

Examiners' Report  
June 2014

GCSE History 5HA01 01

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## Introduction

Once again, examiners reported that candidates coped well with the demands of the paper and that the overall standard of responses was most pleasing. The vast majority of candidates finished in the prescribed time indicating as in previous series that the allotted duration is adequate.

As in June 2013, it is pleasing to note that the issue of volume in the (a) questions has been settled. The recommendation of previous reports that one or two sentences will suffice to gain a Level Two mark has been acted upon. Again, examiners noted not only a more measured approach to these questions but also more focused responses.

The approach to individual sub-questions is considered in the reports on each separate item. Examples are provided for the sub-questions. Please note that on occasions, part answers are given as exemplification. A general summary of areas for improvement in the approach to some of the question types (which are common across the six options) may prove of benefit to Centres. It is important for teachers to look at responses for all options in order to consider the paper as a whole.

The point above concerning Question (a) is welcome and it is hoped that responses continue to improve in the coming series.

In Question (b), candidates need to discuss **TWO** points ONLY to move to the top of Level Two. This change in the Mark Scheme was mentioned in the last two reports and operated in January and June 2013. There were some candidates who still set out the response to include three developed statements and had achieved maximum marks at the end of the second. Thus time was wasted.

As has been pointed out in all previous series' reports, candidates should be aware that Question (c) will always be centred on causation. Therefore, key causal words should figure in any response. Candidates still drift too readily into a narrative and thus do not focus sharply on the demands of the question. Importantly, candidates must be careful to focus on the demands of the question and apply knowledge accordingly. In 4(c), candidates often produced responses on what they had anticipated, not what the question itself actually demanded. Please see comments later.

The point made in previous reports about Question (c) still applies, namely that to reach Level Three, candidates need to prioritise and/or link causes. There continues to be improvement in this area but many candidates still assert links and prioritisation. Many of those who met the criteria for Level Three did so with some sophistication.

If dates and names are given in a question, they are there for guidance and should act as a trigger for recall. Some candidates ignored the dates/confused names and wasted time including irrelevant material. As was pointed out in the two reports for 2013, it is dispiriting to see the now constant confusion with Nagy-Dubcek, Khrushchev-Gorbachev, Berlin in all its temporal appearances, the ubiquity of Stalin as the eternal leader of the USSR and the poor chronology around events concerning Cuba.

In Question 5(a), large numbers of students claimed that the summit meeting was called as a result of the U2 Crisis. The meeting had, in fact, been planned for some time in order to discuss the crisis over Berlin.

## Question 1 (a)

Candidates were able to discuss the formation of the Balkan League, weaknesses of the Ottoman Empire and the desire to push the Turks out of Europe. Some wrongly discussed the 1908 crisis or moved to 1914 and the assassination.

### Question 1

#### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** cause of the First Balkan War, 1912–13.

(2)

One cause of the first Balkan War was that Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro wanted to drive the Ottoman empire out of the Balkans. The Ottoman Empire had become weak so it would be easy to drive them out and acquire the land that they once had.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The members of the League are mentioned, the aim is included as is the weakness of the Ottomans.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

This is to the point and succinct, showing how much accurate detail can be included in two sentences.

### Question 1

#### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** cause of the First Balkan War, 1912–13.

(2)

One cause of the first Balkan war was that the Young Turks fell from power in 1911. This gave the Balkan League the chance to declare war on them.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Two brief sentences but linked and giving a sharp focus. This is a Level Two answer.



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Examiner Tip

Maintain focus when answering, even when a short answer is needed.

## Question 1 (b)

Q1(b)(i)

Most candidates understood this alliance, identified its members and reasons for joining (and leaving) over time. Many understood in particular Germany's desire to isolate France. The concept of mutual protection and security was particularly well described. Occasionally, less able candidates confused the members or described it as something to do with the ubiquitous Hitler.

