

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

Question Number		
4 (a)		Describe <b>one</b> decision made by the Allies about the war against Germany at the Teheran Conference, 1943.  Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1	<b>Simple statement(s)</b>  <i>e.g. It was agreed that the USA and Britain would open a second front in 1944.</i>
2	2	<b>Developed statements</b> (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation).  <i>e.g. At the same time as the Second Front, the USSR would begin an offensive in the East.</i>  <b>Do not reward division of Germany</b>

Question Number		
4 (b)(i)		Briefly explain the key features of the Berlin Blockade, 1948-49. Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<b>Simple statement(s).</b> One mark per point made to maximum of three.  <i>e.g. The Western Allies were unable to get into West Berlin.</i>
2	4-6	<b>Developed statement.</b> (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation).  <b>One mark within level per developed point</b>  <i>e.g. Stalin had been concerned with developments in 1948 and wanted to remove the West from their sectors of Berlin and therefore blocked road, rail, river and canal links.</i>

Question Number		
4 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of Cominform (1947) and Comecon (1949).  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. Communist Information Bureau set up</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. Set up and controlled by the USSR, this was to bring the communist parties of eastern Europe together and co-ordinate their activities. Cominform was anti-British and especially anti-American.</i>

Question Number		
4 (c)		Explain why there was an uprising in Hungary in 1956. Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<p><b>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</b></p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. Hungarians generally disliked the control imposed by the Soviet Union.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 mark for one simple statement.</li> <li>• 2 marks for two simple statements.</li> <li>• 3 marks for three or more simple statements.</li> </ul>
2	4-9	<p><b>Explains why causes led to the uprising</b></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. Hatred of Soviet control and the Hungarian leader, Rakosi eventually led to demonstrations in October 1956. The Hungarians disliked the communist agricultural policies and the withdrawal of basic human freedoms. Moreover, Hungarians disliked having to pay for Soviet troops being stationed in Hungary and the biggest insult of all- the use of the Russian language in their own country.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-5 marks for one developed argument.</li> <li>• 6-7 marks for two developed arguments</li> <li>• 8-9 marks for three developed arguments or more</li> </ul>
3	10-12	<p><b>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors.</b></p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>... Soviet control, attempts to relax control with de-Stalinisation, Nagy's attempts to break free and then Khrushchev's handling of the crisis show why there was chaos in Hungary. Without the imposition of tough Soviet control, it is clear to see why there was an uprising.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors.</li> <li>• 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors.</li> </ul>

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

Question Number		
5 (a)		Describe <b>one</b> reason why the 'hot line' between the USA and the Soviet Union was set up.  Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1	<b>Simple statement(s)</b>  <i>e.g. It was intended to speed up communications between the leaders of the USA and the USSR.</i>
2	2	<b>Developed statements</b> (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation).  <i>e.g. In the Cuban Missiles Crisis, it had sometimes taken several hours for the two sided to communicate -this development meant instant access to each other.</i>

Question Number		
5 (b)(i)		Briefly explain the key features of the Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961. 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. It was an attempt by some Cuban exiles to get rid of Castro.</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. About 1,500 Cuban exiles based in Florida had some backing from the USA in their attempt to invade and overthrow Castro. They received money and training from the CIA, however, at the last moment the US government withdrew military support.</i>

Question Number		
5 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968.  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. Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces invaded in August 1968.</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. Soviet Union had objected to the changes introduced by Dubcek and saw them as a threat to communism and the Warsaw Pact. There was no military resistance from the Czech people but there was universal hostility from them.</i>

Question Number		
5 (c)		<p>Explain why Berlin was a Cold War flashpoint in the years 1957-63.</p> <p>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<p><b>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</b></p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. It was a divided city with the Allies and Soviets having troops there.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 mark for one simple statement.</li> <li>• 2 marks for two simple statements.</li> <li>• 3 marks for three or more simple statements.</li> </ul>
2	4-9	<p><b>Explains why causes led to crises</b></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. West Berlin came to be a symbol of the success of capitalism and contrasted against the dour nature of communism. Many fled to West Berlin from the east in order to secure a better life and the brain drain began. Thousands began to leave the east.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-5 marks for one developed argument.</li> <li>• 6-7 marks for two developed arguments.</li> <li>• 8-9 marks for three developed arguments or more.</li> </ul>
3	10-12	<p><b>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors</b></p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>... Berlin was the symbol of the Cold War and neither side wanted to be defeated here. The USA was unwilling to go to war over Berlin but was unwilling to leave it. Crises seemed to be every two years or so, the flood of refugees led to the building of the Wall and then Kennedy made his famous speech. For both countries, it was easier to fight the Cold War in Berlin than have a hot war.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors.</li> <li>• 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors</li> </ul>



## 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 <b>one</b> reason why the USA boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games, 1980.  Target: Key features/ recall of knowledge (A01/A02)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1	<b>Simple statement(s)</b>  <i>e.g. The Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan at the end of 1979.</i>
2	2	<b>Developed statements</b> (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation).  <i>e.g. Carter angered by the invasion of Afghanistan and he thought he could place pressure on the Soviet Union by starting a boycott.</i>

Question Number		
6 (b)(i)		Briefly explain the key features of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), 1987.  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. This was Gorbachev and Reagan agreeing to get rid of certain nuclear missiles after their summit meeting.</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. Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to eliminate nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with specific ranges. Within four years the two sides were to destroy hundreds of these missiles and there were stringent procedures whereby inspectors checked the treaty was being followed. The treaty was a great breakthrough.</i>

Question Number		
6 (b)(ii)		Briefly explain the key features of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1991.  Target: Key features/recall of knowledge (A01/AO2)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<b>Simple statement(s).</b> One mark per point made to maximum of three.  <i>e.g. The Soviet Union fell apart so there was no support for the Warsaw Pact.</i>
2	4-6	<b>Developed statement.</b> (a developed statement is a simple statement with additional supporting material or explanation).  <b>One mark within level per developed point.</b>  <i>e.g. The summit between Gorbachev and Bush in 1990 covered START talks and within one year agreements had been made. The USA and USSR 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.</i>

Question Number		
6 (c)		<p>Explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union changed in the years 1981-85.</p> <p>Target: Causation/recall of knowledge (A01/A02)</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1-3	<p><b>Simple or generalised statements of causation.</b></p> <p>The student makes statements which lack any supporting contextual knowledge or makes unsupported generalisations.</p> <p><i>e.g. Reagan was the new leader of the USA and he was tough on the USSR.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 mark for one simple statement.</li> <li>• 2 marks for two simple statements.</li> <li>• 3 marks for three or more simple statements.</li> </ul>
2	4-9	<p><b>Explains why causes led to changes</b></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. Reagan was keen to make the USA the most powerful country in the world and he challenged the USSR. He put forward the idea of the SDI and called the USSR the 'evil empire'. He wanted to stop the spread of communism and was prepared to increase US defence spending.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-5 marks for one developed argument.</li> <li>• 6-7 marks for two developed arguments</li> <li>• 8-9 marks for three developed arguments or more</li> </ul>
3	10-12	<p><b>Explains how factors are interlinked or prioritises factors</b></p> <p>As Level 2 plus</p> <p><i>... Relations changed not only because of Reagan but because of the lack of continuity in the Soviet leadership. Relations changed for the better on 1985, when Gorbachev took over in the Soviet Union because he realised that the Soviet Union needed to change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-11 marks for linking OR prioritising factors.</li> <li>• 11-12 marks linking AND prioritising factors .</li> </ul>