; any country which is under threat by Capitalism will be invaded, which it did in Czechoslovakia. I believe this to be the main reason for the invasion as Czechoslovakia was a small country which owned a lot of coal, making it leading to ~~make~~ ^{the} earning of money. Therefore any large, popular and rich country would invade it.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There was one cause examined here and this was therefore placed as a Level Two mark. The development was a little thin.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This candidate had actually written 'Prague Spring' at the top of the page as an aide memoire but then did not mention it. If time was short, then it would have been advisable to avoid writing the first sentence, which says nothing, and then amplify the 'Prague Spring' as a cause.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. (12)

Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia for a number of reasons, most importantly not to lose control of land and resources. ~~and Dubcek was~~

It was in the period of Detente so international relations were not so bad, however the Vietnam war was happening. Detente could have prevented Warsaw Pact troops going in due to possible disagreements with the West.

~~Dubcek~~ Dubcek wanted to reform Czechoslovakia. He ~~was~~ abolished censorship of press which could lead to lust to escape to capitalism from the Czechoslovakian people.

Also, political prisoners were freed which could worry Brezhnev and give the Czechoslovakian population hope of escape to the west. Other political parties were also allowed in Czechoslovakia under Dubcek. This could lead to opposition to not just Dubcek, but to Brezhnev himself from within the Soviet Union.

Dubcek saw his reforms as being 'communism with a human face', which shows the want of change in the country. The USSR were now in risk of losing control of one of their satellite states.

Brezhnev decided to take action and he sent in Warsaw Pact troops. He did this because ~~he~~ Czechoslovakia had iron, coal and it supported the Soviet army with soldiers, so Brezhnev needed to keep it in his sphere of influence. Also, if Czechoslovakia went Capitalist it would mean that missiles could be placed there and there would be a direct pathway for Capitalist troops into the USSR.

The west condemned these actions of Brezhnev but they did not want to risk war, so they kept out.

Brezhnev had to show that he still had full control over the Soviet Union. He needed the land and its resources.

Brezhnev released a doctrine saying that ~~all~~ Soviet satellite states ~~have~~ ^{have to} stay in the Warsaw Pact and have a ~~one~~ ^{one} government ~~and~~ ^{policy} →

Overall, the most important reason Brezhnev had to send in Warsaw Pact troops was because he needed the resources and land it had. Also, the USA could have taken advantage of Czechoslovakia afterwards and Brezhnev's ability to control the Soviet Union would have been questioned.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This was a sound answer which offered breadth, depth and the key features of Level Three.

Question 6(a)

There were many vague and thin responses to this question. Candidates frequently did not expand on the simple point that was being made.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** decision made about human rights in the Helsinki Agreements (1975).

(2)

They agreed that everyone had the right to the freedom of worship.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This was a simple statement and was awarded Level One.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

The basic point has been made - candidates need to remember to expand on it.

Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** decision made about human rights in the Helsinki Agreements (1975).

(2)

It was decided that the US, USSR and 33 other signatories would respect human rights and basic freedoms such as speech, thought, religion and freedom from unfair arrest.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Clear context and development is offered and a Level Two mark was awarded.

Question 6(b)

Both questions were equally popular and the knowledge displayed was, in many cases, most extensive.

Chosen Question Number: **Part (b)(i)** **Part (b)(ii)**

The key features of the collapse of the Soviet Union were the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, countries becoming angry toward communism. ~~All~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ countries in Eastern Europe had ~~been~~ no say under communism and all decided to leave the Warsaw Pact.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Simple points are made here and a Level One mark was awarded.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Tip

Having made a basic point remember that to move to Level Two it needs to be substantiated with some detail.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i) Part (b)(ii)

At the Geneva summit, the first of the superpower summits, the superpowers seemed to be getting on very well. No real agreements were made regarding the arms race.

The summits were between Gorbachev and Reagan regarding a cut in nuclear weapons because the USSR couldn't afford to keep spending 50% of their money on arms.

However Reagan had recently developed 'Star Wars' which was a laser weapon in space which could detect any USSR missiles heading for the USA and shoot them down. The Russians had no chance of developing technology this advanced and the summit aimed to cut nuclear weapons.

or any spending cuts.

The second summit was held in Reykjavik and this was a much more adventurous meeting. Suggestions were made of cutting all medium range ballistic missiles, but Reagan wouldn't let go of his 'star wars' idea, meaning no agreements could be made.

Washington was the third of the meetings and by this time Gorbachev had realised that US 'star wars' was never going to be built and so he could discount it from all agreements.

Finally, the INF Treaty was signed which was the last step towards the huge cuts in spending on Nuclear arms.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A good response which covers the summits and presents clear knowledge of the topic area. A top Level Two mark was awarded.

Question 6(c)

Most candidates did acknowledge the dates for this essay and were able to write well about the key events and the notion of change. Many candidates wrote that Afghanistan is an oil-rich nation and there were some who wrote about Gorbachev.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and Soviet Union changed in the years 1979–83.

(12)

One reason why relations worsened between the Soviet Union and the USA was because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on Christmas Day 1979. The Soviets say that it was part of a Warsaw Pact treaty and that they had been asked to invade.

Another reason why relations worsened was because of the American boycott of the Moscow Olympics. This was a direct response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. They wanted to show the Soviet Union that it would not be tolerated. The Soviet Union later boycotted the LA Olympics in 1984.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Though the response begins satisfactorily, it did not develop the notion of invasion. It did develop the idea of Olympic boycotts and as a result was moved into low Level Two.

Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why relations between the USA and Soviet Union changed in the years 1979-83.

(12)

Plan

→ Moscow/Los Angeles boycott

→ Invasion of Afghanistan

→ Reagan rise to power

Relations between the USA and USSR changed between the years of 1979 and 83 due to the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, the USA's boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and Ronald Reagan rise to power in 1981.

One reason relations changed between the USA and Soviet Union was the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviets had invaded Afghanistan due to the mujahadeen (Extreme Muslims) threatening the downfall of communism. This changed relations for the worse because the USSR lied they had been invited in, which was a great disrespect after Defense had been going to ~~well~~ well. This also ^{makes} made the most important reason for change in relations. Due to the invasion, America was worried the USSR was threatening their oil supply in the Persian Gulf which led to President Carter creating the Carter Doctrine which stated he was not afraid to use military force against threats to the USA's welfare (ie, the USSR). This made relations hostile.

The peace was now broken, and to display America's disgust, Carter refused to ^{Americans} participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, boycotting it. Instead they held their own Games and made fun of the Russian mascot. In a spiteful return, the USSR boycotted the USA's Olympics in Los Angeles and refused to participate.

The final bolt was ~~the~~ Ronald Reagan's rise to power. He changed relations for the worse also due to his attitude to the Cold War. His ethic was, "lets try and win the Cold War, because we can!". His 1982, 'Evil Empire' speech' strongly criticised the USSR, giving them more of a reason to be resentful and hostile with one another. Moreover, he held the speech at an anglican meeting, saying the Cold War was a fight between good and evil. Religion was an unnecessary taboo.

Overall the most important factor of change in relations was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It erased peace and set the spiralling events of boycotting one another's Olympic games in motion. Ronald Reagan's attitude to the Cold War and expense of $\$1$ trillion^{fr} defence made it certain that each superpower could once more go to work with each other.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

This was a detailed response which offered breadth, depth and judgement. It was placed in Level Three. It has the briefest of plans, it is direct and presents clear judgement.