Q1 (ii)

Most candidates described relevant features well particularly Bulgaria's thwarted ambitions and Serbia's growth in strength. Very few showed any confusion in answering this questions; the differentiation was in the depth of response.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i)

Part (b)(ii)

The triple alliance was made up of three major powerful great powers. These were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. All these powers made an alliance with each other to be safe from war. Although Germany made



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Examiner Comments

This gives the membership with amplification and the aim and thus moves this to low Level 2.

The first key feature of the Second Balkan War was that the Balkan League quarrelled. ~~Bulgaria~~ This was because Bulgaria was not satisfied with the gains it had made from the first Balkan War in 1912.

The second key feature of the Second Balkan War was that Bulgaria attacked their former allies Greece and Serbia. ~~Greece and Serbia~~ Bulgaria was then defeated because Greece and Serbia were joined by Romania, the Turks and Montenegro.

The third key feature of the Second Balkan War was that Bulgaria lost most of the gains it ~~was~~ acquired from the first Balkan War. ~~The~~ to the winners of the second Balkan War. This made Serbia come out as the most powerful Balkan country as it ~~is~~ increased greatly in size.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Though brief, the candidate offers developed points and was awarded Level 2.

## Question 1 (c)

Most candidates knew the Moroccan crises very well and could explain how that led to rivalry with Britain and Germany, from the strength of the Entente Cordiale to Britain's mistrust of Germany's naval and imperial ambitions. Relevant knowledge was impressive. Some however were directed more to Anglo-French friendship or Franco-German rivalry with the result that their answers began to lose question focus. Less able candidates tended either to write generally about British-German rivalries with little or no mention of Morocco or discussed imaginary German-Moroccan wars.

Finally, relations worsened due to the Agadir crisis. When Germany sent in ~~the~~ a gunboat, the panther, Britain felt threatened. This was because Britain did not want a German naval base in Agadir which was what they feared the Germans would do. Britain had a naval base in Gibraltar which they did not want threatened. This caused tension between Germany and Britain and therefore worsened their relations.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

To secure a Level 2 mark, a developed argument must be offered. Here the candidate discusses the naval threat and it is sufficient to move the mark to low Level 2 – if a second argument were advanced then the mark would move to mid-Level 2. A third argument would move this to the top of Level 2.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Ensure that three separate arguments can be offered.

## Question 2 (a)

Most were able to discuss the Allied blockade, food shortages and domestic problems. Some were able to highlight that Germany's allies were already signing armistices and thus placing additional pressures on Berlin.

### Question 2

#### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Germany signed the armistice in November 1918. (2)

(2)

Germany signed the armistice as a result of a naval blockade by the allied troops on German ports. As a result of this, food became scarce in Germany and the lack of imports or exports meant Germany didn't have enough resources to continue with a war, its hungry people were not supporting.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate develops the idea of the blockade and moves to Level 2.

### Question 2

#### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Germany signed the armistice in November 1918. (2)

(2)

One reason why Germany signed an armistice in November 1918 was because Germany's allies were surrendering and leaving the war. Turkey signed an armistice on the 30<sup>th</sup> of October 1918, and Austria-Hungary signed an armistice on the 30<sup>th</sup> November and German



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Accurate detail about Germany's allies is included (Austria-Hungary signed on 3 November). There is enough development to move to Level 2.



## Question 2 (b)

Q2 (b)(i)

The vast majority of candidates understood the 14 Points, how Wilson hoped they would form the basis of a lasting peace settlement and how his hopes were thwarted. There were however some common misunderstandings even in otherwise good responses; Wilson was not an isolationist, nor did he seek an end to overseas empires in the mode say of Roosevelt. The 14 Points were pointed to Europe and European peoples except for xii about the post-war Ottoman Empire, which was rather vague. Many candidates confused self-determination with anti-colonialism and argued therefore that Wilson's aims included forcing Britain and France to give up their overseas empires. Similarly, there was confusion about Wilson's role in the formation of the League of Nations; many thought he rejected US membership.

