New Specification

cea
Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991
Higher Tier

MV18

[GHT22]
TUESDAY 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON

Time

1 hour 15 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

Instructions to Candidates

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions.
Answer **all** of Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 55.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Section A Question **1(b)**, **(c)** and **(d) and** in Section B.

Spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar will be assessed in Section B.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

A Resource Booklet referring to Question 1 accompanies this paper.

If needed, you can ask for more sheets to finish your answers. Please attach these sheets to your booklet using the tag supplied.

For Question 1 refer to the source material in the Resource Booklet.

Section A

Answer **all** of this section.

1 This question is about communist control over Eastern Europe from 1945.

   (a) Study Source A.

      What does **Source A** tell us about the methods used by the USA to weaken support for communism in Eastern Europe from 1945?   [4 marks]

   (b) Study Sources B and C.

      How far does **Source C** support **Source B** in showing how the attitude of the USSR towards the countries of Eastern Europe changed between 1968 and 1985? [6 marks]

   (c) Study Source D.

      How **useful** and **reliable** is **Source D** in explaining the reasons for the collapse of communist control over Eastern Europe in 1989?   [9 marks]

(d) "The policies of Gorbachev made the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe likely".

Using **Sources A**, **B**, **C and D** and **your own knowledge**, explain whether you agree with this interpretation of the reasons for the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989.   [15 marks]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions from this section.

In **both** questions up to **5 additional marks** are available for your use of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar.

2 How did the USSR gain and maintain control of Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1961?
[16 marks] and [SPaG 5]

3 Why did the USA try to contain communism in Asia between 1949 and 1965?   [16 marks] and [SPaG 5]

_____

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER
_____

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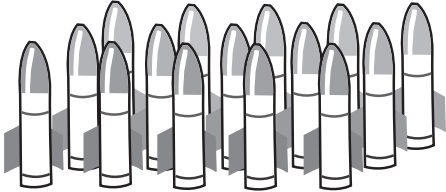Foundation and Higher Tiers

MV18

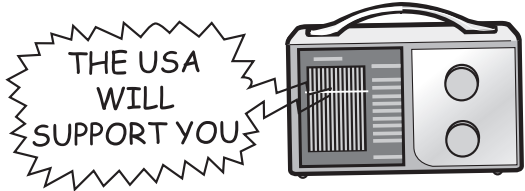**[GHT21] [GHT22]**
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RESOURCE BOOKLET

Source Materials: Communist control over Eastern Europe from 1945

Source A: A diagram from a history textbook. It shows some of the methods used by the USA to weaken support for communism in Eastern Europe from 1945 onwards

1	**Build up US defences. Making it too expensive for the USSR to keep up**	
2	**Stop western and Japanese technology getting into the USSR**	NOT FOR USSR
3	**More use of US radio stations, such as Radio Free Europe**	THE USA WILL SUPPORT YOU
4	**Financial aid to communist countries which protect human rights**	
5	**Secret help for reform movements in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia**	

Source B: An American historian, writing in 1997, explains the views of Brezhnev about the countries of Eastern Europe in 1968

After the USSR crushed the reforms in Czechoslovakia in August 1968, Brezhnev made a speech in which he stated that relations with the countries of Eastern Europe were very important to the USSR. He also said that force was necessary to keep control of the buffer zone. His speech became known as the Brezhnev Doctrine. It made clear that the role of the countries of Eastern Europe was to protect the USSR. Brezhnev warned that if the government in any communist country tried to make capitalist reforms, other communist countries in Eastern Europe would send in troops to stop this. Many people in Eastern Europe hated this control.

Source C: A modern historian, writing in 2001, describes the views of Gorbachev and the USSR about the countries of Eastern Europe in 1985

When Gorbachev came to power in March 1985, he knew that the USSR had to find new ways of dealing with Eastern Europe. Gorbachev wanted to maintain relations with these countries but decided that in future, the people of Eastern Europe would be treated as partners of the USSR. He abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine of 1968. The USSR would not send in tanks or troops either to defend unpopular rulers or to crush protests. Gorbachev believed that each country should sort out its own problems, but he hoped that they would remain communist.

Source D: A US Government spokesman, speaking in 1985, comments on the USSR's policy in Eastern Europe

We believe that the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe is likely. There has always been opposition to the communist governments of Eastern Europe and to the control of the USSR. Gorbachev has just announced that he will not use USSR troops to stop reform movements in the countries of Eastern Europe. Does he realise what he has done? It is only a matter of time before the people of Eastern Europe overthrow their communist governments.

Sources

Source A © The Cold War and After, 2nd Edition by J.F. Aylett and Neil Demarco. Published by Hodder Education. (ISBN: 9780340814796). "Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education".

Source B © Superpower Rivalry: Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, 1945-1991 by Laura Kwasniewska. Published by Colourpoint Books (1997). ISBN: 9781898392354

Source C © The Cold War and After by J.F Aylett. Published by Hodder and Stoughton (1996). ISBN: 9780340658581

Source D © International Relations 1914-1995 by Tony Rea and John Wright. Published by Oxford University Press (1997) ISBN: 9780199171675