



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991
Foundation Tier



GHT21

[GHT21]

TUESDAY 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON

TIME

1 hour 15 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

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(c)** and **1(d)** and in Section B.

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

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages 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 Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1a	
1b	
1c	
1d	
SPaG	Marks
2	
3	
Total Marks	

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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.

Give **two** methods from **Source A** to explain how the USA tried to weaken support for communism in Eastern Europe.

1. _____

2. _____

_____ [4]

(b) Study Source B.

Give **three** reasons from **Source B** to explain the views of Brezhnev about the countries of Eastern Europe in 1968.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

_____ [6]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- Cuba, 1959–1962

[15]
and [SPaG 5]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- Czechoslovakia, 1968

_____ [15]
and [SPaG 5]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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New
Specification



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education

2016

History

Unit 2: The Cold War 1945–1991
Foundation and Higher Tiers

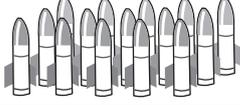
[GHT21] [GHT22]

TUESDAY 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON

**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	<i>Build up US defences. Making it too expensive for the USSR to keep up</i>	
2	<i>Stop western and Japanese technology getting into the USSR</i>	
3	<i>More use of US radio stations, such as Radio Free Europe</i>	
4	<i>Financial aid to communist countries which protect human rights</i>	
5	<i>Secret help for reform movements in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia</i>	

© 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: 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.

© 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: 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.

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

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.

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

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