Q2(b)(ii)

Comparatively few candidates attempted this question. Of those who did the responses were either excellent, attracting full marks or very limited particularly on the work of the Refugees Agency. Some weaker responses just wrote what they knew about the League of Nations, particularly in terms of its 1930s failures.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i)

Part (b)(ii)

One of the aims of President Wilson at the Paris Peace conference was that he wanted something called 'The League of Nations', he knew that as his 'brainchild'. This was an treaty that countries would sign, and it meant that they would not go to war with each other. This was good of him because he was now giving war a smaller chance of ever occurring.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The idea of the League is mentioned as is its aim. It was enough to move the answer to Level 2.

## Question 2 (c)

While there was some excellent knowledge and understanding deployed about both economic and diplomatic treaties, and French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, less able candidates tended to turn this into either a response about the Treaty of Versailles or how Hitler's foreign policy led to World War Two. Most however answered with confidence and were able to argue for prioritisation – how one treaty led to another until Germany became a trusted member of the European community again. The role of Stresemann was particularly praised.

### Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why international relations in Europe changed in the years 1923–28. (12)

one reason why international relations in Europe changed in the years 1923–28 was due to the French occupation of the Ruhr. In 1923 the French were tired of <sup>Germany</sup> saying that they couldn't afford to pay reparations. Therefore, they occupied the Ruhr hoping to gain reparations in the form of goods. However, German workers began passive resistance. They worked slowly and deliberately broke goods. This led to the German economy to collapse. This was because the Ruhr was an important industrial area. Therefore, to solve the problem the German government printed more money. This led to hyperinflation. The occupation of the Ruhr meant that international relations were fairly low as the relationship ~~was~~ between Germany and France was tense.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This was part of a longer answer. The first paragraph discusses the Ruhr and how Franco-German relations worsened. It went on to discuss further changes with Locarno and Kellogg-Briand.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Three developed arguments move the mark to top of Level 2.

### Question 3 (a)

Candidates were able to explain the Nazi-Soviet Pact, a war on two fronts, issues of appeasement and putting right the wrong of Versailles. Naturally, Lebensraum and Grossdeutschland figured among many answers.

#### Question 3

##### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Germany invaded Poland in September 1939.

(2)

One reason for the invasion of Poland was Hitler's expansionist foreign policy. He wanted to create Grossdeutschland, a German empire, and get Lebensraum for Germans, so he invaded to get the land.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This looks at Hitler's policies, moving to Level 2.

#### Question 3

##### Answer Part (a).

(a) Describe **one** reason why Germany invaded Poland in September 1939.

(2)

one reason was to regain the Polish Corridor. This has belonged to Germany before the Treaty of Versailles but the Treaty of Versailles dictated that it be transferred to Poland, and the Nazis saw this as humiliation and wanted to ~~av~~ and wanted to avenge it, as well as tear up the treaty.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This looks at the impact of the Treaty of Versailles and is able to explain the invasion.

### Question 3 (b)

Q3 (b)(i)

The vast majority of candidates answered this question well with confident knowledge about rearmament and the remilitarisation of the Rhineland – although even while asserting that 'Germany was only marching into its own backyard', assuming the actual region had been taken away from Germany after the Treaty of Versailles, so this was in fact an actual invasion to win back land. Many added the Anschluss which belonged in 3(b)(ii).

Q3(b)(ii)

Comparatively few candidates answered this question but overwhelmingly those who did were able to score 6 marks with excellent knowledge. Some went on to 1939 with the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Hitler's foreign policy is very well known.

Hitler also broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles by stationing 32,000 men in the Rhine land. In the Treaty of Versailles it was said that the Rhine land should be demilitarised as this area is bordering with France and France would feel safer if it was to be demilitarised. Therefore by sending 32,000 troops to be stationed here, he is clearly breaking the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate wrote about the Rhineland to secure Level 2 and the inclusion of a paragraph on rearmament moved the response to the maximum.

Hitler made a territorial gain in Austria by proclaiming the Anschluss (union with Austria) in early 1938. Hitler pressured the Austrian, democratic leader Schussnigg to give into German demands and promptly installed Nazi Party member Arthur Seyss-Inquart as the leader of Nazi Austria. Hitler was born in Austria and was outraged by the Treaty of Versailles which banned such a union between the two countries so this move followed his policy of standing up to the Treaty – a decision favoured by many German people.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

The first paragraph moved this to Level 2.

### **Question 3 (c)**

Most candidates were able to answer this question well, typically considering why the invasion took place, why the League's response was weak, how Britain and France undermined the League further with the Hoare-Laval Pact, and how they all needed to keep Mussolini sweet lest he make an alliance with Hitler. Less able candidates showed varying degrees of confusion, sometimes writing about Japan and Manchuria, Hitler's invasion of Abyssinia or Abyssinia's invasion of Germany. Overall however, candidates scored highly on this question with many able to see links and/or priorities.

## Question 4 (a)

Some confused Comecon with Cominform but most recognised that it was the response to the Marshall Plan and discussed Stalin's desire to control the economies of the satellite states.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Comecon was formed in 1949.

One reason why Comecon was formed in 1949 was <sup>(2)</sup> so that the USSR could have a tighter reign over its satellite states in the Eastern Bloc, and so that it could have a tight grip over their economies. For example it allowed the USSR to control the production of steel in Czechoslovakia.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

A sound developed statement which readily scores Level 2.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Ensure that when a point is made, it is amplified.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Comecon was formed in 1949.

One reason why Comecon was ~~formed~~ <sup>(2)</sup> was to deter eastern bloc countries from adopting Capitalism. By providing them with economic support, ~~the~~ Comecon was able to compete with the Marshall aid, by convincing more countries to ~~to~~ stay communist. This is as the Marshall plan was attempting to show the prosperity brought with capitalism, but the Soviet wanted to portray communism as prosperous by providing economic support.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This rather lengthy response which secured a Level 2 mark. It does so after Line 6 – further explanation did not secure any more marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Write to the point. Additional material only takes valuable time away from the other, longer questions.

## Question 4 (b)

Q4(b)(i)

The vast majority of candidates understood that the Warsaw Pact was a response to NATO generally; although only a comparative few saw it a specific reaction to West Germany's joining NATO in 1955. Again, most wrote about mutual protection and/or USSR control.

Q 4(b)(ii)

Hungary is very well known and the vast majority of candidates were able to describe at least two valid features. Occasionally responses emphasised de-Stalinisation at the expense of its impact on Hungary but generally this question afforded few problems.

## Question 4 (c)

This was the most problematical question in terms of responses and the one possibly where candidates needed to read the question most carefully. Many responses seemed a general history of the start of the Cold War rather than in reference to events in Europe 1945-1947 – so there was much about the Atom bombs, sometimes leading to an account of the arms race which left the question way behind, and various telegrams without any attempt to relate them to events in Europe or generalised accounts of the peace conferences without highlighting the tensions. The question was answered well by those who considered the tensions one might have expected from such a title – divisions over Germany, Stalin's expansion in to Eastern Europe, the Iron Curtain Speech, the Truman Doctrine particularly in relation to Greece or even the Paris Conference in July 1947 in which the Marshall Plan was discussed to the disapproval of the USSR. Some wrote about events in 1948 notably the implementation of Marshall Aid and the Berlin Airlift (possibly the same candidates also wrote about this in Q5(b)(ii). However, some weaker responses were also very generalised and not linked to any hard information – such as 'Truman did not like Stalin', 'Stalin wanted to rule the world', 'Stalin wanted atomic bombs'.

### Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why events in Europe in the years 1945-47 led to the Cold War.

During the years 1945-47, many events led to a cold war forming between the East and the West. In this essay I will be describing these events. <sup>(12)</sup>

The most important event which in the years 1945-47 which led to the cold war was the aftermath of world war two, and the disagreements over what to do with Germany. During the Potsdam conference in 1945, the USSR met with the USA and Britain. During this event, the two sides disagreed

about the amount of reparations Germany would have to pay out to the USSR. He ~~was~~ Stalin wanted to fine Germany heavily due to the devastation brought about on the country the war. US President Truman disagreed, as this would cripple Germany. They also had arguments over Eastern Europe as Stalin would not allow free elections. This event increased tension and led to the cold war.

The second most important reason why events in Europe led to the cold war was the division of Germany and Berlin after the war. After Germany's defeat the allies agreed to partition Germany and Berlin into four sectors, each occupied by the allies. However, the divided Berlin ~~is~~ was in the ~~center~~ centre of the USSR's sector. This caused friction between the sides as the USSR wanted to implement its currency and communism to West Berlin. However, the allies refused, and this led to even more conflict between the 2 sides.

The third most important reason why events in Europe led to the cold war was because of the ~~dropping of~~ ~~and~~ ~~testing~~ creation of a buffer zone in Poland, which the USSR would use as a Soviet sphere of influence. This ~~agreement~~ event which was agreed at the Yalta conference, highlighted the ~~start~~ start of Soviet domination over Eastern Europe. This event



Sparked even more tension with the USA as it showed that Stalin wanted to spread his communist ideas. This ~~factor~~ therefore this event also contributed to the start of the cold war. The

I think that the most important reason why events in Europe in the years 1945-47 led to the cold war was the disagreements over Germany during 1945. This event highlighted the clear differences between the USA and the USSR and ~~shows~~ pointed out that the two sides were not close allies after the war. It also heightened tension as Stalin wanted revenge for the millions of Russians who perished during the war and Truman was brave enough to stand up to him. This event highlighted the struggle for ~~domination~~ ~~and~~ for domination between the two countries. The creation of a Soviet sphere of influence and the division of Germany can be linked as they were both agreed upon during the Yalta Conference in 1945.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate presented three arguments and focused on the question. There is some judgement and the response was awarded a Level 3 mark.

## Question 5 (a)

As mentioned in the introduction, large numbers of candidates saw the summit as a consequence of the U2 Crisis. It had been organised some time before and was, of course, ruined by the U2 Crisis. Some were able to discuss the issue of Berlin and the ultimatum given by Khrushchev.

### Question 5

#### Answer Part (a).

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

(2)

one reason was that ~~at this time~~ ~~to~~ to discuss the status of Berlin. Khrushchev people from East Berlin using West Berlin as an escape route to West Germany.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

A level 2 mark was awarded. Berlin is cited and there is amplification of the reason.

## **Question 5 (b)**

Q5(b)(i)

Cuba is very well known and most answers here were confident and well able to describe more than two features. However, some focussed too much on US-Cuban tensions rather than USSR-Cuban friendship. Hence there was rather a lot particularly on the Bay of Pigs itself rather than its impact of Cuban-Soviet relations.

Q5(b)(ii)

Overwhelmingly, candidates wrote about the Berlin Wall, although many too considered the summits in which Khrushchev demanded US troops withdraw and Kennedy's visit in 1963; some even discussed the Checkpoint Charlie standoff which was possibly the most dangerous clash of all. (One issue is that historians now increasingly believe Khrushchev was very reluctant for the Wall to be built; it was in fact Ulbricht and Honecker asserting their independence from the USSR who insisted.) Less able candidates tended to write about the Berlin Blockade and Airlift, transplanting them into the 1960s.

## Question 5 (c)

Most candidates knew this topic very well, with typical answers going on from the dissatisfaction with Communism that worried Brezhnev to the reforms of Dubcek which worried him even more, to the fear that Czechoslovakia would leave the Warsaw Pact leaving a gap in the buffer zone, and that this might spread to other countries and the opprobrium Brezhnev faced as a result of the invasion. Some answers strayed too far into the solutions – the invasion, the Brezhnev Doctrine etc. Generally, this was answered well with most candidates able to make either links or priorities. Less able candidates inevitably confused Czechoslovakia with Hungary. Many also believed Dubcek was about to leave the Warsaw Pact; what exercised the Russians was the fear that he would or that the reforms would get out of control and they would leave despite Dubcek's assurances.

One issue found was that, even stronger candidates used East European leaders interchangeably, with Stalin being particularly ubiquitous but also Khrushchev appearing in 1968 here and also in the 1980s in Q6.

### Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why Czechoslovakia became a problem for the Soviet Union in 1968.

(12)  
The most important reason why Czechoslovakia became a problem for the Soviet Union in 1968 was because of the fear that the ideas imposed by Dubcek in Czechoslovakia would spread to other Warsaw Pact countries. Dubcek imposed many reforms like imposing freedom of the press and media which appeared to many people in other Eastern Bloc countries. This was a huge problem as a domino effect could happen and other countries might try and regain more independence from the USSR. Communist leaders like Chairman Mao urged the USSR to intervene, as the revolution from hardline communism in the USSR could spread.  
Czechoslovakia

The second most important reason why Czechoslovakia became a problem for the Soviet Union was due to the country's economy. Czechoslovakia had one of the strongest industries in the Eastern Bloc, which produced millions of tonnes of steel and other goods for the USSR. The USSR was

this reason is more important than the significance of the Czech economy as the USSR could ~~manage~~ manage to survive ~~with~~ without the ~~its~~ industry, and ~~the~~ this event did not threaten the very existence of the Warsaw pact and the Soviet Union. The buffer zone is less important as it was unlikely that any country would try to attack the USSR even if the Warsaw pact ~~was~~ boundaries were pushed back. The idea that Czechoslovakia would cause more revolutions can be linked to the boundaries of the Eastern bloc ~~being~~ being pushed back as more revolutions in other countries would push ~~to~~ back the border even further.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate offers three arguments and though the judgement is a little mechanistic it is enough to place the answer in Level 3.

## Question 6 (a)

There was some confusion over disarmament, SALT 1 and SALT 2 but most were able to develop points about human rights, security or international terrorism.

### Question 6

#### Answer Part (a).

- (a) Describe **one** decision made by the USA and the Soviet Union in the Helsinki Agreements, 1975.

(2)

One decision made by the USA and Soviet Union in the Helsinki agreements concerned security. This agreement meant all countries had to accept the permanent boundaries of Europe and acknowledge West Europe.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

Though not explained well initially, the response looks at security and develops with the idea of European borders being finally settled. A Level 2 mark was awarded.

## Question 6 (b)

Q6(b)(i)

As always, Gorbachev material is known very well, and this question presented comparatively few problems except to ensure information about glasnost and perestroika as related to the question. The conferences were well known and INF understood. There were a lot of features to choose from and most candidates wrote in excess of two. Less able responses tended to write of the friendship between the wives, 'Gorbymania' unrelated to any events or the domestic policies alluded to above without relating them to the question.

Q6(b)(i)

Most candidates understood how the end of the Cold War made the Warsaw Pact redundant although there was some emphasis on how countries ceased to be Communist rather than reference to START etc. It was possible less able candidates did not know quite what to write about here – although most managed at least one valid feature.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i)

Part (b)(ii)

One key feature why the Warsaw Pact collapsed in 1991 was because the Soviet's ~~severe~~ sphere of influence was collapsing. This was due to countries such as Poland wanted to be their own <sup>independent</sup> state. This was because the ~~communist~~ effects of communism were so severe in the Soviet's sphere of influence. This included food shortages, economic standards were falling and working and living conditions were absolutely poor. The presidents of these countries as well as people wanted to be ~~these~~ raised arguments and were threatened the USSR ~~out of~~ that they would not protect them if anything were to happen towards them. Another ~~the~~ reason why the Warsaw collapsed was because capitalism was more appealing to the people. ~~the~~ This included military help, economic help eg. funding and rebuilding of these countries.

☒ This ~~he~~ would help countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland to rebuild their own state and be one and ~~the~~ <sup>also</sup> free.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate covers some issues, develops points and does try to answer the question. A level 2 mark was given.

Chosen Question Number:

Part (b)(i)

Part (b)(ii)

The most important role Gorbachev took was his reforms of Glasnost, openness, and Perestroika, restructuring. These improved conditions within the USSR, which meant that the USA had far fewer complaints concerning the Soviet Union violating human rights. This effect was compounded by the transformation of the Secret police.

Gorbachev attended a series of summits with President Reagan and, after him, President Bush. During the 'Seaside' Summit at Malta, Bush commended and expressed support for Glasnost and Perestroika, showing how Gorbachev had helped improve relations. Also during these summits, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty was signed, which meant that many Cruise missiles were destroyed, with stringent verification procedures to ensure this happened and allowed both countries to inspect these missile bases. This was a good thing for Gorbachev as destroying these missiles would save him money whilst also improving relations.



In 1989, Gorbachev pulled the Red Army out of Afghanistan, a source of much tension between the USA and USSR. Clearly, this released tension. Gorbachev also acted as an intermediary to help the USA end its involvement in the Vietnam War. This linkage helped to improve relations.

On the 9th November 1989, travel restrictions were lifted from East Germany and the Berlin wall began to be torn down. This meant that there was no longer a division between East and West Germany, so relations improved because of the closer relations in these two countries.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate looked at the domestic and foreign policies of Gorbachev and maintained focus on the question. Developed statements were offered and maximum marks were given.

## Question 6 (c)

The vast majority of candidates answered this question very well, often with valid links and prioritisation. The topic is very well known – and there is lots to write about, from Afghanistan, the Carter Doctrine to Reagan, the Olympic Boycotts, the Evil Empire Speech, increased defence expenditure and SDI. Knowledge and understanding is generally excellent on this topic and Q6(c) always seems to attract a higher proportion of well structured, well-argued Level 3 answers than earlier questions.

### Answer Part (c).

(c) Explain why a Second Cold War developed in the years 1979–84.

(12)

The most significant factor that led to a second Cold War developing was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 which as it was this is what ended détente.

In 1979, Soviet troops stormed into Afghanistan in an attempt to prop up a communist government there. This officially ended détente as it extremely aggravated the Americans - it was a sign that the USSR were not willing to give up their idea of expanding communism and that they still wanted to dominate the world. It was an extremely significant event as before the superpowers were getting along however the USA were very frustrated as it seemed that communism would also spread in the Middle East.

This then led to the Olympic boycotts. The USA boycotted the Moscow Olympics in 1980 in retaliation to the Soviet invasion.

of Afghanistan. This deteriorated relations dramatically as it showed the extent to which the USA were angry - they weren't even willing to compete in friendly competition as the situation had become too serious. The USSR then boycotted the LA Olympics in 1984 in retaliation to America's boycott which reflected the mentality of the Cold War - each superpower retaliated against each other to show that they could be just as powerful.

Tensions kept increasing as a result which led to the development of SDI in 1983. This was the idea that the USA would have lasers in space that would shoot down any missiles coming towards them so they could prevent nuclear attacks. This defeated MAD therefore worrying the USSR as they were more vulnerable - they could only attack whereas the USA could attack and defend. This demolished relations as it made the USSR really anxious because if a nuclear war started, they would be in a much weaker position. It also made the threat of

a nuclear war much more realistic.

Overall, the soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the most significant factor that led to a second cold war developing as it ended détente. This was the event that caused relations to regress as despite the relative of tensions previously, it was clear that the USSR still wanted to dominate the world with its ideology. This led to the boycott of the olympics to show how tension was increasing and that the superpowers were enemies again. Also, SDI made it seem like a nuclear war was really going to start.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

There is a clear attempt to answer the question and there is judgement throughout the response. Three areas are discussed and the judgement placed this in Level 3.

## Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- It is important that Centres look at the full report to consider the paper as a whole.
- In sub-question (a), candidates need to consider the concept of the developed point to reach Level Two.
- In responses for sub-question (b) candidates need offer only two developed points to reach the top of Level Two.
- In sub-question (c), which will always be a causation question, reasons must be advanced in order to move to Level Two and in order to reach Level Three, there must be clear links and/or prioritisation.
- If dates and names are given in the question then these are guides and aids which should be used appropriately.
- Understanding chronology is crucial and in most instances, questions will only ask for an analysis of a brief period. It is not asking too much that candidates learn the correct sequence of events.

## Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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